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ENDOWMENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

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ENDOWMENTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

EDITED BY

JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A.,

REGISTRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY;
FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

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PREFACE.

THE idea of printing and publishing deeds of trust, and deeds of foundation concerning offices held in the University, originated with the Reverend William Webb, D.D., Master of Clare College 1815–1856. When he was Vice-Chancellor for the first time he printed documents relating to three Professorships, viz. the Plumian, the Woodwardian, the Lucasian, and to the Arabic Lectureship or Professorship founded by Sir Thomas Adams. Each of these four offices has a small octavo tract to itself, separately paged, without title-page, and without cover. Dr Webb's intentions are set forth in the following note, which precedes the account of the Plumian Professorship:

CLARE HALL LODGE,
April 7, 1818.

Some MEMBERS of the SENATE having expressed to the VICE-CHANCELLOR their wishes that he would print and circulate in the University the Wills, the Deeds of Foundations, and the Statutes of the respective Professorships, in order that the Professors may know what are required of them and the conditions under which they accept of their said Professorships: he complies with the wishes of these Members, not in the least intending by this compliance to interfere with the present professors of these Professorships, most of whom have been admitted into them in ignorance of the particular regulations by which they were to be governed.

With these modest contributions to history Dr Webb's labours ended; and no further steps were taken to continue what he had begun until 1857, when the Reverend Henry Philpott, D.D., Master of S. Catharine's College 1845–1861, published *Trusts, Statutes and Directions affecting the Professorships of the University.* It is an octavo volume of

112 pages, with no author's name on the title-page, but the ascription of it to Dr Philpott is rendered certain by the following letter, attached to the cover of the copy preserved in the Registry:

CATHARINE LODGE,
12 *Jan.* 1857.

MY DEAR ROMILLY,

I send you a copy of the little book of Trust Deeds etc. concerning Professorships which you have so kindly helped me to prepare for the use of the Council and of the Senate. It will be followed by two more, one concerning Scholarships and Prizes, and the other concerning certain other Gifts and Endowments. I will send you copies of them when they are ready.

Yours very truly,

H. PHILPOTT, V.C.

These subsequent publications duly appeared in the course of the year. The pagination is carried through the series, and they can therefore be readily bound together. In that condition they form a volume of 312 pages, but there is no general title or table of contents. It is noteworthy that while the words *Trusts Statutes and Directions* appear on the title-pages, the label on the back has the words *Endowments of the University of Cambridge* printed on it. The work is extremely well done. The documents have all been accurately transcribed and collated with their originals, with the help, as we are now informed, of Mr Romilly (Registrary 1832–1862). I have used most of Dr Philpott's transcripts in the preparation of my own work, and have detected very few errors of importance.

In 1876 Dr Philpott's volume was reissued, with a new title-page, and new tables of contents, but the older portion was not altered in any way as regards new matter. The documents which had accumulated since 1857 were sorted into their proper places at the end of each division of the original work. This was done, I believe, by the present Lord Bishop of Bristol, the Right Reverend George Forrest Browne.

The preparation of new editions of the *Endowments* has now become one of the duties of the Registrary; and I regret

that through other engagements the completion of this volume has been so long delayed. This delay has been increased, to some extent, by the view which I have taken of the way in which the book ought to be produced; and I have to thank the Syndics of the University Press for allowing me a free hand in this important matter.

In the first place, I hold that mere documents, printed without notes or preface, are of very little use. I have therefore introduced each document, or group of documents, with a certain amount of explanation.

Secondly, I have given an account of several offices, as for instance of Professorships, which have not been endowed by external liberality, because, as they increase the usefulness of the University as a place of education, they may rightly be regarded as part of its general endowment.

Thirdly, every present made to the University ought, in my judgment, to be treated as an Endowment, and recorded in such a work as this, so that the benefactor who gave it may receive his proper acknowledgement. In this part of my work, however, I felt that some limit was necessary, and therefore I have recorded those gifts only which have been formally accepted by Grace of the Senate. I regret to find that in this important matter our practice has not been uniform. In the course of my work I have observed that numerous gifts, quite as important as those honoured by special thanks, have been placed in our collections without any public recognition whatever. This carelessness is not characteristic of any special period, but appears to have always been a part of our habitual practice.

Fourthly, I have included a few benefactions, which, having either been intended for a special purpose at the moment of donation, or made terminable after a certain period, run a risk of being forgotten altogether. I allude to the Buchanan Prizes, Dr Whewell's Moral Philosophy Prizes, and the like.

The table of contents shews that the documents here printed have been sorted under certain obvious heads, as, for instance, Professorships, Lectureships, Scholarships, Prizes,

etc. This arrangement, though obviously unavoidable, stands in the way of any comprehensive view of what was being done in the University at a given time. I have therefore added at the end a chronological table in which the more important endowments are all recorded. By help of this table it will, I hope, be possible to use the book either as a cartulary, or as a history of the progress of education at Cambridge.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that the *Book of Endowments* is intended to be a companion to the *Book of Statutes* and to the *Book of Ordinances*, and, to a certain extent, to the *Architectural History* also. I have done my best, by the introduction of frequent references, to make this interdependence apparent.

I have to thank my friend the Rev. E. G. Swain, M.A., Assistant Registrary, for kindly correcting the proofs of the Index.

JOHN WILLIS CLARK.

REGISTRY OF THE UNIVERSITY,
1 *June*, 1904.

CONTENTS.

I. Real Estate, Tithe, Rent-charges.

PAGE

1. Benefaction of King Henry the Seventh, 1504 . . 3
   - A. Deed of foundation, 20 Nov. 1504 4
   - B. Decree of Court of Augmentations, 12 Oct. 1544. . 8
2. Rectory of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, 1544 . . . 9
   - A. Deed between University and Sir E. North, 4 Oct. 1544 . 11
   - B. Letters patent of King Henry the Eighth, 28 Nov. 1544 . 15
3. Benefaction of John Mere, 1558–59 19

   Deed between University and Mere's executors, 1 March, 1559 20
4. Archbishop Parker's gift of University Street, 1574 . 21

   Deed between the Archbishop, the University, and the College of Corpus Christi and Blessed Mary, 6 Aug. 1574 . 22
5. Estate at Barton, Cambridgeshire, 1681 24
6. Hospital of S. Mary Magdalene, Sturbridge, 1817 . . 24
7. Purchase of part of site of Downing College, 1897–1902. 25

II. Royal Grants and Letters, Acts of Parliament.

1. Letters patent of King Henry the Eighth granting three Stationers or Printers, 20 July, 1534 31
2. Grant of Arms to the University, 9 June, 1573 . . 32
3. Grant of Arms to the Five Regius Professors, 8 Nov. 1590 33
4. Letters patent of King James the First, granting two burgesses in Parliament, 12 March, 1603–4 . . 35
5. Letters patent of King James the First, giving the rectories of Somersham and Terrington to the University for the benefit of the Regius and Lady Margaret's Professorships of Divinity, 26 August, 1605 . . . 38
6. Act of Parliament: the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to present to livings the patrons of which are Roman Catholics, 1606 40

PAGE

7. Order of Council, giving leave to University to print Almanacks, 10 December, 1623 41
8. Order of Council, giving leave to University to print Bibles and Prayer-books, 16 April, 1629 . . . 41
9. Act of Parliament confirming and rendering more effectual certain letters patent of King James the First (see No. 5), 22 May, 1712 43
10. Appointment of Preachers at Whitehall by King George the First, 20 March, 1724 46
11. Act of Parliament to enable the two Universities in England...to hold in perpetuity their copyrights in books given or bequeathed to them, 22 May, 1775 . 46
12. Act of Parliament granting a certain annual sum to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in lieu of the privilege to print Almanacks, 5 July, 1781 . . 47
13. Act of Parliament to amend the law of copyright, 1 July, 1842 48
14. Act of Parliament to disannex Rectory of Somersham from Regius Professorship of Divinity, 18 August, 1882 50

III. Foundations with more than one Object.

1. Benefactions of the Lady Margaret, 1502–4 . . . 57
   - A. Foundation of a Readership in Divinity, with statutes for the same, 8 September, 1502 58
   - B. Foundation of a Preachership, with statutes for the same, 30 October, 1504 65
   - C. Deed by which the Abbot and Convent of Westminster agree to pay the Reader £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. annually, 1 July, 1503. 70
   - D. Similar agreement to pay the Preacher £10 annually, 6 November, 1505. 72
   - E. Letters patent of King Henry the Eighth, 26 June, 1542, confirming a decree of the Court of Augmentations, dated 10 June, 1542, that the stipend of the Reader shall be continued 73
   - F. Corresponding documents for the Preacher, 16 June, 1542 75
   - G. Conveyance of a garden to the Reader, 14 January, 1625 77
   - H. Letter of King Charles the Second, dispensing the Preacher from sermons elsewhere than in the University, 30 October, 1679 79
2. Benefaction of Thomas Plume, 1704 79
   - A. Extract from Plume's Will, 2 September, 1704 . . 82

PAGE

B. Covenant of the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, 9 February, 1705–6 83
C. Letters patent of Queen Anne, 11 June, 1707 . . 83
D. Schedule of estate at Balsham 88
3. Benefaction of William Worts, 1709 89
Extracts from Worts' Will, 21 June, 1709 90
4. Benefaction of Robert Smith, 1768 93
Extract from Smith's Will, 6 May, 1766 95
5. Benefaction of Sir William Browne, 1774 . . . 96
A. Will of Sir William Browne, 11 February, 1772 . . 98
B. Grace to appoint the first scholar, 8 May, 1775 . . 101
C. Grace to appoint a Syndicate to decide the number of the electors, and the mode of electing the scholar, 10 April, 1782 102
D. Rules for the choice of a scholar, 18 April, 1782 . 102
E. Augmentation of the Medals by the Earl of Powis, 1866 104
6. Benefaction of John Norris, 1770 104
A. Extract from Norris's Will, 26 June, 1770 . . . 106
B. A copy of what is written in the book covered with marble paper, all of the Testator's own handwriting 106
a. The Professorship 108
b. The English Essay 112
c. The Annual Sermon 113
d. Annual gift of books to prisoners in University Gaol 114
C. Extract from Will, 8 October, 1846, and Codicil, 16 August, 1852, of Benedict Chapman, D.D. . 116
D. Benefaction of Lord Wodehouse, 13 April, 1853 . . 117
7. Benefaction of John Hulse, 1790 117
8. Portrait, Prize, and Scholarship in memory of Richard Porson, 1816, 1848 121
I. Engraving of Porson's portrait 122
II. Porson Prize, 28 May, 1816 124
III. Porson Scholarship, 12 May, 1848 127
9. Benefaction of Richard Sheepshanks and Anne Sheepshanks, 1859, 1863 131
Gift of Miss Sheepshanks to the Observatory, 1863 . . 132
Deed of trust, 1 February, 1859 133
10. Benefaction of William Whewell, 1866 136
I. Extract from Dr Whewell's Will dated 17 December, 1863 136
II. Opinion of Counsel, 12 March, 1867 139
11. Benefaction of Rebecca Flower Squire, 1898 . . . 140
Declaration of Trust, 8 August, 1902 141
Scheme for the management and regulation of the Scholarships in Law 146

IV. Professorships.

		PAGE
1.	Divinity, Greek, Hebrew, Law, Physic (Regius), 1540	153
	A. Letters patent of King Henry the Eighth, 1540	156
	B. Statutes of Philip and Mary for Trinity College, Cap. 41	156
	C. Letters patent of King Charles the Second, 1661	161
	D. Act of Parliament 3 and 4 Vict. c. 113	162
	E. Scheme of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for annexing canonries in Ely Cathedral to the Professorships of Hebrew and Greek, 11 August 1848	163
	F. Extract from Will of George Jeremy, M.A., 25 March, 1871	165
2.	Mathematics (Henry Lucas), 1663	165
	A. Statutes for the Professor, 19 December, 1663	166
	B. Letters patent of King Charles the Second, 18 January, 1664	170
	C. Letters patent of King Charles the Second, 20 April, 1675	171
3.	Arabic (Sir Thomas Adams), 1666	172
	A. The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges to Mr Adams, 9 May, 1636	173
	B. Deed of foundation, 20 June, 1666	174
	C. Extract from Will of Rev. John Palmer, B.D.	177
4.	Moral Theology (John Knightbridge), 1677	178
5.	Music, 1684	180
6.	Chemistry, 1703	181
7.	Anatomy, 1707	182
8.	Modern History (Regius), 1724	183
	Historical Library	184
	A. Letter of King George the First, 16 May, 1724	185
	B. Thanks of the University, 19 May, 1724	186
	C. Letters patent of King George the First, 28 September, 1724	188
	D. Letters patent of King George the Second, 11 April, 1728	191
9.	Arabic: the Lord Almoner's Reader or Professor, 1724	193
10.	Botany, 1724	194
11.	Geology (John Woodward), 1727	196
	A. Extract from Woodward's Will, 21 October, 1727	196
12.	Astronomy and Geometry (Thomas Lowndes), 1748	202
	A. Statutes made by George Earl of Macclesfield	205
13.	Natural and Experimental Philosophy (Rev. Rich. Jackson), 1783	206
	A. Extract from Jackson's Will, 20 February, 1775	208
	Extract from a second codicil to above Will, 25 July, 1781	211
	Sketch of Lectures in Practical Philosophy	211

PAGE

14. Laws of England, Medicine (Downing College), 1800 . 217
15. Mineralogy, 1808 218
    A. Determination of Sir John Richardson, 1 December, 1827 219
16. Archaeology (John Disney) 220
    I. Mr Disney's collection of ancient marbles, 1850 . 220
    II. The Disney Professorship of Archaeology, 1851 . 222
        A. Deed of Trust, 28 May, 1851 223
17. Political Economy, 1863 225
18. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, 1866 . . . 226
19. Sanskrit, 1867 227
20. Anglo-Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth), 1867 . . . 228
    A. Deed of Trust, 2 December, 1867. 228
21. Latin, 1869 234
    A. Letter from Rev. W. G. Clark to Vice-Chancellor, 14 Dec. 1868 234
    B. Letter from Trustees of Kennedy Subscription Fund to Vice-Chancellor, 14 Dec. 1868 235
    C. Deed of Trust, 1 May, 1869 236
    D. Schedule (Regulations) referred to in the above Deed . 237
22. Fine Art (Felix Slade), 1869 240
    A. Extract from codicil to Slade's Will, 25 March, 1868 . 240
    B. Deed of Trust, 17 June, 1869 241
23. Experimental Physics, 1871 247
24. Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, 1875 . . . 248
25. Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), 1882 248
26. Divinity (Ely), 1882 249
27. Physiology, 1883 250
28. Surgery, 1883 250
29. Pathology, 1883 251
30. Mental Philosophy and Logic, 1896 252
31. Chinese, 1897 252
32. Ancient History, 1898 254
33. Agriculture, 1899 254

V. Lectureships and Readerships.

1. Benefaction of Sir Robert Rede, 1524 261
    Declaration of Trust, 10 December, 1524 262
2. Benefaction of Lady Sadleir, 1706 268

PAGE

3. Benefaction of the Royal Geographical Society, 1887 . 270
4. Benefaction of Mr C. G. Montefiore, 1891 . . . 272
   A. Deed to secure annual payment of £250, 10 February, 1892 273
   B. Second deed, 3 June, 1902 274
5. Benefaction of Samuel Sandars, M.A., 1894 . . . 275
6. English Lectureship Fund, 1896 276
7. Benefaction of Sir Walter Gilbey, 1896 277
8. Benefaction of the Hausa Association, 1896 . . . 278
9. Benefaction of Sir D. L. Salomons, 1899 279
10. Sidgwick Lectureship in Moral Science, 1901 . . . 280

VI. Scholarships.

1. Craven Scholarships, Studentship, and Fund, 1649 . . 283
   1. Scholarship 283
   2. Studentship and Fund. 286
      A. Extract from Will of John Baron Craven, 28 May, 1647 286
      B. Deed of trust between William Lord Craven and certain others, 5 July, 1664. . . . 287
      C. Regulations for the election of the Oxford Scholars, approved 26 October, 1649 289
      D. Memorandum of the electors, 2 August, 1681; with Earl Craven's answer 290
      E. Rules for the choice of Lord Craven's Scholars, 8 December, 1701 291
      F. Statement of proceedings at the election of a Scholar, 26 October, 1724 292
      G. Order of the Court of Chancery, 9 March, 1819 . 294
      H. ,, ,, 22 June, 1841 . 294
      I. ,, ,, 30 November, 1860 294
2. Battie Scholarship, 1747 294
      A. Dr Battie's Deed of Gift, 30 September, 1747 . 295
      Rules for the election of the Scholar . . . 298
3. Davies Scholarship, 1810 300
4. Bell Scholarships, 1810 301
      A. Deed of foundation, 18 July, 1810 302
      B. The seventh regulation, as altered 1812 . . . 306
5. Pitt Scholarship, 1813 307
      A. Rules for the Pitt Scholarship, 9 December, 1813 . 308
6. Tyrwhitt Scholarships, 1817 309
      A. Regulations, approved by Grace 8 April, 1818 . . 311
      B. Augmentation Fund, 1862 313

PAGE

7. Crosse Scholarships, 1832 314
   Regulations for the Scholarships, 4 December, 1832 . . 315
   A. Deed of Trust, 14 August, 1833 316
8. Thomas Barnes Scholarship, 1844 319
   A. Regulations, accepted by Grace, 7 February, 1844 . 320
   B. Deed of Trust, 19 February, 1844 321
   C. Report of Council of Senate, 24 October, 1867 . . 325
   D. Order of Court of Chancery, 29 February, 1868 . . 326
9. Waddington Scholarship, 1870 326
   Deed of foundation, 26 March, 1870 327
   Regulations 328
10. Lightfoot Scholarships, 1870 329
   Regulations, 24 November, 1870. 330
11. Abbott's Scholarships, 1871 332
   Extract from his Will, 19 February, 1867 332
   A. Regulations for Abbott's Scholarships, 9 February, 1871 334
12. John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships, 1884 . . . 335
   Extract from Stewart's Will, 7 March, 1881 . . . 336
13. Harkness Scholarships, 1885 337
   Extract from Mrs Pearson's Will, 18 August, 1882 . . 338
14. Clerk Maxwell Scholarship, 1890 340
   Deed of Trust, 4 December, 1890 341

VII. Memorial Studentships and Memorial Funds.

1. Balfour Memorial, 1883 347
   (*a*) The Studentship and Fund. 347
   (*b*) The Balfour Library 350
2. John Lucas Walker Studentship, 1887 350
3. Prendergast Studentship, 1888 352
4. Isaac Newton Studentships, 1891 353
5. Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship, 1892 355
   Deed of Trust, 19 December, 1892 356
6. Hort Memorial Fund, 1894 358
   Regulations adopted by the Committee of Subscribers, 6 February, 1894. 359
   Revision Surplus Fund, 18 June, 1896 361
7. Seeley Memorial Fund, 1897 362
   A. Resolutions adopted by the Subscribers, and Regulations for the Seeley Medal, 17 June, 1897 363
8. Allen Scholarship Fund and Allen Student, 1898 . 364

VIII. Prizes.

PAGE

1. Benefaction of the Rev. Thomas Seaton, 1748 . . . 369
   Extract from Seaton's Will, 8 October, 1738 . . . 369
2. Chancellor's Classical Medals, 1751 370
   Regulations accepted by Grace, 29 April, 1869 . . . 373
3. Members' Prizes, 1752 373
4. Townshend Prizes, 1755 375
5. Anonymous benefaction, 1783, 1784, 1785 . . . 379
6. Benefaction of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, 1804–6 . 379
7. Chancellor's Medal for English Verse, 1811 . . . 382
8. Camden Medal, 1841; Powis Medal, 1867 . . . 384
   Regulations for Camden Medal, approved 28 April, 1841 . 385
9. Sir Peregrine Maitland Prize, 1844 386
10. Muir Prize, 1846 388
11. Burney Prize, 1846 390
    A. Deed of Trust, 19 January, 1847. 391
    B. Regulations for the prize 392
12. Adams Prize, 1848 393
    Regulations for the prize, accepted by Grace, 7 April, 1848 394
13. Le Bas Prize, 1848 395
    Regulations for the prize, 22 November, 1848 . . . 395
14. Whewell Moral Philosophy Prizes, 1849 396
15. Carus Greek Testament Prize, 1853 397
    Augmentation of the fund by Mr Carus, 25 May, 1853 . 398
    „ „ an anonymous donor, 1894 . 398
16. Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies, 1854 . . . 398
17. Scholefield Prize, 1856 400
    Regulations 401
18. Hare Prize, 1861. 401
19. Kaye Prize, 1861 402
20. Sedgwick Prize, 1865 404
21. Hebrew Prize, 1865 404
    Augmentation by Rev. Joshua Nussey, 1867 . . . 405
22. Winchester Reading Prizes, 1867 406
23. Evans Prize, 1869 407
24. Jeremie Prizes, 1870 408
25. Harness Prize, 1871 409
26. Yorke Prize, 1875 410
    Codicil to the Will of Mr Yorke, 15 May, 1847. . . 410
    Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 1 June, 1875 . 413

PAGE

27. Cobden Prize, 1876 414
28. George Long Prize, 1881 417
29. George Williams Prize, 1882 418
30. Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew, 1883 418
31. Prince Consort Prize, 1883. 419
32. Thirlwall Prize, 1884 420
Prince Consort Prize and Thirlwall Prize in common . 421
33. Marshall Political Economy Prize, 1886 422
Adam Smith Prize in Economics, 1891 422
34. Walsingham Medal, 1891 425
35. Tyson Medal, 1893 427
36. Bhaonagar Medal, 1893 428
37. Gedge Prize, 1897 429
A. Will of Joseph Gedge, 13 August, 1869 . . . 429
B. Codicil, 26 March, 1870 431
Order of the Court of Chancery, 28 May, 1900 . . . 433
38. Raymond Horton-Smith Prize, 1900 434
39. Wiltshire Prize, 1900 435
40. Gladstone Memorial Prize, 1901 436

IX. Exhibitions.

1. Skinners' Company 439
a. Sir James Lancaster 439
b. Mr Edward Lewis 439
2. Leather Sellers' Company 439
3. Viscountess Lumley 441
4. Christ's Hospital, Winchester 442
5. Clothworkers' Company 443
Marmaduke Levitt Scholarship 443

X. University Buildings.

1. The University Library 447
I. Revenue 447
a. Benefaction of Tobias Rustat, 1667 . . 447
Deed of Trust, 20 November, 1667 . . 451
b. Benefaction of William Worts, 1709 . . 453
c. „ John Manistre, 1829 . . 453
Extract from his Will, 2 April, 1811 . . 453

PAGE

II. Site and Buildings 453
List of subscriptions received, 1754–1761 . . 455
Cockerell's Building, 1837–1840 456
Benefaction of Thomas Halford, 1842 . . . 457
Deed of Trust, 20 June, 1851 458
Scott's Building, 1864–1867 460
Hancock Building, 1887–1890 460
Extract from Will of Edw. Grey Hancock, 4 August, 1882 461
Benefaction of Ch. Taylor, D.D., 1889 . . 463
„ Art. Cayley, Sc.D., 1900 . . 463

III. Benefactions for the purchase of Books . . . 463
a. Bequest of the Reverend John Mainwaring, 1814 463
b. Surplus of fund for procuring a bust of Hen. Bradshaw, M.A., 1886 . . . 464
c. Bequest of Sam. Sandars, M.A., 1894 . . 464
d. Fund for providing a memorial of Will. Robertson Smith, M.A., 1896 464

IV. Gifts of Books 465

2. The Senate House 465
List of subscriptions, 1719–1734 466

3. The Printing-House 467

4. The Botanic Garden 468
a. Foundation by Richard Walker, D.D., 1762 . 468
A. Dr Walker's deed of trust, 25 August, 1762 . . 469
B. Dr Walker's bond to the University, 18 February, 1764 . 473
b. Benefaction of Charles Viscount Maynard, 1775 475
A. Office copy of the clause in the Will of Charles Viscount Maynard concerning the University of Cambridge, 13 February, 1775 476
c. Benefaction of Reverend Edward Betham, 1783 476
A. Indenture between the University and the Reverend Edward Betham, 2 May, 1783 477
d. Removal of the Garden to a New Site . . 479
Act of Parliament, 1 William IV. Cap. 5 (30 March, 1831) . 480
Opinion of Counsel (1886) 484
Further Opinion 485
e. Appropriation of Site of Old Botanic Garden to University, 1853 485

5. The Fitzwilliam Museum 486
A. Extract from the Will of Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, 18 August, 1815 487

PAGE

BEQUESTS TO THE MUSEUM 488

1. Mesman collection of oil-paintings 488

Extract from the Will of Daniel Mesman, 11 March, 1830 488

2. Benefaction of Bishop Maltby, 1859 489

Extract from his Will 489

3. Benefaction of William Ward, 1860 489

Extract from his Will 489

4. Benefaction of Geo. Crawfurd Heath, M.A. (King's) 490

5. Collections of Lieut.-Colonel William Martin Leake 490

Extract from his Will, 17 January, 1859 . . 490

6. Benefaction of Rev. Ric. Edw. Kerrich, M.A. (Chr.) 491

A. Extract from his Will, 3 January, 1868 . . 492

B. Codicil to above Will, 12 November, 1868 . 493

7. Benefaction of Dr Arnold 494

Extract from his Will, 9 June, 1859 . . . 494

8. Benefaction of Ch. Lesingham Smith, M.A. (Chr.) . 494

Extract from his Will, 28 December, 1877 . . 494

9. Benefaction of Samuel Sandars, M.A. (Trin.) . . 494

Extract from his Will 494

„ a Codicil to the above Will . . 495

GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM (1822–1904) 495

6. MUSEUMS OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND OF GENERAL AND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND OF ETHNOLOGY . . 501

Report of Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate on a Museum of Greek and Roman Art, 11 March, 1882 . . . 502

The same on Materials for Study in the Museum, 3 March, 1883 504

Minute of Council of Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 18 October, 1883 505

MUSEUM OF GENERAL AND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND OF ETHNOLOGY 509

BEQUESTS TO THE MUSEUM 509

1. Benefaction of Walter K. Foster, 1891 . . . 509

Extract from a codicil to his Will, 25 April, 1891 . 509

2. Benefaction of H. B. Brady, 1891 510

3. Benefaction of W. Wiles Green, 1891 . . . 510

GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM (1884–1902) 510

7. THE OBSERVATORY 511

1. The Northumberland Telescope, 8 June, 1835 . 511

2. The Newall Telescope, 22 May, 1890 . . . 511

PAGE

8. Museums and Lecture Rooms for Natural Science . 514
a. Site 514
b. Buildings 514
Cavendish Laboratory 515
Letter of his Grace the Chancellor, 10 Oct. 1870 . . 515
Chemical Laboratory 516
Departments of Physiology and Human Anatomy . 516
Offer by Hen. Sidgwick, Litt.D., 21 November, 1889 516
Engineering Laboratory 517
Offer by Mrs Hopkinson on behalf of herself and her family, 13 October, 1898 517
Medical School 518
Sedgwick Memorial Museum 518
Department of Botany 519
Law School and Squire Library 519
c. Gifts to the Museums 521
Department of Anatomy 521
Benefaction of Professor Flinders Petrie, 1898 . . 521
Department of Botany 521
1. Benefaction of John Martyn, 1765 . . . 521
2. „ Lady Bunbury, 1888 . . . 522
3. „ Cha. Cardale Babington, 1895 . 523
4. „ Cha. Packe, M.A. (Oxf.), 1897 . 524
Department of Chemistry 524
Benefaction of Tho. Andrews, 1900 524
Department of Experimental Physics (Cavendish Laboratory) 525
Benefactions of Mr Elphinstone, 1868; Mr Talbot, 1903 525
Department of Geology 525
List of gifts, 1840–1901 525
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics 526
List of gifts, 1896–1900 526
Department of Mineralogy 527
1. Benefaction of Reverend Will. Whewell, M.A., 1832 527
2. „ Viscount Alford, 1841 . . 528
3. „ Cha. Brooke, M.A., 1857 . . 528
4. „ Howard Warburton Elphinstone, M.A., 1858 529
5. „ Reverend Tho. Wiltshire, M.A., 1897 529

PAGE

Department of Zoology 530

1. Benefaction of Mrs Strickland, 1867; and of Miss Strickland, 1874 530

A. Deed of trust respecting Curatorship of Strickland Collection, 13 March, 1874 532

2. Bequests to the Museum 535

a. Benefaction of Rob. McAndrew, F.R.S., 1873 535

Extract from the Will of Mr McAndrew, 6 December, 1871, with a Codicil . 535

b. Benefaction of Geo. Rob. Crotch, M.A. (Joh.) 536

Extract from the Will of Mr Crotch, 22 June, 1872 536

c. Benefaction of Miss Jane Saul . . 537

Extract from the Will of Miss Saul, 6 December, 1894 537

d. Benefaction of Tho. Edw. Buckley, B.A. (Trin.), 1903 538

Note of his bequest 538

3. Gifts to the Museum, 1843–1903 . . . 538

The Philosophical Library 541

Fundamental regulations, accepted 2 June, 1881 . . 544

Letter from the President of the Philosophical Society, 9 May, 1881 544

Report of the Council of the Society, 25 April, 1881 . . 545

9. The Divinity School 545

1. Benefaction of Reverend Will. Selwyn, D.D. (Joh.), 1864 545

A. Deed of Trust, 13 December, 1864 . . . 547

2. Benefaction of Rev. Jos. Barber Lightfoot, D.D. (Trin.), 1890 548

3. Benefaction of Sam. Sandars, M.A. (Trin.), 1890 . 549

List of Statues placed by Mr Sandars in the external niches of the School 550

XI. Charities.

PAGE

1. Benefaction of Queen Eleanor, 1290 553
2. The University Chests 554
3. Benefaction of Matth. Stokys, M.A. (King's), 1590 . . 558
4. Benefaction of Tho. Hobson, 1628 558
   Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 29 October, 1897 560
5. Benefaction of John Crane, 1651 565
   a. Relief of sick scholars 566
   b. House for the Regius Professor of Physic . . 567
   A. Extract from Crane's Will, 26 June, 1651 . . 567
6. Benefaction of the Reverend Hen. Latham, M.A., 1902 . 570

XII. Miscellanea.

1. MSS. Collections of Robert Hare, 1590 575
2. Benefaction of Walter Titley, M.A. 1768 576
3. The Stanford Dictionary, 1881 577
4. Marine Biological Association, 1887 579
5. Collection of Sir Isaac Newton's MSS., presented by the Earl of Portsmouth, 1888 581
6. Other gifts 583
7. Memorial Statues 586
8. Memorial Busts 586
9. Memorial Portraits 587
10. The Seals 588
    A. The Seal of the University 588
    B. The Seal of the Chancellor 589
11. The Maces 590
12. The Vice-Chancellor's Cup 590

XIII. Finance.

1. Capitation Tax 595
2. Endowment Fund 596

XIV. Appendix.

PAGE

1. Land bought at Nine Wells, Shelford, and elsewhere, in connexion with the New River, 1834 611

   A. Extracts from Act 4 and 5 Gul. IV. c. 3 (private), 22 May, 1834 612

2. Will of Fre. Ja. Quick, 6 March, 1902 614

3. Benefaction of Rebecca Flower Squire: augmentation of endowment for the Squire Scholarships in Law. . 617

   A. Deed of Trust, 4 March, 1904 617

   The Squire Law Library 619

   B. Deed of Trust, 20 February, 1902 620

4. Will of Benj. St John Attwood Mathews, 11 May, 1903 624

5. John Winbolt Prize, 1904 624

6. Benefaction of the Reverend Vincent Hen. Stanton, D.D. (Trin.), 1904 625

XV. Chronological Summary 629

XVI. Index 649

I.

REAL ESTATE, TITHE, RENT-CHARGES

1. Benefaction of King Henry the Seventh.

1504.

In 1504 (20 November) a quadripartite indenture (A) was drawn up between the King of the first part; John Islip, abbot of S. Peter of Westminster, and the Prior and Convent of the same, of the second part; the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, of the third part; and the Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, of the fourth part: in virtue of which £10 was to be paid yearly at Michaelmas by the Abbot, Prior, and Convent of S. Peter at Westminster, to the University of Cambridge, in Great S. Mary's Church, "to be employed and disposed for the common wele of the same University."

In consideration of this sum, so paid, the University bind themselves to hold a service on February 11 in each year, for the good estate of the King, and for the souls of his late Queen, their children, and his father the Earl of Richmond, his ancestors, and his mother the lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby.

After the dissolution of monasteries a decree of the Court of Augmentations, dated 12 October, 1544 (B), confirmed the above grant; and the Statutes of Elizabeth (1572) directed that King Henry the Seventh should be commemorated on 8 May, when a sermon should be preached by the Regius Professor of Divinity[1].

[1] Comm. Doc. i. 481.

A. *Deed of Foundation,* 20 *November,* 20 *Hen. VII,* 1504.

Parties to the covenant.

This Indenture quadripartite made betwene the moost cristen kyng Henry the Seuenth, by the grace of god kyng of Englond and of Fraunce and lord of Irelande, the twenty day of Nouember, the twenty yere of his moost noble reigne, of the oon partie: And John Islip, Abbot of the monastery of seynt Peter of Westminster, and the Priour and Conuent of the same monastery, of the secunde partie: And the Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the Vniuersite of Cambrigge, on the thirde partie: And the Maire and Commonaltie of the Citie of London, on the fourth partie:

Covenant of the Abbot of Westminster.

Witnesseth that the said Abbot, Priour and Conuent of the said monastery of Seynt Peter of Westminster, accordyng to thentent and effecte of Indentures of couenauntes, made betwene the said kyng oure soverayne lord, and the same Abbot, Priour and Conuent, beryng date the sixtene day of July last paste, and accordyng to the confidence and trust that oure said Souerayne lord the kyng hath putte in the same Abbot, Priour and Conuent, and their Successours, truely and effectually to execute and perfourme the deuoute ,Wyll and mynde of oure seid Soverayne lord the kyng in that behalf:

Annual rent of £10.

Haue geven and graunted, and by these presentes geve and graunte, for theym and their successours, vnto the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniuersite of Cambrigge, and their Successours, to the vse of the same Vniuersitie, an annuite or annuell rent of ten poundes, to haue and perceyue of the said Abbot, Priour and Conuent, and their Successours, to the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers, and their Successours yerely for euer While the World shall endure, in the fest of seynt Michell tharchaungell or within xxj dayes next after euery suche fest, in the church of oure Lady called Seynt Mary church, in the said Vniuersite of Cambrigge, to be employed and disposed for the common wele of the same Vniuersite. To the whiche payment of the said annuite or annuell rent of ten poundes, well and truely to be contented and paied yerely While the World shall endure, within the dayes and place aboue rehersed, the said Abbot, Priour and Conuent bynden theym and their Successours vnto the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniuersite of Cambrigge, and their Successours, by these presentes:

Fine to be paid when the annuity is in arrear.

And ouer that the said Abbot, Priour and Conuent couenaunten and graunten for theym and their Successours, and theym and their Successours bynden by these presentes to the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniversite of Cambrigge, and their Successours, That as often as it shall happen the said annuite or annuell rent of ten poundes or eny parcell therof to be behynd vnpaied by the space of xxj dayes next after eny of the said festes, contrary to the fourme and effecte of these Indentures, that then and so often the said Abbot,

Priour and Conuent, and their Successours, shall forfeit, content and paye, [and bynd them and their Successours to content and paye,][1] to the said Chaunceler, Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniversite of Cambrigge, and their Successours, twenty poundes of laufull money of Englond in the name of a peyne ouer and aboue the said somme of ten poundes:

Annual service to be held in Great S. Mary's Church 11 Feb.

And the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers couenaunten and graunten, for theym and their Successours, and theym and their Successours bynden to the said Maire and Commonaltie, and their Successours by these presentes, that the same Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers and their Successours, shall hold and kepe a solempne anniuersarie in the said churche of oure lady, in the said Vniversite yerely While the World shall endure, in maner and fourme folowyng; that is to sey, duryng the lif of the same kyng our Souerayne lord, in the xj day of February, as often as it shall not fall vpon eny Sonday. And as often as it shall happen to fall vpon eny Sonday in the yere, that then and so often the same Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers, and their Successours, shall hold and kepe the same Anniuersarie in the Satreday next before euery suche Sonday: All and euery of the same Anniuersaries to be holden and kepte for the good and prosperous estate of the said kyng oure Souerayne lord duryng his lif, and for the prosperite of this his Realme; And for the soule of the right excellent Pryncesse Elizabeth late Quene of Englond his wïf, and for the soules of their children and issue, and for the soules of the right excellent Prynce Edmond, late Erle of Richemond, fader to oure said Souerayne lord the kyng, and of all the other Progenitours and Auncestours of the same kyng our Soverayne Lord, and for the soule of the right excellent Pryncesse Margaret Countesse of Richmond and Derby, moder to oure said Souerayne lord the kyng after hir decease; And after the decease of the said kyng oure Soverayne lord, then and fromthensforth as long as the World shall endure, to hold and kepe the said Anniuersarie yerely, in the day of the yere of the Sepulture of the same kyng oure Soverayne lord, without eny other chaunge as often as the same day shall not fall vpon eny Sonday in the yere other than Esterday; And as often as it shall happen to fall vpon eny Sonday in the yere other than Esterday, that then and soo often the same Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers, and their Successours, shall hold and kepe the same Anniuersarie in the Satreday next before euery suche Sonday: And as often as it shuld happen eny of the same Anniuersaries to be hold and kepte vpon any Sherethursday, Goodfriday, Ester even, Esterday, or Ester monday, then and soo often the same Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers, and their successours, shall hold and kepe the same Anniuersarie in the Satreday in the Ester Weke then next folowyng; And all the

[1] The words within square brackets are not in the original deed. They occur in Hare's transcript (Paper copy in 3 vols., iii. 46. *b*).

same Anniuersaries to be holden and kepte specially and principally for the soule of the same kyng oure Souerayne lord, And for the soule of the said right excellent Pryncesse Elizabeth, late Quene of Englond his Wif, and for the soules of their children and issue, and for the oder soules afore rehersed, and all cristen soules, With all suche prayers, obseruaunces and ceremonies, in and at euery of the said Anniuersaries as hereafter ensueth that is to sey:

* * * * *

Then follows a particular description of the Services.

The sum paid for the services to be put into the Common Chest.

And it is the very mynde, will and entent of the said kyng oure Souerayne lord, that the said ten poundes yerely which shalbe contented and paid by the said Abbot, Priour and Conuent of the said monastery of seynt Peter of Westminster and their successours in fourme aforesaid vnto the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers, and their Successours, for euery of the said Anniuersaries as is afore rehersed, and euery somme that shall be forfeited at eny time for non-payment therof, shalbe put in the chest of the said Vniuersite, and after that be emploied to the commen profite and vse of the same Vniversite:

If the anniversaries fall on a day that is already occupied, they shall be performed on the next day.

Prouided alwey that as often as it shuld happen eny of the said Anniuersaries to be holden and kepte on eny day in eny yere that the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers be bounden to hold and kepe eny other solempne Anniuersarie in the same Vniversite, or eny generall procession, or in eny day of the commensementes solempne actes, solempne sermones, that then and so often at euery suche tyme onely the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers, and their Successours, shall hold and kepe euery suche Anniuersarie with suche *Placebo*, *Dirige*, nyne lessons, laudes and masse of *Requiem*, with the Oracions, prayers, obseruances and cerimonies afore rehersed, in the next day that they conueniently can or may, without eny further deferryng or dilaye.

Forfeit for non-performance to be paid to the mayor and commonalty of London.

And the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniuersite couenaunten and graunten, and theym and their Successours bynden to the said Maire and Commonaltie of the said Citie of London and their Successours by these presentes, that whensoeuer and as often as the same Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniversite of Cambrigge, or their Successours, shall faile and make defaulte in kepyng of eny of the said Anniuersaries, that then and so often the same Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniversite of Cambrigge, and their Successours, shall forfeit, content and pay, and bynden theymself and their Successours by these presentes to content and pay to the said Maire and Commonaltie, and their Successours, for euery such defaulte twenty poundes of lauful money of Englond:

Forfeiture for omission of particular things.

And also whensoeuer and as often as the same Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers, and their Successours, shall faile or omitte at or in eny of the said Anniuersaries eny particuler thing afore rehersed to be had or doon, at or in eny of the same Anniuersaries, that then and so often the same Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers, and their Successours, shall forfeit, content and pay, and bynden theym and their Successours to the said Maire and Commonaltie, and their Successours, by these presentes, to content and pay to the same Maire and Commonaltie and their Successours for euery suche defaulte, that is to sey, for euery particuler thing so omitted and left vndoon contrary to the form, maner and ordre aboue rehersed, forty shelynges of laufull money of Englond.

How these indentures were sealed.

In witnesse wherof to thre parties of these Indentures quadripartited of which thre parties oon part remayneth with the said Abbot Priour and Conuent of the said monastery of Seynt Peter of Westminster, an other part of the same thre parties remayneth with the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the Vniuersite of Cambrigge, And the thred of the same thre parties remayneth with the said Maire and Commonaltie of the said Citie of London, the said kyng oure Soverayn lord hath set his great seale.

And to oon of the same thre parties remaynyng with the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the Vniuersite of Cambrige, The said Abbot Priour and Conuent of the said monastery of Seynt Peter of Westminster, and also the said Maire and Commonaltie of the said Citie of London haue seuerally set their commen seales.

And to the other parte of the same thre parties remaynyng with the said Abbot Priour and Conuent of the said monasterie of Seynt Peter of Westminster the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniuersite of Cambrige, and the said Maire and Commonaltie of the said Citie of London haue seuerally sett their commen Seales.

And to the third part of the same thre parties remaynyng with the said Maire and Commonaltie of the said Citie of London, the said Abbot Priour and Conuent of the said Monasterie of Seynt Petre of Westminster and also the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniuersite of Cambrige haue seuerally set their commen Seales.

And to the fourth parte of these Indentures remaynyng with the said kyng our Souerayne lord the said Abbot Priour and Conuent of the said Monastery of Seynt Peter of Westminster, And also the said Chaunceler Maisters and Scolers of the said Vniuersite of Cambrige, And in like Wise the said Maire and Commonaltie of the said Citie of London haue seuerally set their commyn seales the day and yere abouesaid[1].

[1] Collated with the original in the Registry of the University, *Charters* etc. 147*.

B. *Decree of the Court of Augmentations, confirmed* 12 *October*, 1544.

Henricus octavus [etc.].

Inspeximus inter recorda et irrotulamenta Curie augmentacionum revencionum Corone nostre quoddam decretum per Cancellarium et Consilium eiusdem Curie factum in hec verba:

Memorandum: Forasmoche as it is duly proved afore the Chauncellour and Counsaill of the Courte of Augmentacions of the Revenues of our Soueraign Lorde the kynges Crowne, that the Chauncellor, Masters and Scollers of the vnyuersyte of Cambridge, and their predecessors, Chauncellors, Masters and Scollers of the same vnyuersyte, haue heretofore hadde and contynually enyoyed one annuyte or annuall rente of tenne poundes sterlynge, yerely payable and goinge oute of the Possessyons of the late monastery of Saynt Peter of Westminster, as by an Indenture quadripartyte made betwene the moste noble kynge of famous memory Henry the Sevynthe, late kynge of Englonde, on thone partye, The Abbott and Convent of the sayd late monastery of Saynte Peter of Westminster on the seconde partye, The Chauncellor, Masters and Scollers of the sayd Unyuersyte of Cambrydge on the thirde partye, And the Mayre and Comynaltye of the Cyttye of London on the fourthe partye, berynge date the twenty daye of November, in the twenty yere of the Reign of the sayd kynge Henry the Seuynthe more playnly it maye appere:

It is therefore orderyd and decreyd by the sayd Chauncellor and Counsaill in the terme of Seynt Michaell, that is to saye, the tenthe day of October, in the syxe and thyrtye yere of the Reign of our Soueraign lorde Henry the eight by the grace of God kynge of Englonde, Fraunce and Irelonde, defendor of the Faythe, and of the Chirche of Englonde and also of Irelonde in earthe the supreme hedde, that the sayd Chauncellor, Masters and Scollers of the vnyuersyte of Cambridge aforsayd shall haue to them and theyr Successors, Chauncellors, Masters and Scollers of the same vnyuersyte, the sayd annuyte or annuall rente of tenne poundes sterlinge, Together with all tharrearages thereof due vnto them sythen and from the dyssolucion of the sayd late Monastery of Saynt Peters of Westminster hytherto, by the handes of the Receyuor of the revenues of thaugmentacions of our Soueraigne lorde the kynges Crowne wythin the Countye of Middlesex for the tyme beinge of the same revenues remayning in his handes att the feaste of Saynt Michaell tharchangell only yerly to be paid accordynge to the tenor purporte and effect of the sayd Indenture.

Nos autem tenorem decreti predicti ad requisicionem Cancellarii, Magistrorum et Scholarium Universitatis Cantebrigie predicte duximus

exemplificandum per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Edwardo North milite apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die Octobris anno regni nostri tricesimo sexto[1].

2. Rectory of Burwell, Cambridgeshire. 1544.

The manor and rectory of Burwell, part of the property of the Benedictine House of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, were granted by Henry VIII to Edward North 4 December, 1540[2], and confirmed to him by letters patent 29 January, 1541[3]. In the same year he was knighted, made treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, and elected as one of the representatives in parliament for the County of Cambridge. In or about 1544 he became Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations[4].

In 1544 (4 October) a deed (A) was drawn up between him and the University, in virtue of which he engaged, on receipt of £600, to procure letters patent from the King, with other necessary documents, to enable the said University to appropriate the rectory of Burwell S. Mary. North further undertook to grant to the University the right of sheep-fold, and the advowson of the vicarage, the University paying £20 yearly to the vicar, and defraying two-thirds of the cost of repairing the chancel, and of the pension due to the Abbot of Ramsey[5].

The King's Letters Patent (B) dated 28 November, 1544, confirm the provisions of North's grant, and further regulate the relations of the University to the Vicar and to the

[1] Collated with the original in the Registry of the University, *Charters* etc. 167.

[2] Deeds of purchases and exchanges, 32 Hen. VIII, Box A. No. 43. Publ. Rec. Office.

[3] Lit. Pat. 29 Jan. 32 Hen. VIII (=29 Jan. 1541).

[4] See the lives of North in Cooper's *Athenæ*, i. 232; and *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* xli. 154.

[5] The original is in the Registry of the University, Box H. 1. 1. It is printed in Cooper, *Annals*, i. 417.

Crown. The bishop of Norwich (in whose diocese Burwell then was) assented to the transaction 5 December, and the archdeacon of Sudbury 6 December next ensuing. Thereupon Sir Edward North, by a deed dated 20 December, acknowledged the receipt of "a certain sum of money" from the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, acquitted them thereof, and confirmed to them, "all that the advowson" etc. of the Rectory of the Church of Burwell S^{t}. Mary[1]. By a second deed, dated on the same day, he granted them a right of fold for 200 sheep[2].

There is no evidence that the Senate was consulted on this purchase. The only Grace referring to the matter is the following, which merely authorises the payment of the first instalment of the purchase-money. It was allowed in the course of the academical year 1544–45, but is not dated more precisely.

Item yt ys graunted y^{t}. M^{r}. Vicechancellor do carye vpp and pay to Sir Edwarde Northe Chaunceler of thawgmentacions at the delyuerye of the kynges lettres or other thynges requysyte acordynge to the purporte and effecte of the Indenture now red, the fyrst payment[3].

The final payment to North was made in March 1545, as shewn by his receipt in full, dated March, 1544 (March, 1544–45) 36 Hen. VIII.[4]

In 1646 (11 June) the University bought "the Rectorie, Little Parsonage, or Priorye, of Burwell S^{t}. Andrew ... and all houses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables orchards gardens arable lands meadows pastures [etc] Tenthes and Tithes of Corne and haie and all manner of tithes of whatsoever Nature ... to the said Rectorie ... in aniewise belonging," for £1026. 13. 4[5].

[1] North returned the manor of Burwell to the King, 17 May, 37 Hen. VIII (=1545). Deeds of purchase and exchange *ut supra*, Box E. No. 28.

[2] Registry of the University, Box H. 1. 4.

[3] Grace Book Δ, fol. 13.

[4] Registry of the University, Vol. 1. 137^{a}. The money was borrowed from the Chests intended to relieve the necessities of poor students.

[5] Ibid. Box H. 19.

A. *Deed between the University and Sir Edward North, 4 October, 36 Hen. VIII,* 1544.

This Indenture made the 4th day of Octobre in the xxxvj yere of the Reyng of our moste dread souereygn lorde Henry theyght [&c] Betwene Sir Edwarde Northe knyght, Chauncelor of our sayde souereygn lorde the kynges Courte of Augmentacions of the Reuenues of his graces Crowne, on thone partye: And the Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers of the uniuersite of Cambrige, one thother partye: Witnesseth, That the sayde Sir Edwarde Northe, for the somme of syx hundreth poundes sterlyng, to be payed in maner and forme as in this present Indenture hereafter shalbe expressed and declared, couenaunteth, and for hym, his heyers and executors graunteth, to and with the sayd Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, and ther successors, that he the sayd Sir Edwarde, before the Feaste of the Natyuity of our lorde God next ensuyng the date hereof, shall delyuer or cause to be delyuered to the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, or to ther suffycyant depute our sayde souereign lorde the kynges lettres patentes vnder his great seale of appropryacion of the parsonage of Burwell seynt Marie, in the dyocese of Norwyche[1] with all and singuler manors, landes, and tenementes, Rentes, Reuersions, and services; And also all and singuler other possessions and heredytamentes, whatsoeuer they be, as well spirituall as temporall, to the foresayde parsonage and churche and thappurtenaunces therof in any wyse belonging: to be appropryated vnyted and adnexed to the sayd Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, and to their successors, from and immedyatly after the next aduoydaunce of the present Incombent therof by dethe, Cessyon, Resyngnacion or otherwise. And also a suffycient Instrument Authenticall, declaryng thassent of thordynary, and Archedeacon, and of other hauyng Ryght or interest in that behalfe with one suche suer suffycyent and lawfull Release or graunte of the sayde presentacion and Right of patronage of the sayde churche of Burwell and his hole tytle, Ryght or intereste of the same, from the sayde Sir Edwarde Northe, and his heyers, to the sayd Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers and their successors.

Sir E. North to receive £600, and to deliver to University the king's letters patent, authorising them to appropriate the parsonage of Burwell S. Mary; and further an instrument declaring the assent of the Ordinary to the transaction.

And also the sayde Sir Edwarde shall geue, graunte, and release from hym and his heyers, to the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, by his suffycyent dede, one such lybertye of a Folde as the parsons of Burwell theretofore hath had, and of right ought to have, in lyke maner and forme, as the said lettres patentes of appropriacion, thother dedes and instrumentes, and all other the premisses, by the councell lerned of the same Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, shalbe deuysed, whereby the sayd Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, and ther

Sir Edward to grant to the University right of sheepfold

[1] Burwell is now in the Diocese of Ely.

successors shall or maye haue holde and enioye to them and ther successors for euer in propre vse, the sayde parsonage and chirche of Burwell, with all and singuler the manors landes and tenementes, glebes, tythes, oblacions, obvencions, Frutes, emolumentes and all other whatsoever profyttes, comodytes, lybertyes of Folde, and all rentes and services, and all other Rights and customes, to the same parsonage in any wyse belonging or apperteyning, withowt any maner of presentacion induccion or admyssion of any incombent or incombentes in or to the sayde parsonage and churche hereafter to be made.

and the advowson of the vicarage.

And also that the said Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers shall haue graunted by the same lettres patentes, to them and ther successors for euer, thaduouson and Right of patronage of the vicarage of the churche of Burwell aforesayde. And also that before the saide Feaste of the Natyuyte of our lorde he the sayde Sir Edward, his heyers, or assignes, shall dyscharge the sayde parsonage and churche of Burwell, and euery parte and parcell therof, of all and euery Incombent and Incombentes, of all former aduowsons, and all maner of leases, made by the consent of the parsone, patrone, and ordynary, and of all other charges and arrerages, excepte proxis, synodes, Indemptnytes and pencions, going owt of the sayde parsonage, hereafter to be dewe, In suche Wyse, that the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers may then and from thensforthe, haue, holde, and enioye the sayde parsonage and chirche, and other the premisses to the same parsonage belonging or apperteynyng, and euery parcell therof, to them and ther successors for euer, after the next aduoydaunce of the sayde parsonage by dethe Resyngnation, or otherwyse, in propre vse and possessyon. And the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers couenaunten and graunten for them and ther successors, to and with the sayde Sir Edwarde his heyers and executors, after suche aduoydaunce, to pay yerly to suche vicar of the sayde Churche, and his successors vicars whiche hereafter shalbe in the sayde churche of Burwell, one annuell pension or porcion of twenty poundes by yere, going owt of the sayde parsonage or Churche of Burwell, to the supportacion of the tabyll and housekepyng of the sayde vicar and his successors, and of the tenthe or tenthe parte to the kynge and his successors hereafter of the sayde vicarage to be payde and to the supportation of all other costes and charges ordynarye and extraordinarye, sauyng the reparation of the chauncell whereof the Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers and their successors shall bere two partis of the thre equally to be deuyded, and the Vicar, the thyrde. And in lyke maner of the pension sometyme due to thabbott of Ramsey, whereof the sayd Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers shall yerly pay two partes of the three equally to be deuyded, and the vycar for the tyme being, the thyrde.

The University to pay the vicar £20 annually.

To bear two-thirds of the cost of repairing the chancel, and of the pension due to the abbot of Ramsey.

Costs to be divided equally between the parties.

And it is agreed bytwene the sayde partyes that all the costes and charges made and rysing abowt the makyng, wrytyng, and sealyng of all the lettres patentes, instrumentes, and assurances afore rehersed,

shall be borne betwene the sayd twoo parties indyferently. In consideracion whereof, the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, couenaunten and graunten for them and ther successors by thes presentes, to and with the sayde Sir Edwarde his heyers, executors, and assignes, that they the sayd Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, or ther successors shall make or cause to be made vnto the sayde Sir Edwarde North, his heyers or assignes, at suche tyme after suche appropriacion had in forme aforesayd, as the sayde Sir Edwarde shall require the same, at thonly costes and charges of the sayd Sir Edwarde, his heyers or assignes, suche good, suer, and suffycyent graunte of the presentacion of the vicarage, as by the lerned counsell of the sayd Sir Edwarde shalbe deuysed, in maner and forme folowing, and none otherwyse.

In consideration of which the University undertake to arrange the form of presentation.

That is, that whensoeuer the sayd vicarage shalbe voyde by cession, Resingnacion, or otherwise, the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, within fouer monethes then next and immedyatly folowing, shall elect and nominate twoo able and mete persones, clerks, and studentes of the Vniuersity of Cambrige, and the nominacion of those two persones shall intimate vnder their common seale to the sayde Sir Edwarde, his heyers, or assignes ; And the sayde Sir Edwarde his heyers or assignes, shall haue full power and aucthorite to present thone of them to thordinary, whosoeuer of them twoo the sayde Sir Edwarde or his heyers shall thyncke moste mete and able.

On an avoidance the University shall nominate two persons, and send their names to Sir E. North, who shall present the one he thinks most suitable.

Provided alwayes, and yt is agreed, that if the sayde Sir Edwarde his heyers or assignes, wythin fouertene dayes next and immedyatly after the sayde nominacion or eleccion, in writynge vnder seale shewed and intimate vnto hym or them, do not frely and without making any condycion present one of them, or geve his suffycyent lettres of presentacion vnder his seale to thone of them so nominate and elect by the Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, takyng nothyng for the same but only syx shyllynges and eyght pence for the wrytyng and sealyng of the same presentacion, that then yt shalbe lawfull to the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, to presente one of those twoo, whomesoeuer that they thyncke moste mete, and thinterest of the said Sir Edwarde Northe, his heyers and assignes for that tyme fully to be extyncte and frustrate, any thyng heretofore graunted notwithstanding.

If he does not present within 14 days, the University may do so.

Prouided alwayes, that if thone of these twoo, whome the sayd Sir Edwarde, or his assignes doo present, doo refuse to accepte or take the same, that then the sayde Sir Edwarde or his heyers or assignes shall make certyfycat to the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers of the sayd refusall ; and theruppon the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers shall and may nominate eftsoones twoo other to the sayde Sir Edwarde and his heyers or assignes, and the sayde Sir Edwarde his heyers or assignes, to presente one of them as before. Prouided alwayes, that if thone of these twoo, after the seconde nominacion

What is to be done in case the clerk presented by Sir E. North should refuse.

made by the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, whome the sayde Sir Edwarde shall present, doo agayne refuse to accepte the same; or elles if the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers doo not name twoo persones, within fouer monethes next after any vacatyon of the sayde vicarage, as aforesayde, that then yt shalbe lawfull to the sayde Sir Edwarde and his heyers to presente whom the sayde Sir Edwarde or his heyers shall thyncke most mete and conuenyent.

When payment is to be made to Sir E. North.

And furthermore the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, couenaunten and graunten for them and ther Successors, that they immedyatly after the dyschargyng of the sayde churche vppon the present incombent and all other incombentes, and the delyuery of the kynges sayde lettres patentes of appropriacion, and thordinary Deane and Chapiter of Norwiche and tharchdeacons of Sudbury assent in Authentycall wrytyng, to the same impropriacion, shall pay or cause to be payed to the sayd Sir Edwarde his heyers or executors the somme of three hundreth poundes sterlyng, And within one halfe yere next after the date of the said lettres patentes, the somme of three hundreth poundes sterlyng, in full recompence and payment of the sayd somme of syx hundreth poundes sterlyng.

The tenth due to the King to be divided between the University and the Vicar.

And yt is agreed betwene the sayd partyes, that the tenthe now of Ryght dewe to our sayd souereygn lorde the kyng and his successors for the sayd parsonage of Burwell, extendyng yerly to the somme of fyue poundes and seuentene pence, shall after the sayd appropriacion be perpetually payde and borne, in maner and forme folowing: That is to saye, the sayd Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers, and their successors shall yerly pay, or cause to be payed vnto our sayd souereign lorde the kyng his heyers and successors the somme of three poundes and seuentene pence sterlyng, for and in the name of the tenthe and tenthe parte of the clere yerly value of the sayd parsonage and churche, glebes, tythes, oblacions, obuencions, and other the premisses to the same parsonage and churche belonging or apperteyning, ouer and besides the value of the sayd pencion of twenty poundes yerly as is aforesayd payable to the sayd vicar. And that the said vicar for the tyme being, shall in lyke maner pay to our sayd souereign lorde the kyng, his heyers and successors yerly the somme of fortye shillynges sterlyng in the name of the tenthe and tenthe parte of his sayd pencion of twenty poundes by the yere whiche sayd seuerall tenthes of three poundes seuentene pence and of fortye shillynges do amounte to the very and trewe tenthe and tenthe parte of all the sayde parsonage, church, and other the premisses, by our sayd souereygn lorde the kynges lettres patentes, as is aforesayde, to be impropried vnto the sayde Chauncelor, Masters and Scholers and to ther successors, And whereof our sayde souereign lorde is at this present tyme answered, as of the juste tenthe of the sayde parsonage and other the premisses as by the Recorde therof in the kynges courte of tenthes and fyrste frutes more playnly appereth.

In witnesse whereof the partyes aboue wretyn to these presentes haue interchaungeably sette ther sealis, the day and yere aboue wretyn[1].

B. *Letters patent of King Henry VIII*, 28 *Nov.* 1544, *Rot. Pat.* 36 *Hen.* 8, p. 2.

Henricus octavus [etc.].

Leave given to Sir E. North to alienate to the University the advowson of the parish church of Burwell S. Mary,

Sciatis quod nos...ad honorem dei, augmentum virtutis, et incrementum bonarum literarum in vniversitate nostra Cantebrig',...damus et per presentes concedimus dilecto Consiliario nostro Edwardo North militi Cancellario nostro Curie nostre augmentationum revencionum Corone nostre, quod ipse advocacionem, presentacionem liberam disposicionem et ius patronatus ecclesie parochialis de Burwell sancte Marie in Comitatu nostro Cantebrigg' et in dioces' Norwicen' dare, concedere, et relaxare possit Cancellario Magistris et scholaribus vniversitatis ville nostre Cantebriggie...tenendum de dicto Edwardo North... in puram et perpetuam elemosinam; et eisdem Cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus quod ipsi sub nomine Cancellarii, Magistrorum et scholarium vniversitatis nostre Cantebriggie advocacionem et ius patronatus predict' a prefato Edwardo recipere et tenere [possint] eis et successoribus suis imperpetuum dedimus; et similiter licentiam specialem damus per presentes aliquo statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante. Et hoc absque brevi nostro ad quod dampnum, aut aliqua inquisicione virtute alicuius talis brevis vel aliter prosequend' faciend' aut retournand' licet predicta advocatio de nobis quovismodo teneatur in capite vel aliter.

and to the University to receive it notwithstanding mortmain.

The Chancellor Masters and Scholars are to be regarded as one body in name and in reality, capable of taking and holding the said rectory; of pleading and being impleaded, etc.

Volumus etiam quod idem Cancellarius, Magistri et scholares vniversitatis nostre Cantrebrigg' per nomen Cancellarii magistrorum et scholarium vniversitatis nostre Cantebr' sint vnum corpus nomine et re, et quod sint persone habiles et capaces ad perquirend' et recipiend' sibi et successoribus suis...dictam rectoriam de Burwell, ac omnia et singula maneria, terras, et tenementa, redditus, reuerciones et hereditamenta quecunque tam spiritualia quam temporalia predicte rectorie ecclesie predicte, et omnia alia decimas, oblaciones, fructus, iura, et emolumenta quecunque ad dictam rectoriam de Burwell quovismodo pertinen' siue spectan'. Et quod per idem nomen et sub eo nomine possint prosequi et clamare, placitare et implacitari, defendere et defendi, respondere et responderi, in quibuscunque Curiis et locis regni nostri, ac dominiorum, iurisdictionum et potestatum nostrorum quorumcunque ac heredum et successorum nostrorum, in et super

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box H. 1. It is printed in Cooper, *Annals*, i. 417.

omnibus et singulis, causis, accionibus, sectis, brevibus, demaundis et querelis realibus personalibus et mixtis tam temporalibus quam spiritualibus, et in omnibus aliis rebus causis et materiis quibuscunque dictam rectoriam et cetera premissa seu aliquam inde parcellam concernentibus siue tangentibus.

The Rectory is appropriated to the said University.

Sciatis insuper quod nos de vberiori gratia nostra...ac authoritate nostra regia suprema ecclesiastica qua fungimur, ad humilem supplicacionem predicti Edwardi North Consiliarii nostri veri et indubitati patroni dicte ecclesie siue rectorie de Burwell sancte Marie predict' vnacum expresso consensu Willelmi episcopi Norwicensis ordinarii et omnium aliorum quorum interest in hac parte obtent' seu obtinend' dictam ecclesiam siue Rectoriam de Burwell per cessionem siue liberam resignacionem Willelmi Devonishe nuper Rectoris eiusdem nunc vacantem ac omnia et singula maneria terras et tenementa redditus reuersiones, et servicia, necnon omnia et singula alia possessiones et hereditamenta quecunque tam spiritualia quam temporalia, predicte rectorie et ecclesie predicte quovismodo pertinen' siue spectan', vel eiusdem rectorie parcell' vnacum omnibus et singulis decimis fructibus emolumentis Curie libertatibus faldagiis oblacionibus, iuribus et omnibus et singulis ac aliis suis pertinen' et commoditatibus eidem rectorie, seu alicui parcelle eiusdem, pertinen' siue spectan' statim post donacionem, concessionem siue resignacionem advocacionis, presentacionis, siue libere disposicionis et iuris patronatus ecclesie predicte predictis Cancellario magistris et scholaribus a dicto Edwardo North fact' dictis Cancellario magistris et scholaribus et successoribus suis, et vniversitati predicte appropriavimus, consolidavimus, vnivimus, et incorporavimus et appropriamus, consolidamus annectimus vnimus et incorporamus per presentes. Habend' tenend' et gaudend' prefatam rectoriam vnacum omnibus et singulis premissis prefato Cancellario, Magistris et scholaribus et successoribus suis in proprios suos vsus in liberam et puram elemosinam imperpetuum. Et absque aliqua prosecucione induccione siue admissione alicuius Incumbentis vel aliquorum incumbentium ad rectoriam predictam imposterum fiend'. Et quod bene liceat et licebit eisdem Cancellario, magistris, et scholaribus vel eorum successoribus per se vel per certos attornatos siue procuratores suos in realem, actualem, et corporalem possessionem dicte rectorie et omnium et singulorum premissorum ingredi et recipere, ac eandem possessionem et omnia et singula premissa sic ingressa et recepta libere pacifice et quiete sibi et successoribus suis vt predicitur imperpetuum retinere absque licentia vlla episcopi Norwicensis seu eiusdem loci Archidiaconi nunc aut imposterum obtinend' et absque hesitacione, aut contradiccione cuiuscumque. Et hoc absque brevi nostro de ad quod dampnum aut aliqua inquisicione virtute alicuius talis brevis vel aliter prosequend', faciend' aut retournand'. Aliquo statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito, Aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante.

Et vlterius volumus, ac auctoritate nostra predicta pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per presentes concedimus, quod super appropriacione rectorie et ecclesie predicte et cum primum possessionem dicte rectorie racione harum literarum patentium dicti Cancellarius Magistri et scholares adepti sint, Cancellarius, magistri, et scholares predicti eorumque successores, vnum clericum habilem et idoneum loci illius ordinario et diocesano nominabunt, et presentabunt. Qui quidem sic nominatus et presentatus, ac per dictum ordinarium canonice institutus et inductus nominabitur et erit vicarius perpetuus dicte ecclesie de Burwell Sancte Marie et ita de tempore in tempus imperpetuum, quotiescunque eandem vicariam perpetuam aliquo modo deinceps vacare contigerit. Qui quidem vicarius eiusque successores loco rectoris erit, residentiam inibi faciet, hospitalitatem fovebit, et curam animarum parochionorum ibidem geret, et cetera omnia faciet et exequetur que ad officium Rectoris ibidem antea pertinuisse, seu in futuro pertinere dinoscuntur. Et omnia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria ad dictam ecclesiam pertinentia agnoscet et supportabit preterquam in reparacione Cancelli quotiens opus fuerit, et penciones annue quadraginta solidorum olim debite Abbati de Ramsey, quorum quidem tam pencionis quam reparacionis dictas duas tertias partes, dictos Cancellarium magistros et scholares, ac vnam et reliquam partem vicarium et eius successores solvere ordinavimus et supportare.

The said University to present a suitable clerk to be Vicar.

Who is to stand in the rector's place, have cure of souls etc.

Volumus insuper quod dicti Cancellarius magistri et scholares provideant seu provideri faciant vnam mansionem sive domum honestam, et competentem, que quidem domus siue mansio ad dictum vicarium et suos successores imperpetuum pertinebit ad inhabitandum.

A suitable vicarage to be provided.

Ordinamus preterea quod predicti Cancellarius magistri et scholares, et successores sui singulis futuris annis distribuant seu distribui faciant inter pauperes dicte ecclesie de Burwell parochianos quandam rationabilem pecunie summam de fructibus dicte ecclesie provenientem, et vsque ad summam tresdecim solidorum et sex denariorum extendentem per episcopum et loci illius diocesanum limitandam et assignandam.

Money to be given to the poor.

Volumus etiam quod idem vicarius et successores sui per nomen vicarii de Burwell sint persone habiles et capaces ad recipiendum et perquirendum sibi et successoribus suis vicariis quecunque terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta in Burwell predicta pro vicaria sua inibi dotanda ; et per idem nomen et sub eo nomine prosequi clamare et placitare, et implacitari defendere et defendi, respondere et responderi in quibuscunque curiis et locis regni nostri ac dominiorum, iurisdictionum, et potestatum nostrorum quorumcunque ac heredum et successorum nostrorum in et super omnibus et singulis causis, accionibus, sectis, brevibus, demaundis et querelis realibus, personalibus et mixtis, tam temporalibus quam spiritualibus et in omnibus aliis rebus, causis et materiis quibuscunque.

The vicar to be capable of holding lands, pleading and being impleaded, etc.

The vicar to receive an annual stipend of £20.

Volumus etiam quod dicti Cancellarius, magistri et scholares super dicte rectorie et ecclesie appropriacione, aut quamprimum eiusdem rectorie liberam et pacificam possessionem ita vt predicitur adepti sint, vicarium inibi futurum et successores suos dotent cum congrua convenienti et racionabili porcione sive petione pro victu et sustentacione eiusdem vicarii et successorum suorum et pro omnibus aliis oneribus et sumptibus eidem vicarie incumbentibus supportandis et manutenendis, videlicet cum annuali pencione siue porcione extendenti ad summam viginti librarum per annum. Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis, aut aliqua alia re, causa, vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante.

Dues to be paid to the king.

Et vlterius, volumus per presentes quod vicarius ecclesie predicte pro tempore existens et successores sui vicarii post mortem dicti moderni rectoris ecclesie seu a tempore quo eadem ecclesia vt prefertur quoquo modo vacare contigerit solvant seu solvi faciant nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris annuatim extunc et deinceps imperpetuum pro decimis et nomine decime partis vicarie predicte et pencionis siue porcionis vicarii predicti quadraginta solidos. Et quod dicti vicarius et successores sui imperpetuum onerentur cum primiciis et primis fructibus dicte vicarie nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris respondend' secundum ratam et proporcionem dotacionis eiusdem vicarie ac formam et effectum statuti in hoc casu editi et provisi. Et quod predicti Cancellarius magistri et scholares et successores sui post mortem eiusdem moderni rectoris ecclesie predicte seu a tempore quo eadem ecclesia vt prefertur quoquo modo vacare contigerit solvant seu solvi faciant nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris annuatim ex nunc et deinceps imperpetuum pro decimis ac nomine decime partis rectorie ecclesie predicte tres libras et septemdecem denarios legalis monete Anglie ad curiam nostram primorum fructuum siue primiciarum, et decimarum nostrarum singulis annis solvend', colligend' per episcopum Norwicensem vel alios ad hoc deputand', vt in statuto de ea re nuper edit' plenius apparet pro omnibus aliis decimis siue decima parte quacumque proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddend' vel soluend'. Que quidem separales summe quadraginta solidorum et trium librarum et septemdecem denariorum inter se attingunt et extendunt ad veram decimam sive decimam partem Rectorie predicte, et vnde ad presens pro decima siue decima parte eiusdem rectorie respondemus.

The University to be relieved from the payment of first fruits.

Ac etiam quod dicti Cancellarius magistri et scholares et successores sui imperpetuum penitus exonerentur et acquietentur de primiciis et primis fructibus, ac de quibuscunque denariorum summis pro primis fructibus, revencionibus et proficuis, aut nomine primorum fructuum, revencionum et proficuorum dicte rectorie et ceterorum singulorum premissorum eis vt prefertur appropriat' seu appropriand', ac nobis virtute seu racione cuiusdem actus parliamenti in anno regni nostri vicesimosexto editi debit' seu imposterum debend'....Salvis semper epis-

copalibus et archidiaconalibus iuribus quibuscunque per vicarios antedictos de Burwell et eius successores support' et subeund', a quibus dictum Cancellarium magistros et scholares liberos et exoneratos esse volumus per presentes.

Et preterea volumus ac per presentes mandamus tam Cancellario nostro Anglie quam clerico hanaperii Cancellarie nostre aut eius deputat' ibidem quod ipsi deliberabunt seu deliberari facient dictis Cancellario magistris et scholaribus dicte vniversitatis ville nostre Cantebr' has literas nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Anglie debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad vsum nostrum quoquo modo reddend' solvend' vel faciend'. Eo quod expressa mentio etc. These Letters to be delivered without fee or fine.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium xxviij° die Novembris anno regni nostri tricesimo sexto. Per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta[1].

3. Benefaction of John Mere.

1558–59.

John Mere, of King's College, proceeded B.A. 1526, M.A. 1529. In 1544 he became a member of Corpus Christi College. He was one of the Esquire Bedells, and Registrary from 1543 to 1558, in which year he died (13 April).

By will, dated a few days before his death, he bequeathed to the University two houses in the parish of S. Benedict, together with the unexpired term of years in the lease of a garden opposite to the said houses.

On the first day of March, 1558–59, a deed was drawn up between the University and Mere's executors, in virtue of which it was agreed that in consideration of what Mere had done the Vice-Chancellor should preach, or cause to be preached, a sermon annually in S. Benedict's Church on the Wednesday in Easter Week, in which the diligent reading of scripture should be enjoined, and the duty of obedience should be specially enforced. After the sermon certain payments were to be made, and alms were to be given to the poor. The deed is as follows:

[1] From a copy made by Rob. Hare (MSS. Hare, iii. 91—95). The original is in the Registry of the University, *Charters*, etc. 136, but seriously injured by damp.

Parties to the deed.

This Indenture made the first daye of Marche in the first yere of the reigne of our soveraigne Ladye Elyzabeth bye the grace of god Quene of England [etc.] betwixt William Cecyll Knight chancellour of th' vniuersitie of Cambridge and the maisters and schollers of the same on th' one partye: and Thomas Wilson bachilour of diuinitie and John Ebden master of Arte executours of the testament of John Mere esquyer late on of the bedilles of the said vniuersitie on the other partye, witnessithe

John Mere has given two houses in S. Benet's parish

That where the said John Mere of his good and meere benevolence toward the said vniuersitie haue gyven to vs the said Chancellour [etc] his two tenementes where he dwelt situate in the parishe of S. Benettes in Cambridge aforesaid betwixt a tenement callyd the Crosse Keyes on the west parte, and a tenement belonging to Corpus Christi Colledge on the east syde, the southe head abutting vpon the streate leading in to the markett toward the east, and the northe head abutting vpon the Whit horse

and his interest in a leasehold garden.

And also haue gyven therwith the terme of yeares which he hath in certen garden growndes with the howsyes and chambers theron buylded holden by Indenture of John Hatcher doctor in phisike, late parcell of the Fryers Augustynes lying over against his said ij tenementes

Annual Sermon to be preached by Vice-Chancellor.

In consideracion wherof we the said Chancellour [etc] for vs and our successours doo covenant and grant to and with the said Thomas and John executours aforesaid for the testificacion of our kind acceptacion and myndfull remembrance of the said gifte and benevolence of the said John Mere that the vice-chancellour for the tyme being shall preache or cause to be preched one englishe sermon yerelye with in the churche of S. Benettes ever vpon the Wedensdaye in the weeke of Easter, to be ronge ther vnto at ix of the clocke bye the bellman of th' vniuersitie, which shall the daye before also signifye the same with his bell thoroughe the towne as the manner ys.

Subjects to be treated in the Sermon.

And that the said precher shall haue for his paynes iij^{s}. iiij^{d}. who in his sermon shall in parte or in the hoole spend his matter either in exciting the auditorye to the diligent and reverent hearing and reding of the scripture, either in teaching due obedyence of the subiectes to their princyes and of pupilles to their tutours, of servauntes to their maisters, with some Lesson for magistrates maisters and tutours for the well ordering of their subiectes servantes and pupilles, either to exhorte them to the releaving of the poore, in teaching agayn the poore their dutye in their behaviour, either shall exhorte them to the daylye preparation of deathe and not to feare death otherwise then scripture doth allowe

Sums to be given to the preacher

At which sermon the vicechancellour not making the sermon to haue vj^{d}., the ij proctours either of them iiij^{d}., the ij taxers either of them iiij^{d}., the orator iiij^{d}., the ij scrutatours either of them iiij^{d}., the curate of the churche iiij^{d}., the iiij bedilles etche of them iiij^{d}., the bell

ringer iiij^{d}., the parishe clarke ij^{d}., the Castell Tolbothe and spittle howse ij^{s}. at the discretion of the vicechancellour or in his absence of the chapleyn of the vniuersitie for the tyme being, which chapleyn for his paynes in receyving the yerelye rent and making yerelye distribution as aforesaid, making also his accownt with other suche tenementes belonging to th' vniuersitie, shall haue ij^{s}. yerelye. and others,

And if it so chanse that the vicechancellour and other officers afore namyd be not present, then his and their portions to be bestowyd the more larglye vpon the poore by the discretion of the vicechancellour or in his absence the chapleyn aforesaid. and in certain cases to the poor.

And Further we the said Chancellour maisters and schollers for vs and our successours do grant and covenaunt to and with the said executours for ever, that in default of vs and our successours if the sermon aforesaid with the said yerelye distributions be not yerelye from tyme to tyme performed ever on the wedensdaye in Easter weeke aforesaid or elles within the holydayes of the said Easter weeke, that then it shall be lefull (*sic*) to the churchewardens of the said parishe for the tyme being, to enter in to the said two tenementes and their to distrayn, and the distresse so taken to sell to the leaveing of x^{s}. in the name of a payn which x^{s}. they shall immediatlye distribute to the Castell Tolbothe and other poore at their discretion, and if the tenant for the tyme being will either for redemyng the distresse or elles will disburse the said x^{s}., that then the said tenant shall be allowyd at his next paye without difficultie and without eny dammage or hurt to the said tenant for his interest of yeres and dwelling whatsoever. What is to be done if the Sermon be not preached and the money not distributed.

In witnes wherof we the said chauncellour maisters and schollers in our full congregacion haue put to our seale to the one Indenture remaynyng withe the saide executours and after their departure remayning emongest the monumentes of Corpus Christi Colledge in Cambridge, and we the said Thomas and John haue put to our sealys to the other Indenture remaynyng within the commen hutche of th' vniuersitie aforesaid the daye and yere aboue written[1].

4. Archbishop Parker's gift of University Street. 1574.

In 1574 (6 August) Archbishop Parker conveyed to the University the ground which he had bought, partly from King's College, partly from Corpus Christi College, in order to provide a new street leading directly from the Schools to Great S. Mary's Church. He "called this thoroughfare University Street, but the usual perversity of the public changed the name to Regent Walk[2]."

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box B, No. 24.

[2] *Arch. Hist.* iii. 39.

In virtue of the deed printed below, the Archbishop grants his own ground to the University, and Corpus Christi College that portion of it which he had bought from them. Further, the College undertakes to keep in repair not only the street and boundary walls, but also the books which the Archbishop had given to the University Library; and they submit themselves to a fine in the case of non-performance of those duties.

This Indenture tripertite made the sixth daie of August in the sixtenth yeare of the Reigne of our moste gracious sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of England [etc].

Betwene the most reverende Father in God Matthew by godes providence Archebisshopp of Canterburie primate of all England and Metropolitane on the one partie; And the Chauncelour maister and schollers of the Universitie of Cambridge on the seconde partie; And Roberte Norgate clerk Maister or keper of the College of Corpus Christi and of blessed Marye in Cambridge and the fellowes or schollers of the same Colledge commonly called Bennett Colledge of the thirde parte, Wytnesseth:

Abp. Parker grants to the University the ground in University Street which he had lately bought from King's College.

That the saide moste reverende father hathe given and graunted and by theis presentes dothe give and graunte to the saide Chauncelor Maister and schollers of the said Universitie and to their successors for ever all that his grounde lyinge in the newe made streate now called the Universitie streate whiche he the said most reverende father late purchased of the Provost and Fellowes of the Kynges Colledge in Cambridge aforesaide.

Also Corpus Christi College grants to the University their ground in the same street which the Abp. had bought of them.

And further wytnesseth that where the saide Roberte Norgate maister of the saide colledge of Corpus Christi and of blessed Marie and the Fellowes or schollers of the same Colledge have received and hadd aforehande of the said moste reverende Father Matthew Archebisshopp of Canterbury a certeyn summ of good and lawfull monney of Englande, whereof by theis presentes they...doo acknowledge themselves well and truely contented and paide. In consideration whereof the said Maister and Fellowes or schollers of Corpus Christi Colledge and of Blessed Marie aforesaid have given and granted, and by these presentes for them and their successors doo give and graunt to the said Chauncelour Maister and Schollers of the Universitye of Cambridge... all and everie their parcell of grounde beinge and lyinge in the said streate called the Universitie Streate...partely betwene the twoo brick walles in the parishe of greate Sainte Maries nighe the Markett place, and partely betwene their newe buyldinges there, the east hedd abuttinge on the kinges highe waie there the breadth whereof at that ende is twentie fower foote, twoo ynches, and so in lenght from the east to the west hedd abuttinge uppon the schole lane, eight score seventene foote and three ynches, the breadth wherof at the said west hedd

The street described.

betewene the brick wall on the northe, and the brick wall on the south is twentie eight foote one ynche and half an ynche with all and singuler postes and railes conteyned therein.

This street and boundary-walls they undertake to keep in repair.

Whiche said Universitie streate the said Maister fellowes or schollers for them and their successors doo covenante and graunte to and withe the said Chaunceloure Maister and schollers and their successors for ever well and sufficientlie to mayneteyne and kepe in good reparations with all manner of stone sande and workemanshippe at their propre costes and charges, at the monicion of the Vice-Chaunceloure for the time beinge, and in like manner from tyme to tyme to repaire the brick walles with the like copinge of the same walles as well those that stand of bothe sides of the saide Universitie streate, as those that stande right over against the Universitie schooles on bothe sides of the schole gate there.

They further undertake to keep in repair the books, together with their chains, which the Abp. had given to the Library.

And also shall from tyme to tyme repaire and mayneteyne all suche books as the said most reverende father hath alreadie given or shall hereafter give to the Universitie Librarie there, with clapses and byndinge necessarie and convenient, whiche saide bookes are or be to be placed at the north ende of the saide Universitie Librarie in certen lockers appointed for the same And shall also maynteyne and repaire the chaines of so many of the same bookes as be alreadie chained there.

Fine to be paid in case of non-performance of those duties.

And the said Maister and Fellowes or schollers doo covenant and graunte for them and their successors to and with the saide reverend father and his successors, and to and with the saide Chauncellor Maister and schollers of the Universitie of Cambridge and their successors that as often as they the saide Maister fellowes or schollers of Corpus Christi College aforesaide and their successors shall fail in repayring the said Universitie Streate the walles and copinge of the same as is abovesaide, and in repaireinge and amending of the said bookes as before is expressed and given to the said Universitie Librarie within fortie daies after monition given to them by the Chauncellor or Vice-Chauncellor of the saide Universitie for the tyme being shall for everie moneth after suche monition the premises not being repaired, forfeyte and paie in the name of a paine for every weeke to the saide Chauncellor Maister and Schollers of the said Universitie and their successors three shillinges and fower pence.

The residue of the ground bought by the Abp. from King's College is given by him to Corpus Christi College.

And furthermore the saide moste reverende father Matthew Archebisshopp of Canterburie hath given and graunted to the said Maister Fellowes and Schollers of Corpus Christi Colledge and blessed Marie in Cambridge and their successors for ever the residue of all the saide grounde lately purchased of the saide Provost and Fellowes of the Kinges Colledge as by his Indentures quadripertite thereof made bearing the date of theis presentes more plainlie maie appere. In witnes whereof to every parte of theis presentes the parties abovesaid have putt theire seales the daye and yeare above wrytten[1].

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box B.

5. Estate at Barton, Cambridgeshire.

1681.

In 1681 the University bought of Devereux Martin, Esquire, of Barton, for £1516, an estate described in the conveyance, dated 31 May, as "the manor and lordship of Barton alias Barton-Burwych alias Warde"[1].

6. Hospital of S. Mary Magdalene, Sturbridge.

1817.

The small Norman church standing eastward of the site on which Sturbridge Fair used to be held, and known as the Hospital of S. Mary Magdalene, Sturbridge, or, more briefly, Sturbridge Chapel, was bought by the Reverend Thomas Kerrich, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College, and principal librarian of the University (1797–1828), from Frederick Markby, Esquire, for £160, 19 January, 1816[2]. The condition of the building had attracted attention during the previous year, for the following Grace passed the Senate 24 October, 1815:

Cum nonnullis in hac Academia bene visum fuerit pecunias quasdam conferre ne vetustissima illa quæ in agro Barnwelliano sita est ædes funditus eruatur:

Placeat vobis ut summa quinquaginta librarum ex cista communi in eundem usum erogetur, sintque Doctores Procter et Clarke et Magister Kerrich Syndici vestri constituti qui accepti et expensi vobis rationem reddant[3].

The total amount subscribed, including £30 from Mr Kerrich himself, was £174.

In the deed dated 29 May 1817, by which Mr Kerrich conveyed the building to the University, it is described as:

[1] All the documents relating to the purchase and history of the estate are in the Registry of the University, Box P.

[2] The conveyance is in the Registry of the University, Box Q. For the history of the building see Blomefield's *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, 1751, p. 171; and Cooper's *Memorials*, iii. 237.

[3] Grace-Book M, p. 169.

All that building called the Chapel House situate in Stourbridge alias Stirbridge Fair Field next Paper Mills Turnpike facing the turnpike road there on the South containing in length 57 feet on the North 57 feet the West end 22 feet and the East End 18 feet heretofore in the occupation of John Hillson with a baulk or piece of ground adjoining to and lying round the said House containing in width three feet and a half or thereabouts and the pathway leading from the turnpike road together with all and singular Eaves Drips Gates Stiles Fences Ways Watercourses Paths Passages Rights Privileges and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said building and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining.

At the end of the deed the following proviso occurs:

And the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars for themselves and their Successors do hereby covenant promise and agree to and with the said Thos. Kerrich his heirs and assigns in manner following (that is to say) that they the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their Successors shall not nor will at any time hereafter pull down or remove or cause or suffer to be pulled down or removed or fall into decay the said building hereby conveyed or intended so to be but shall and will at all times hereafter maintain and keep the same in good repair and condition and preserve it as it now is as far as possible without altering on any account the style or form thereof.

7. Purchase of part of the site of Downing College. 1897–1902.

In 1895 Downing College was empowered under the provisions of the Downing College Act to sell their surplus ground; and shortly afterwards approached the Financial Board with a view to the purchase of certain portions of it by the University. Three pieces of ground were accordingly bought.

I. In 1896 (13 May) the Financial Board recommended the purchase of two acres fronting Downing Street, at a cost of £15,000, on the following conditions:

(1) The University to covenant that they will not for a period of fifty years from the completion of the purchase erect on the site or allow the erection thereon of any buildings for other than Academical purposes.

(2) The strips of land shewn on the Plan along the Downing Place side and the Tennis Court Road side not to be included in the two acres, but to be devoted to widening the roads.

(3) The purchase to be conditional on the College diverting that portion of Hobson's Conduit, which now runs under the College grounds from a point near the Fitzwilliam Street gate to the Downing Street gate at the end of the avenue—the University agreeing to pay one-third (being the proportionate share) of the whole cost of such diversion.

(4) The University and the College to covenant with each other not to erect any building above 15 feet in height within a distance to be agreed upon on either side of the southern boundary of the land purchased.

(5) The trees standing on the site to be taken by the University at a valuation as timber.

(6) The purchase money to be paid as follows: £5000 on obtaining possession, and the remainder by five annual instalments of £2000 each with interest at 3 per cent. on so much of the purchase money as remains from time to time unpaid[1].

This Report of the Financial Board was confirmed by the following Grace, which passed the Senate 11 June, 1896:

That the Vice-Chancellor be authorised on behalf of the University to enter into a contract with the Governing Body of Downing College for the purchase of two acres of the Downing College land adjoining Downing Street, as shewn on Plan B, at the price of £15,000 upon the terms stated in the foregoing Report.

II. In 1897 (10 November) the Financial Board, acting on the suggestion of the Sites Syndicate, recommended the purchase of a second piece[2]. The following Grace, allowing this, passed the Senate 9 December, 1897:

That the Secretary of the Financial Board be authorised to enter into a contract with the Governing Body of Downing College for the purchase of an additional strip of land, 40 feet in width, along the southern boundary of the land already purchased; the price to be at the rate of £5000 an acre, and the purchase to be subject to the same conditions (so far as they are applicable) as those under which the previous purchase was effected[3].

[1] *Camb. Univ. Reporter*, 19 May, p. 766.

[2] *Camb. Univ. Reporter*, 16 November, p. 203.

[3] The price paid was £1972. See Grace to seal the conveyance, 16 June, 1898. Ibid. p. 1054.

III. In June 1901 the Council of the Senate invited the Financial Board to take into consideration the possibility of acquiring by purchase or lease or otherwise a further portion of the Downing College Estate which the College had begun to develop for building-purposes by constructing a road with a sewer in a direct line from Fitzwilliam Street to Regent Street. Negotiations were accordingly set on foot, and in the Michaelmas term the Master of Downing College communicated the following resolution to the Vice-Chancellor, dated 19 October 1901:

> That the College would be willing to sell the land (six acres more or less) to the University for Academical purposes at the price of £4000 per acre if the land be conveyed and the price paid at once; or, in case of deferred payment, at such a price per acre as would correspond to the present investment of £4000 in English Government Securities, the interest during the period of delay to be reckoned at one per cent. per annum during the first two years, two per cent. during the second two, and three per cent. thenceforward.

This proposal was accepted by the Financial Board as a basis for further negotiation, and a provisional agreement was arrived at with the College[1], when the Board of Agriculture declined to give their assent partly on the question of price, partly on that of the proposed mode of payment. The point finally insisted on by the Board was that an annual income at the rate of at least £120 per acre should be secured to the College by the sale of the land.

After a long discussion with the Board of Agriculture the Financial Board recommended in a Report dated 15 March, 1902[2], that the following conditions of purchase should be accepted by the Senate:

> (1) That the price shall be fixed on the basis of an annual rent-charge of £120 per acre, the rent-charge to be redeemable by the University at any time (in such instalments as may be agreed upon) by the transfer to the College of such 'Trustee' Securities, to be selected by the University and approved by the College and the Board of Agriculture, as will produce an income equal to the amount of rent-charge redeemed.

[1] See Report of the Financial Board, 15 November, 1901, *Camb. Univ. Reporter*, p. 225.

[2] Ibid. p. 627.

(2) That the purchase shall be effected in three portions, namely, one-third as on January 1, 1902, one-third as on January 1, 1904, and the remaining one-third as on January 1, 1906.

(3) The University to covenant that they will not erect on the site or allow the erection thereon of any buildings for other than Academical purposes, this covenant to be limited, in respect of the northern half of the site, to a period of 50 years from the date of contract.

(4) The University to pay the cost of such portion of the sewer as is not essential for the purposes of Downing College; the right of use of the sewer to be reserved to the College.

(5) The University to pay a reasonable compensation to the contractor in consequence of the construction of the road not being proceeded with.

(6) Both parties to covenant that if any road is made by either of them within 5 feet of the boundary, the party making such road shall indemnify the other party against any liability in respect thereof.

(7) The University and the College to covenant with each other not to erect any building, any part of which within 20 feet of the boundary shall be above a plane drawn at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizon cutting the vertical plane of the boundary at a height of 10 feet from the ground.

(8) The boundary line from A to B, as shown on the plan, to be at a distance of 10 feet to the south of the central line of the sewer.

(9) The University to be released from the restrictive covenants with reference to the strips of land on the south, the east, and the west sides of the site already purchased.

The following Grace passed the Senate 22 May, 1902:

That the Recommendation contained in the Amended Report dated 15 March 1902, of the Financial Board on proposed Purchase of Downing Site, namely,

That the Vice-Chancellor on behalf of the University be authorised to enter into a contract with the Governing Body of Downing College for the purchase of the site shown on the plan accompanying this Report, comprising about six acres and a quarter, upon the terms stated in the Report

be approved.

II.

ROYAL GRANTS AND LETTERS, ACTS OF PARLIAMENT

1. Letters Patent of King Henry the Eighth granting to the University three Stationers or Printers. 20 July, 26 Henry 8, 1534.

Henricus [etc] Sciatis quod nos...concessimus et licentiam dedimus ac per presentes concedimus et licenciam damus pro nobis et heredibus nostris dilectis nobis in Christo Cancellario magistris et scolaribus vniuersitatis nostre Cantebrigie,

The University may appoint 3 stationers or printers or salesmen of books.

Quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum per eorum scripta sub sigillo Cancellarii dicte Vniuersitatis sigillata de tempore in tempus assignent, eligant, et pro perpetuo habeant inter se et infra Vniuersitatem nostram predictam perpetuo manentes et inhabitantes tres Stacionarios et librorum impressores seu venditores tam alienigenas et natos extra obedienciam nostram, quam indigenos nostros et natos infra obedienciam nostram tam conductas quam proprias domus habentes et tenentes.

They may be either foreigners or natives.

These stationers may print what books they please, if approved by the Chancellor or his deputy and three doctors.

Qui quidem Stacionarii sive impressores librorum in forma predicta assignati, et eorum quilibet omnimodos libros per predictum Cancellarium vel eius vices gerentem et tres doctores ibidem approbatos seu imposterum approbandos ibidem imprimere et tam libros illos, quam alios libros vbicunque tam extra quam infra regnum nostrum impressos sic vt predicitur per predictum Cancellarium seu eius vices gerentem et tres doctores ibidem approbatos seu approbandos tam in eadem Vniuersitate quam alibi infra regnum nostrum ubicunque placuerint venditioni exponere licite valeant seu valeat et impune. Et quod iidem Stacionarii sive impressores etiam extra obedienciam nostram oriundi, vt predicitur, et eorum quilibet quamdiu infra Vniuersitatem predictam moram traxerint, et negocio predicto intendant, in omnibus et per omnia tanquam fideles subditi et legei nostri reputentur, habeantur, et pertractentur, ac quilibet eorum reputetur, habeatur, et pertractetur; ac omnibus et singulis libertatibus, consuetudinibus legibus et privilegiis gaudere et vti valeant, et quilibet eorum valeat libere et quiete, prout aliquis fidelis subditus et legeus noster quoquo modo vti et gaudere possit, ac lottum et scottum, taxa, tallagium, et alias consuetudines et imposiciones quascunque non aliter nec alio modo quam ceteri fideles subditi et legei nostri nobis solvunt et contribuunt, solvant et contribuant: aliquo statuto, actu, ordinacione sive provisione inde in contrarium facto, edito, sive proviso in aliquo non obstante.

Provided always that the three stationers pay all dues.

Proviso semper quod dicti Stacionarii sive impressores extra obedienciam nostram sic, vt premittitur, oriundi, omnia et omnimodas custumias, subsidia, et alia denaria pro rebus et mercandisis suis extra vel infra regnum nostrum educendis siue inducendis nobis debite de tempore in tempus solvant, prout alienigene nobis solvunt et non aliter.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Julii, anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto[1].

[1] Collated with the original in the Registry of the University, *Charters*, etc. 135.

2. Grant of Arms to the University. 9 June, 1573.

Omnibus et singulis tam nobilibus et generosis, quam aliis ad quoscumque presentes litere peruenerint Robertus Cooke armiger alias Clarencieulx summus Heraldus et Rex armorum australis orientalis et occidentalis istius Regni Anglie partium a Trenta fluuio austrum versus salutem in domino sempiternam.

Cum hactenus semper ab ipsis mundi primordiis hominum preclarorum facinora strenue et fortiter ab ipsis gesta variis multisque monumentis orbi terrarum innotuerint; Cumque inter cetera precipuum et maxime vsitatum extiterit, insignium que arma dicimus in scutis gestatio, que virtutis et glorie bellice argumenta sunt varieque pro hominum meritis et dignitate tribui solent; Qui quidem mos sicut initio prudenter cœpit vsurpari, quo magis ad virtutem capessendam animi hominum accenderentur, ita a posteris fideliter obseruatus est, et adhuc viget, vt qui per virtutem ad reipublice emolumentum honeste vitæ splendore conspicui sunt dum in rerum pulcherrimarum et vtilium actione versantur, tum ipsi dum vivunt honorem percipiant, tum eundem ad posteros suos perpetuo successuros transmittant. Quod si corporis robur et fortitudo bellica hoc modo commendationem accipiat, multo certe magis vere dei religionis prouectio, egregia liberalium artium cognitio et animi preclare dotes eam laudem et gloriam promerentur Neque id solum in singulis quibusque personis et priuatis, sed in rebuspublicis, multo magis iis scilicet que vere religionis doctrine et pietatis nutrices sunt et quasi fontes.

Cum igitur in illustri isto Anglie regno due tantum sint Academie eæque non minus ad istius imperii decus conseruandum vtiles ac necessariæ quam ad humani corporis incolumitatem sunt occuli, æquum est ut vtraque illarum ad maiorem vere religionis et bonarum literarum propagationem eiusmodi insignibus mundo innotescat, precipue vero ista Cantabrigiensis Oxoniensi et antiquior et illustrior. Que cum anno ante Christum natum trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto a preclaro Cantabro fundata fuerit semper ad nostra vsque tempora literis et literatis in omni genere viris ad gloriam istius regni immortalem floruit.

Ego itaque Robertus Cooke muneris mei quod gero autoritate tribuo concedo et confirmo honorato Gulielmo [Cecil][1] ordinis garterii equiti domino de Burghley summo Anglie questori siue Thesaurario, et Academiæ Cantabrigiensis cancellario dignissimo magistris item et scolaribus eiusdem accademiæ et eorum successoribus in perpetuum ista insignia siue arma que hic in margine depicta sunt, et vt gallice hic explanantur, videlicet *gules sur vng croix dermines entre quatre Lions passant d'or vng Liure de gules*, vt ea sibi vendicent et pro suis vsurpent perpetuis futuris temporibus.

[1] Citsilt, MS.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas fieri fecimus Patentes, datas Londini nono Junii anno domini 1573, anno regni regine nostre Elizabethe decimo quinto[1].

[*Signed:*] Rob. Cooke, Alias Clarencieulx
Roy Darmes.

3. Grant of Arms to the five Regius Professors. 8 November, 1590.

To all and singuler as well nobles and gentilz as others to whome these presentes shall come be seene heard read or vnderstood Robert Cooke Esquire alias Clarencieulx Kinge of Armes and principall heralde of the Southe East and west partes of this Realme of England from the Ryuer of Trent Southwards sendeth greetinge in our Lord God euerlasting.

Whereas aunciently from the beginninge the vertuous actes of worthey persons haue bene commended to the worlde with sondrey monumentes and rememberances of their good deseartes, Emongest the which the chiefest and most vsuall hath bene the bearing of signes and tokens in shildes called Armes beinge euident Demonstrations and testimonies of prowes and valuor diuersly distributed accordinge to the qualities and deseartes of the persons meritinge the same, which order as it was prudently deuised to stirre vp and enflame the hartes of men to the imitation of vertue, euen so hath the same ben continued from tyme to tyme and yet is continually obserued, to the entent that such as haue don comendable seruice to their Prince or Countrey either in warre or peace, may therfore receaue due honor in their Lyues and also deriue the same successiuely to their posteritie for euer;

And wheras King Henry the eight of famous memory hath founded in the Vniuersitye of Cambridge for the aduancement of Learning fiue lecturers of Phisick, Lawe, Deuinitye, Hebrew and Greke: and hath appoynted to the Lecturers and Readers of the same sciences great and liberall Stipendes yerely for euer to endure;

And beinge required of Thomas Lorkin Esquire, Doctor of Phisicke and publicke reader of the Kings phisicke lecture in the sayd vniuersitye of Cambridge to appoynte and graunt vnto the said fiue Readers seuerall Armes and Crestes which the said Lecturers and professors might giue and beare lawfully to them and their Successors in lyke place and Office for euer; hereupon I the said Clarencieulx King of Arms, considering his request to be very reasonable and requised seinge in all vniuersities publicke professors and Readers be the chiefe members chosen as the worthiest fitt for their professions; In consideracion of the premisses by power and authoritie vnto my Office annexed and graunted by letters patentes vnder the great Seale of

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box I. 1.

England haue assigned giuen and graunted to these fyue Readers and their Successors in lyke place and office for euer: These Armes and Creasts following;

That is to saye the fyrst to the Phisicke Reader that he maye beare azure, a fesse ermines, betwene three Losenges gold, on a chiffe gules, a Lyon gardant gold marked in his syde with this letter M Sables, and for the Creast vpon the healme on a wreathe gold and azure a Quinquangle siluer, called *Simbolum Sanitatis* manteled gules doubled siluer.

Secondly to the Lawe Reader the field purple, a Crosse moline gold, on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant gold, marked in his syde with this letter L Sables, and to the Creast, vpon the healme, on a wreathe purple and gold, a Bee volant gold manteled gules doubled Siluer.

Thirdly to the Diuinitye Reader the field gules on a Crosse Ermen betwene foure Doues Siluer a Booke of the first, leaues gold clasped, noted in the midest with this Greke letter Θ Theta sables and to the Creast vpon the healme on a wreathe Siluer and gules a Doue volant siluer with an Oliue braunche vert in his beke, manteled gules doubled Siluer.

Fourthly the Hebrewe Reader the fielde Siluer the Hebrewe letter ת Tawe sables, on a chiffe gules a Lyon passant gardant gold, marked in his syde with this letter H Sables, and to the Creast vpon the healme on a wreathe Siluer and sables a Turtle Doue azure, manteled gules doubled Siluer.

Fiftley the Greke Reader the fielde Siluer and Sables parte per cheueron, in the first these two Greke letters Α Alpha and Ω Omega sables, and in the seconde a Cicade or Gresshopper Siluer, on a chiffe gules a Lyon passant gardant gold marked in his side with this letter G sables, and to the Creast vpon the healme on a wreathe Siluer and sables an Owle Siluer, leges beake and eares gold, manteled gules doubled Siluer, as more playnley apperith depicted in the margent.

To haue and to hold the sayd Armes and Creasts and euery part and parcell of them, vnto the sayd fyue King's Readers or Lectorers and to euery of them and to their Successors for euer, duringe the tyme of their Lectures and Office, and they and euery one of them to vse beare and shewe in shield Coat Armoure or otherwise, and therin to be reuested at their libertye and pleasure (according to the Auncient lawes of Armes) without ympediment lett or interuption of any person or persons.

In witnes wherof I the said Clarencieulx King of Armes haue hereunto subscribed my name and likewise putt the Seale of myne Office the viiith daye of Nouember in the yere of our Lord God 1590 and in the xxxiith yere of the Reigne of our most gratious Souuereigne Lady Queene Elizabethe &c.[1]

[*Signed:*] Robert Cooke.

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box I. 2.

4. Letters Patent of King James the First, granting to the University two burgesses in Parliament. 12 March, 1603–4.

Jacobus Dei gratia [etc] salutem.

Cum Academia et Vniversitas nostra Cantabrigie in Comitatu nostro Cantabrigie antiqua Vniversitas sit ex sexdecem Collegiis Aulis bonarumque literarum hospiciis constans, fundatis partim per illustrissimos et preclarissimos progenitores nostros Reges ac Reginas huius Regni, et partim per Archiepiscopos, proceres, magnates, nobiles, Episcopos, et alios egregios pios et devotos homines; necnon preclaris et amplis redditibus revencionibus possessionibus privilegiis aliisque rebus dotatis et auctis ad honorem Dei et ad pietatis virtutis erudicionis et doctrine sustentationem et augmentum; in quibus quidem Collegiis Aulis et Hospiciis multa Statuta localia, Constitutiones, ordinationes, Jura, et instituta tam pro bono Regimine et gubernacione eorundem Collegiorum Aularum et hospitiorum et eorum membrorum ac studencium in eisdem ac aliorum degencium ibidem, quam pro locatione, dimissione, disposicione, et preservatione reddituum, revencionum, possessionum aliarumque rerum prefatis Collegiis Aulis et Hospiciis datarum, concessarum assignatarum sive confirmatarum per eorum fundatores aut aliter facta edita et ordinata fuerunt, ad quorum quidem Statutorum, constitucionum, ordinacionum, Jurium, institutorum, et privilegiorum observacionem ac manutencionem omnes illi sive eorum plurimi super sacrosancta dei Evangelia Sacramenta prestant Corporalia;

Cumque temporibus retroactis precipueque nuperis multa Statuta et Actus Parliamenti facta et edita fuerunt tam pro et concernentes locationem, dimissionem, disposicionem, et preservacionem reddituum revencionum et possessionum eorundem Collegiorum Aularum et Hospiciorum, quam pro et concernentes gubernacionem et ordinacionem eorundem Collegiorum Aularum et Hospiciorum et eorum membrorum studencium ac degencium ibidem; idcirco opere pretium et necessarium videtur, quod dicta Vniversitas in qua omnes Sciencie tam divine quam humane omnesque adeo artes liberales culte et professe sunt, eadem Vniversitate multitudine virorum pietate sapiencia doctrina et integritate preditorum abundante, pro communi bono cum tocius Reipublice tum Vniversitatis predicte et cuiuslibet predictorum Collegiorum Aularum et Hospiciorum, habeant Burgenses Parliamenti de seipsis qui de tempore in tempus supreme ille Curie Parliamenti notum facient verum Statum eiusdem Vniuersitatis et cuiuslibet Collegii Aule et Hospicii ibidem, ita ut nullum Statutum aut Actus generalis illis aut eorum alicui privatim sine iusta et debita noticia et informacione in ea parte habita preiudicet aut noceat.

Cumque predicta Vniversitas sit et per longum tempus fuerit corpus politicum et corporatum per nomen Cancellarii, Magistrorum et Scholarium Vniversitatis Cantabrigiæ, Sciatis quod nos pro summo illo amore quo dictam Academiam et bonarum literarum Studiosos omnes prosequimur, De gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris voluimus et concessimus et per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris volumus et concedimus prefatis Cancellario Magistris et Scholaribus Vniversitatis Cantabrigie et successoribus suis, Necnon per presentes ordinamus et stabilimus perpetuis futuris temporibus Quod sint et erint in dicta Vniversitate nostra Cantabrigie duo Burgenses Parliamenti nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum; Quodque predicti Cancellarius Magistri et Scholares Vniversitatis Cantabrigie et Successores sui virtute precepti, mandati, sèu processus, super breve nostrum heredum et Successorum nostrorum de electione Burgensium Parliamenti in ea parte debitum directum habeant et habebunt potestatem authoritatem et facultatem eligendi et nominandi duos de discretioribus et magis sufficientibus viris de predicta Vniversitate pro tempore existentibus fore Burgenses Parliamenti nostri heredum et Successorum nostrorum pro eadem Academia siue Vniversitate, eosdemque Burgenses sic electos ad onera et custagia dictorum Cancellarii Magistrorum et Scholarium Vniversitatis Cantabrigie et Sucessorum suorum pro tempore existencium mittere in Parliamentum nostrum heredum et Successorum nostrorum vbi tunc tentum fuerit, eisdem modo et forma prout in aliis locis Civitatibus Burgis siue villis Regni nostri Anglie vsitatum et consuetum est.

Quos quidem Burgenses sic electos et nominatos volumus interesse et moram facere ad Parliamentum nostrum heredum et successorum nostrorum ad onera et Custagia dictorum Cancellarii Magistrorum et Scholarium Vniversitatis Cantabrigie pro tempore existencium durante tempore quo huiusmodi Parliamentum teneri contigerit, in consimilibus modo et forma prout alii Burgenses Parliamenti pro quibuscumque aliis locis Civitatibus Burgis siue villis...infra Regnum Anglie faciant seu facere consueverunt. Et qui quidem Burgenses in huiusmodi Parliamento nostro heredum et Successorum nostrorum habebunt voces suas tam affirmativas quam negativas ceteraque omnia et singula ibidem facient et exequantur ut alii Burgenses vel alius Burgensis Parliamenti nostri pro quibuscunque aliis locis Civitatibus Burgis siue villis...habeant, faciant, et exequantur, aut habere, facere, et exequi valeant seu possint ratione aut modo quacunque.

Et vlterius dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris damus et concedimus prefatis Cancellario Magistris et Scholaribus Vniversitatis Cantabrigie et Successoribus suis ac etiam precipimus et firmiter pro nobis heredibus et Successoribus nostris mandamus omnibus Vicecomitibus Officiariis et Ministris nostris heredum et Successorum nostrorum quibuscunque Comitatus nostri Cantabrigie pro tempore existentibus quibus aliquod

breue nostrum sive aliqua brevia nostra de electione Burgensium Parliamenti infra dictam Academiam siue Vniversitatem Cantabrigie modo directa sunt aut aliquo tempore imposterum dirigentur, quod quilibet talis Vicecomes officiarius siue Minister cui aliquod huiusmodi breue, siue aliqua huiusmodi brevia nostra sic ut prefertur directa sunt vel imposterum dirigentur faciet preceptum suum predictis Cancellario Magistris et Scholaribus Vniversitatis Cantabrigie pro tempore existentibus pro electione et retornacione eorundem duorum Burgensium secundum formam et effectum eorundem Brevis siue Brevium. Et he litere nostre Patentes vel Irrotulamenta earundem erunt tam dictis Cancellario Magistris et Scholaribus, et Successoribus suis quam omnibus et singulis vicecomitibus Officiariis et Ministris nostris heredum et Successorum nostrorum quibuscumque sufficiens warrantum et exoneratio in hac parte.

Et vlterius volumus et per presentes concedimus prefatis Cancellario Magistris et Scholaribus et Successoribus suis Quod he litere nostre patentes erunt in omnibus et per omnia firme, valide, bone, sufficientes, et effectuales in lege secundum veram intencionem earundem, aliquo Statuto, Actu, ordinacione, siue provisione, antehac facta, edita, ordinata, siue provisa, aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante. Volumus etiam ac per presentes concedimus prefatis Cancellario Magistris et Scholaribus quod habeant et habebunt has literas nostras patentes sub magno Sigillo nostro Anglie debito modo factas et sigillatas absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in hanaperio nostro seu alibi ad vsum nostrum proinde quoquo modo reddendo, solvendo, seu faciendo. Eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo aut de aliquo alio valore vel certitudine premissorum siue eorum alicuius aut de aliis donis siue concessionibus per nos vel per aliquem Antecessorum siue Progenitorum nostrorum prefatis Cancellario Magistris et Scholaribus aut eorum alicui vel aliquibus ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit, aliquo Statuto, Actu, ordinacione, prouisione, proclamacione, siue restriccione in contrarium inde antehac habita, facta, edita ordinata siue prouisa, aut aliqua alia re, causa, vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, duodecimo die Martii, Anno Regni nostri Anglie Francie et Hibernie primo et Scotie Tricesimo Septimo[1].

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, *Charters*, etc. No. 195.

5. Letters patent of King James the First, giving the Rectories of Somersham and Terrington to the University. 26 August, 1605.

It is desirable to promote the study of Theology.

... Cum Deus omnipotens imperium nostrum sic ampliauerit et exaltauerit supra omnium progenitorum et antecessorum nostrum vt monarchiam totius magne Britanie cum aliis regnis et dominiis summa cum pace fauente Deo iure avito et hereditario adepti sumus ac magnanimos variosque leones sine vlla pugna auspice Christo summa omnium acclamacione consociauimus, Idcirco et nos Christi gloriam eiusque veram religionem (qua vt nihil est sanctius in terris ita firmius reipublice ornamentum esse nullum potest) exaltare et sacrosancte

The stipends of the Lady Margaret's Reader, and of the King's Professor are so small that they barely suffice for food and clothing.

Theologie scienciam augere et ampliare disposuimus. Et quia stipendia tam Regii professoris siue lectoris sacrosancte Theologie in alma Academia nostra Cantabrigie quam lectoris lecture sacre Theologie per Margaretam Comitissam Richmondie matrem Regis Henrici septimi in vniversitate Cantabrigie ordinate adeo exilia sunt ut vix necessario victui et vestitui talium virorum ministrare sufficiant, et vere dictum est haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi, huic defectui succurrere, eosdemque professores siue lectores pro tempore existentes ampliori prouentu et reuencione sine ulla dilatatione perpetuis futuris temporibus dotare decreuimus.

We therefore grant to the University the rectories of Somersham in Hunts,

Sciatis igitur quod nos...damus et concedimus Cancellario magistris et Scholaribus vniuersitatis nostre Cantabrigie et successoribus suis Totam illam aduocacionem donacionem liberam disposicionem et Jus patronatus Rectorie de Somersham in comitatu nostro Huntington vnacum Colne et Pidley et aliis Capellis iuribus membris et pertinenciis suis vniuersis.

and of Terrington in Norfolk.

Necnon totam illam aduocacionem donacionem liberam disposicionem et ius patronatus Rectorie de Terington in comitatu nostro Norffolcie cum suis iuribus membris et pertinenciis vniuersis.

* * * * *

Somersham is to benefit the King's Professor,

Tenendum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro omnibus seruiciis redditibus exaccionibus et demaundis quibuscunque proinde nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendis soluendis vel faciendis. Ac pro eo quod predicta Rectoria de Somersham vnacum Colne et Pidley et aliis Capellis iuribus membris et pertinenciis suis pro meliori sustentacione et manutencione dicti Regii Professoris siue lectoris sacrosancte Theologie in dicta vniuersitate Cantabrigie pro tempore existentis, et pre-

dicta Rectoria de Terington cum suis juribus membris et pertinenciis vniuersis pro meliori sustentacione et manutencione dicti lectoris lecture sacre Theologie per Margaretam Comitissam Richmondie matrem Regis Henrici Septimi in vniuersitate Cantabr' ordinati pro tempore existentis prefatis Cancellario magistris et Scholaribus et successoribus suis adeo certe et sufficienter appropriari possint nec eedem seperales Rectorie adeo commode vniri vel annecti possint predicto seperali officio Professoris siue lectoris sacrosancte Theologie infra dictam vniuersitatem Cantabrigie pro tempore existentis et durantis tempore quo ipsi publici Professores siue lectores ibidem seperaliter et respectiue extiterint secundum veram intencionem presentium nec aliqui perpetui vicarii infra easdem Rectorias ad curam animarum deseruiendum ac diuina seruicia respectiue celebrandum perpetuo dotari adeo congrue possint et valeant nec aliqua alia conveiancia et assurancia de et in premissis adeo efficax et sufficiens in lege fieri vel haberi potest, prout authoritate parliamenti hec aut eorum aliquod fieri et prefici possint: Nobis beneplacitum est, quod ad proximam Sessionem parliamenti nostri tenendam, in tali modo et forma authoritate parliamenti stabilitum sit vt prefatus Regius Professor siue lector pro tempore existens (quam diu in officio illo extiterit) dicta Rectoria de Somersham aut saltem omnibus et singulis proficuis eiusdem pro sustentacione et manutencione sua in eodem officio (competenti portione pro perpetuo vicario ibidem diuina celebraturo tantumodo excepta) perpetuis futuris temporibus bene et quiete gaudeat. Et vt prefatus lector lecture sacre Theologie per Margaretam Comitissam Richmondie matrem Regis Henrici septimi in vniuersitate Cantabr' ordinat' pro tempore existen' (quamdiu in officio illo extiterit) dicta Rectoria de Terington aut saltem omnibus et singulis proficuis eiusdem (competenti portione pro perpetuo vicario ibidem diuina celebraturo tamtumodo excepta) pro sustentacione et manutencione sua in eodem officio perpetuis futuris temporibus bene et quiete gaudeat.

Terrington the Lady Margaret's Reader.

In order to effect the appropriation of both rectories, the sanction of parliament is to be obtained.

* * * * *

In cuius testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo sexto die Augusti Anno regni nostri Anglie ffrancie et hibernie tercio et Scocie tricesimo nono[1].

[1] From an office copy of the letters patent enrolled in the Public Record Office, collated with the original (much damaged) in the Registry of the University, *Charters*, etc. No. 197. 1.

6. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to present to Livings the Patrons of which are Roman Catholics.

Act of Parliament, 3 Jac. I, Cap. v. (1606).

Popish Recusants convict disabled from presenting to Benefices; and their rights of presentation made over to the two Universities.

13. And be it further enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that everie person or persons that is or shall be a Popish Recusant convict, during the tyme that he shalbe or remaine a Recusant, shall from and after the end of this present Session of Parliament be utterly disabled to present to any Benefice, with cure or without cure, Prebend or any other ecclesiasticall living, or to collate or nominate to any Freeschole Hospitall or Donative whatsoever, and from the beginning of this present Session of Parliament shall likewise be disabled to graunt any avoydance to any Benefice Prebend or other ecclesiasticall living; and that the Chauncellour and Schollers of the University of Oxforde, soe often as any of them shalbe voide, shall have the presentacion nominacion collacion and donacion of and to everie such Benefice Prebend or ecclesiasticall living, Schoole Hospitall and Donative, sett lying and being in the counties of Oxford Kent Middlesex Sussex Surrey Hampshire Berkshire Buckinghamshire Gloucestershire Worcestershire Staffordshire Warwickshire Wiltshire Somersetshire Devonshire Cornewall Dorsetshire Herefordshire Northamptonshire Pembrockshire Carmarthenshire Brecknockshire Monmouthshire Cardiganshire Mountgomeryshire, the Citye of London, and in every citye and towne being a countye of it selfe lying & being within any of the limittes or precinctes of any of the counties aforesaide, or in or within any of them, as shall happen to be voide during such tyme as the patron thereof shalbe and remaine a Recusant convict as aforesaide; and that the Chancellor and Schollers of the University of Cambridge shall have the presentacion nominacion collacion and donacion of and to everie such Benefice Prebend or ecclesiasticall living, Schoole Hospitall and Donative, set lying and being in the counties of Essex Hartfordshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire Huntingdonshire Suffolke Norffolke Licolneshire Rutlandshire Leicestershire Derbishire Nottinghamshire Shropshire Cheshire Lancashire Yorkeshire the County of Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmoreland Radnorshire Denbighshire Flintshire Carnarvonshire Angleseyshire Merionethshire Glamorganshire, and in everie city and towne being a county of itselfe lying within any of the limits or precinctes of any of the counties last before mencioned, or in or within any of them, as shall happen to be voide during such tyme as the patron thereof shall be and remaine a Recusant convict as aforesaide:

Proviso against Pluralities.

Provided that neither the saide Chauncellors and Schollers of either of the saide Universities shall present or nominate to any

Benefice with cure Prebend or other ecclesiasticall living any such person as shall then have any other Benefice with cure of soules; and if any such presentacion or nominacion shalbe had or made of any such person soe beneficed, the said presentacion or nominacion shalbe utterly voide, any thing in this Acte to the contrarye notwithstanding[1].

7. Order of Council 10 December 1623, giving leave to the University to print Almanacks.

... That the University shall not print Almanacks whereof the Copies are now belonging to the Stationers, nor any other Almanacks to be hereafter published, whereof the first Copies shall be brought to the Stationers; but the University shall print such Prognostications[2] hereafter to be made whereof the first copies shall be brought to their Printer[3].

8. Order of Council, giving leave to the University to print Bibles and Prayer-Books. 16 April, 1629.

At Whytehall the 16th of Aprill 1629.

Present:

Lo: Keeper	Lo: visc. Dorchester
Lo: President	Lo: Bp. Winchester
Lo: Priuie Seale	Lo: Bp. of London
Ea: of Holland	Mr Sec. Coke.

This day the Lords and other Committees did heare the Controuersies betweene the Uniuersitie of Cambridge on the one parte, and the Printers to his Majesty and the Company of the Stationers on the other parte, referred to them from his Majesty by three seuerall Referrences: the one of the first of Nouemb: 1628; the other the 4th of Decemb. 1628; the third the 15th of May 1628; and after long debate of Councell learned on both sides, in the presence of all the parties, It was finally ordered by their Lordshipps with consent of all the parties for an absolute end of all controuersies betweene them, notwithstanding any pretences or allegacions on eyther side, by reason of any Charters, Lettres, Pattents, decrees, orders, Reports, or prouisions whatsoeuer,

[1] See *Enactments in Parliament*, 8vo, Oxf. 1869, p. 40.

[2] A subsequent Order dated 25 January, 1625—26, pronounces this word to be the same as "Almanacks." Ibid. 63.

[3] From the original in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxiii. 2. 59.

The University may print Bibles and Prayer books in conjunction with the King's Printers, and the Stationers of London.

That the Vniuersitie of Cambridge (besides the benefitt allowed vnto them by the order of this Board of the 10th of Decemb: 1623, for the printing and selling of such Bookes as are therein conteyned, which benefitt is by this order entirely reserued vnto them) shall likewise haue libertie to comprint with the Kings printers, and the Stationers of London by their Printers from hence forward for euer, English Bibles in such Volumes as are now in hand in the sayd Vniuersitie, viz. in Quarto, and the Median ffolio, without Restraint of any number or sorte of letter togeither with the Letourgie of the same Volumes in the beginning of the Bookes contayneing the Booke of Common Prayer and the Psalmes vsually read in the Church, and the Collects for the day, and a Titularie Referrence to the new Testament of the Epistles and Gosples appoynted for the day; and in the end of the sayd Bibles the singing Psalmes.

The Bible may be sold without the liturgy, but not the liturgy without the Bible.

Provided that the sayd Printers of the Vniuersitie, shall not print any more of the sayd Letourgies, and singing psalmes, then will serue to bee joyned with the Bibles allowed to bee printed by them; and prouided that though the sayd Printers shall sell any of the sayd Bibles without the said Letourgies, or singing psalms joyned with them, yet it shall not bee Lawfull for the sayd Printers to sell any of the sayd Letourgies or singing psalmes a parte. And it is further ordered by the Boord, and agreed by the sayd parties, that the sayd Printers of the Uniuersitie of Cambridge, may print every yeare hence-forward for euer three thousand Lillies Grammers and noe more in one yeare.

Lillie's grammar.

This order refers to the books specified in it only.

And it is further ordered and agreed that the sayd Printers shall not printe the sayd Bibles in any other Volume, nor any other Booke conteyned within the Patents of Priuilege granted to the Kings Printers, or to the Corporacion of Stationers other then such as are expressed in this order, or in the order of the Board of the 10th of Decemb: 1623: notwithstanding any Charter, Lettres Patentes, Decree, order, Report or prouision whatsoeuer.

This order to be entered in the Register of the Council, and to be signed by all the parties concerned.

And for the auoyding of all further controuersie, it is ordered that this order shall be entered in the Register Booke of the Acts of the Councell, and that as well the Vice Chancellor and Printer of the sayd Universitie and other Members thereof present at the Debate as alsoe the sayd Printers to his Majesty and the Master Wardens and other Members of the Corporacion of Stationers present hereat shall sett their hands to this order entered in the Councell Booke.

May complete the sale of all books already begun.

It is also ordered and agreed that it shall be Lawfull for the Printers of the said Universitie, to finish those Grammers, Accidentes, and Primmers, which were in their Presses and alreadie begunne, before this day of heareing, and as well those Bookes, as all other Bookes which they have alreadie finished freely to sell and vtter, soe as the sayd Vice Chancellor and Printer of Cambridge doe give in a note to bee entered with this order both of the sorts and the nomber of the

sayd Bookes alreadie printed, now remaining in their hands or which are now in printing.

And it is lastly ordered that both his Majesty's Printers, and the Company of Stationers shall euer hereafter vtterly forbeare to seize any of the sayd Bookes or any other Booke or Bookes, or any parte thereof which shall bee printed by the Printers of the sayd Vniuersitie, according to this order, or otherwise to molest or hinder them in the Sale thereof. And that as well his Majesty's Printers as the Company of Stationers, shall make present Restitution to the sayd Vniuersitie Printers of whatsoeuer of their Bookes they haue seized since the forenamed order of this Board of the 10th of December 1623: Provided that if eyther of the sayd parties, or those that hereafter shall enjoy their right, shall breake this present order, or the order of the 10th of Decemb: 1623, the partie so breaking the said orders or any parte of them, shall vtterly loose all benefitt which they might receaue by the sayd orders, but the sayd orders shall stand good to all other intents and purposes[1].

Books printed by the University may not be seized.

9. An Act for confirming and rendering more effectual certain Letters Patents of King James the First for annexing a Canonry and several Rectoryes to the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford and to the Regius Professor and Lady Margaret's Reader of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

10 Anne. Ch. xlv. 22 May, 1712.

Whereas our most gracious Soveraign King James the First of blessed memory, for the support and maintenance of the Regius Professor or Reader of Divinity in the University of Oxford, did by his Letters Patent, bearing date the twenty sixth day of August in the third year of his Reign, grant to the Chancellor Masters and Schollars of the said University of Oxford and their successors all that his advowson donation free disposition and right of patronage of the Rectory of Newelme alias Ewelme in the county of Oxford, and the said late King James the First by the said Letters Patent did for himself his heires and successors grant to the said Chancellor Masters and Schollars of the said University and their successors, that the said Regius Professor for the time being for ever should have and enjoy one Prebend or Canonry within the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, so long as he should be Regius Professor of Divinity in that University: and whereas the said

Recital of Letters Patent of 26th Aug. 3 James I. See above, p. 38.

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxiii. 2. 73.

King James the First, for the encrease of the stipend of the Regius Professor or Reader of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, did by other his Letters Patent of the same date grant to the Chancellor Masters and Schollars of the said University of Cambridge and their successors all that his advowson donation free disposition and right of patronage of the Rectory of Somersham (together with Colne and Pidley and other Chappelryes rights members and appurtenances) in the county of Huntington ; and whereas the said King James the First (for the encrease of the stipend of the Reader of the Lecture of Divinity appointed by Margaret Countess of Richmond mother of King Henry the Seventh in the said University of Cambridge) did also by the said Letters Patent grant to the Chancellor Masters and Schollars of the said University of Cambridge and their successors all that his advowson donation free disposition and right of patronage of the Rectory of Terington in the County of Norfolk with all it's rights members and appurtenances : and wheras the said King James the First in and by the said several Letters Patent did signify and declare it to be his royal will and pleasure, that the said Canonry and several Rectoryes should for ever thereafter be held and enjoyed by the said several Professors and Reader of the Lecture aforesaid for so long time as they respectively should continue in the said respective offices or places, and did thereby further signify and declare his royal will and intention to be that one or more Act or Acts of Parliament should be obtained for that purpose, which hath never yet been done :

May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queens most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Comons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that the said Canonry of Christ Church and several Rectoryes of Newelme alias Ewelme Somersham and Terington and every of them, and all members tythes lands tenements hereditaments profitts and emoluments whatsoever to them and every of them respectively belonging or in any wise appertaining, or with the said Canonry and Rectoryes every or any of them used or enjoyed, are and shall hereby be united and for ever annexed unto the several offices or places aforesaid, and shall be held and enjoyed by the respective persons already placed in the said offices or places, and by such other person and persons as shall from time to time for ever hereafter be placed and put into the said offices or places, in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as if they were duly presented nominated admitted instituted and inducted thereunto. And the said respective Professors and Reader of the said Lecture and their successors for the time being, during such time and times only as they shall continue in their respective offices or places, shall by vertue of such office or place for ever hereafter enjoy the said respective Canonry and also shall have and hold the said Rectoryes without any presentation admission

The Canonry of Christ Church and the several Rectories herein mentioned, united to the said several offices.

institution or induction or any other act or thing whatsoever to entitle them thereunto; and shall be and are hereby declared to be (during their continuance in the said respective offices or places) full and perfect Canon and Incumbents of the respective Canonry and Rectoryes aforesaid to all intents and purposes whatsoever: which nevertheless shall not be so understood as to make void any other benefice or benefices which the said Professors and Reader of the said Lecture or any of them is at present or shall hereafter be legally possessed of; it being the intention of this Act, that the aforesaid Rectoryes shall consist and be held and enjoyed by the said Professors and Reader of the said Lecture respectively together with any one other ecclesiastical benefice, without any lycence or dispensation for that end to be granted or obtained.

The said Canonry and Rectories to be held and enjoyed by virtue of the said offices only.

2. And it is hereby further enacted and declared, that, as often as it shall happen that any of the said offices or places shall become void by death resignation or otherwise, the Canonry and Rectoryes or the Rectory to such office or place respectively belonging shall at the same time become void, and the person that shall be placed in such office or place so become void shall, by vertue of such office or place only, have and enjoy the Canonry and Rectoryes or the Rectory to such office or place belonging for so long time as he shall continue in such office or place and no longer.

The Professors to do the duty of the said several Rectories.

3. Provided always, that the said Professors shall celebrate Divine Service and performe all other parochial dutyes relating to the cure of souls within the said several Rectoryes which any other Rectors of the said Rectoryes have heretofore done and performed and were by law obliged to do and performe, or shall allow to learned and able Curates (to be lycenced by the Bishop or Ordinary of the diocess), who shall be constantly residing within the said Rectoryes, such competent salaries and stipends as the said Bishop or Ordinary shall judge sufficient.

The Professors not hereby excused from paying first fruits, tenths, and other dues, or from canonical obedience.

4. Provided also, that neither this Act nor any thing therein contained shall excuse or be construed to excuse the said Professors or Reader of the Lecture aforesaid or any of them from the payment of first fruits and tenths, or from the payment of all dues of what kind soever to the Bishop or other Ordinary who before the making this Act had lawfull right to claime the same, or from canonical obedience to the Bishop or Ordinary of their respective diocesses; but every such Professor and Reader of the said Lecture shall be obliged to make payment thereof[1].

[1] See *Enactments*, ut supra, p. 52.

10. Preachers at Whitehall.

The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette*, March 17—March 21, 1723 (1723–4).

St James's, March 20

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order and appoint, that the Duty of Preaching in his Chapel at Whitehall be henceforth performed by Twenty Four Persons who are Fellows of Colleges in the two Universities (viz. Twelve out of each University, two of them for every Month, to be recommended to His Majesty by the Dean of His Majesty's Chapel) and that a salary of Thirty Pounds a Year be paid to each Person, for his Attendance on the said Duty; the first Sermon to be preached on Sunday the 5th Day of April next, being Easter-Day.

In 1837 the number of Preachers was reduced to two[1]; and since 1890 no appointment has been made.

11. An Act for enabling the two Universities in England, the four Universities in Scotland, and the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, to hold in Perpetuity their Copy Right in Books given or bequeathed to the said Universities and Colleges for the Advancement of useful Learning and other purposes of Education.

15 Geo. III. Cap. 53. 22 May, 1775.

Preamble. Whereas authors have heretofore bequeathed or given, and may hereafter bequeath or give, the copies of books composed by them to or in trust for one of the two Universities in that part of Great Britain called England, or to or in trust for some of the Colleges or Houses of Learning within the same, or to or in trust for the four Universities in Scotland, or to or in trust for the several Colleges of Eaton, Westminster, and Winchester; and in and by their several wills or other instruments of donation have directed or may direct, that the profits arising from the printing and reprinting such books shall be applied or appropriated as a fund for the advancement of learning and other beneficial purposes of education within the said Universities and Colleges aforesaid: and whereas such useful purposes will frequently be frustrated, unless the sole printing and reprinting of such books, the copies of which have been or shall be so bequeathed or given as

[1] See Cooper's *Annals*, iv. 182.

aforesaid, be preserved and secured to the said Universities, Colleges, and Houses of Learning respectively in perpetuity: may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Universities and Colleges respectively shall, at their respective presses, have for ever the sole liberty of printing and reprinting all such books as shall at any time heretofore have been, or (having not been heretofore published or assigned) shall at any time hereafter be, bequeathed or otherwise given by the author or authors of the same respectively, or the representatives of such author or authors, to or in trust for the said Universities, or to or in trust for any College or House of Learning within the same, or to or in trust for the said four Universities in Scotland, or to or in trust for the said Colleges of Eaton, Westminster, and Winchester, or any of them, for the purposes aforesaid, unless the same shall have been bequeathed or given, or shall hereafter be bequeathed or given, for any term of years or other limited term; any law or usage to the contrary hereof in any-wise notwithstanding[1].

Universities &c. in England and Scotland to have, for ever, the sole Right of printing &c. such Books as have been, or shall be, bequeathed or given to them,

unless the same have been, or shall be, given for a limited time.

12. An Act for granting to his Majesty an additional Duty upon Almanacks printed on one side of any one Sheet or piece of Paper; and for allowing a certain annual Sum out of the said Duty to each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in lieu of the Money heretofore paid to the said Universities by the Company of Stationers of the City of London for the Privilege of printing Almanacks.

21 Geo. III. Cap. 56. 5 July, 1781.

10. And whereas the power of granting a liberty to print Almanacks and other books was heretofore supposed to be an inherent right in the Crown; and whereas the Crown hath, by different charters under the great Seal, granted to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, among other things, the privilege of printing Almanacks; and whereas the Universities did demise to the Company of Stationers of the City of London their privileges of printing and vending Almanacks and Calendars, and have received an annual sum of one thousand pounds and upwards as a consideration for such privilege; and whereas the money so received by them has been laid out and expended in promoting different branches of literature and science, to the great increase of religion and learning, and the general benefit and advantage of these realms; and whereas the privilege or right of printing Alma-

Preamble.

[1] See *Enactments*, ut supra, p. 84.

nacks has been, by a late decision at law, found to have been a common right, over which the Crown had no controul, and consequently the Universities no power to demise the same to any particular person or body of men, whereby the payments so made to them by the Company of Stationers have ceased and been discontinued: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, there shall be issued, paid, and applied, in every year, out of the monies which shall arise by the duty hereinbefore granted, the sums of money following to the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; that is to say, the sum of five hundred pounds to the University of Oxford, and the sum of five hundred pounds to the University of Cambridge; which said several and respective sums of money shall be and are hereby charged upon the duty herein-before granted, and shall be paid thereout yearly and every year, at the two usual feasts, that is to say, the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, and the Birth of our Lord Christ; the first payment to be made, on the Feast of the Birth of our Lord Christ after passing this Act, by the Receiver General of his Majesty's Stamp-duties, free and clear of all fees, dues, duties, taxes, and deductions whatsoever, unto the Chancellors Masters and Scholars of the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to be received by the hands of the Vice-Chancellor of each University respectively, or by some person or persons duly authorized by each respective Vice-Chancellor under his hand to receive the same, to and for the sole use and benefit of each of the said Universities; and the receipt of the Vice-Chancellor of each University, or of the person or persons duly authorized as aforesaid by him to receive the same, shall be a sufficient receipt to the said Receiver General of the Stamp-duties, and shall be allowed by the Auditor and Auditors of the Imprest, and all other persons concerned in passing his accounts, as a full and sufficient discharge for the making such payments out of the aforesaid duty[1].

Out of the Duties granted by this Act, there shall be paid £500 a year to the University of Oxford, and £500 to Cambridge;

to be paid half-yearly, at Midsummer and Christmas.

13. An Act to amend the law of Copyright.

5 and 6 Vict. Cap. 45. 1 July, 1842.

A copy of every book to be delivered within a month after demand to the Officer of the Sta-

8. And be it enacted, that a copy of the whole of every book, and of any second or subsequent edition of every book containing additions and alterations, together with all maps and prints belonging thereto, which after the passing of this Act shall be published, shall, on demand thereof in writing, left at the place of abode of the publisher thereof

[1] See *Enactments*, ut supra, p. 92. This grant is confirmed by 44 Geo. 3, c. 98 (a Stamp Act), by the following words in Schedule (C.) under "Allowances": "To the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively, the annual sum of £500 each."

at any time within twelve months next after the publication thereof, under the hand of the Officer of the Company of Stationers who shall from time to time be appointed by the said Company for the purposes of this Act, or under the hand of any other person thereto authorized by the persons or bodies politic and corporate, proprietors and managers of the Libraries following, (*videlicet*,) the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Public Library at Cambridge, the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, the Library of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, be delivered, upon the paper of which the largest number of copies of such book or edition shall be printed for sale, in the like condition as the copies prepared for sale by the publisher thereof respectively, within one month after demand made thereof in writing as aforesaid, to the said Officer of the said Company of Stationers for the time being; which copies the said Officer shall and he is hereby required to receive at the Hall of the said Company for the use of the Library for which such demand shall be made within such twelve months as aforesaid; and the said Officer is hereby required to give a receipt in writing for the same, and, within one month after any such book shall be so delivered to him as aforesaid, to deliver the same for the use of such Library.

tioners Company, for the following Libraries: the Bodleian at Oxford, the Public Library at Cambridge, that of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, and that of Trinity College, Dublin.

9. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any publisher shall be desirous of delivering the copy of such book as shall be demanded on behalf of any of the said Libraries at such Library, it shall be lawful for him to deliver the same at such Library, free of expence, to such Librarian or other person authorized to receive the same (who is hereby required in such case to receive and give a receipt in writing for the same), and such delivery shall to all intents and purposes of this Act be held as equivalent to a delivery to the said Officer of the Stationers Company.

Publishers may deliver the copies to the Libraries, instead of at Stationers' Hall.

10. And be it enacted, that if any publisher of any such book, or of any second or subsequent edition of any such book, shall neglect to deliver the same, pursuant to this Act, he shall for every such default forfeit, besides the value of such copy of such book or edition which he ought to have delivered, a sum not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered by the Librarian or other Officer (properly authorized) of the Library for the use whereof such copy should have been delivered, in a summary way, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace for the county or place where the publisher making default shall reside, or by action of debt or other proceeding of the like nature, at the suit of such Librarian or other Officer, in any Court of Record in the United Kingdom, in which action, if the plaintiff shall obtain a verdict, he shall recover his costs reasonably incurred, to be taxed as between attorney and client.

Penalty for default in delivering copies for the use of the Libraries.

27. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall affect or alter the rights of the two Universities of

Saving the rights of the Universi-

ties, and the Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester.

Oxford and Cambridge, the Colleges or Houses of Learning within the same, the four Universities in Scotland, the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, and the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, in any copyrights heretofore and now vested or hereafter to be vested in such Universities and Colleges repectively, any thing to the contrary herein contained notwithstanding[1].

14. *An Act for disannexing the Rectory of Somersham from the Office of Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and for making better provision for the Cure of Souls within the said Rectory; and for other purposes.* 18*th August,* 1882.

Preamble.

Whereas His late Majesty King James the First, for the increase of the stipend of the regius professor or reader of divinity in the University of Cambridge, did by his Letters Patent bearing date the twenty-sixth day of August, in the third year of his reign, grant to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said University of Cambridge and their successors all that his advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage of the Rectory of Somersham (together with Colne and Pidley, and other chapelries, rights, members, and appurtenances) in the county of Huntingdon, and did by the same Letters Patent signify and declare it to be his royal will and pleasure that the said rectory should for ever thereafter be held and enjoyed by the said professor for so long time as he should continue in the said office, and did thereby further signify and declare his royal will and intention to be that an Act of Parliament should be obtained for that purpose:

Act of Queen Anne (see above, p. 43).

And whereas by an Act passed in the tenth year of Her late Majesty Queen Anne for, amongst other things, confirming and rendering more effectual the said Letters Patent, it was enacted that the canonry and rectories in the said Act mentioned should be annexed to the offices or places also in the said Act mentioned, namely, among others, that the said Rectory of Somersham, and all members, tithes, lands, tenements, hereditaments, profits, and emoluments whatsoever thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, or with the same used or enjoyed, was and should thereby be united and for ever annexed unto the said office or place of regius professor of divinity, and should be held and enjoyed by the person already placed in the said office or place; and by such other person or persons as should from time to

[1] See *Enactments*, ut supra, p. 187. This Act repeals the Acts passed for a similar purpose 8 Anne, cap. 21 (5 April, 1710); and 54 Geo. III, cap. 156 (29 July, 1814). Cooper's *Annals*, iv. 651.

time for ever thereafter be placed and put into the said office or place in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as if they were duly presented, nominated, admitted, instituted, and inducted thereunto; and the said professor or reader and his successors for the time being, during such time or times only as they should continue in the said office or place, should by virtue of such office or place for ever thereafter have and hold the said rectory without any presentation, admission, institution, or induction, or any other act or thing whatsoever to entitle them thereunto, and should be and were thereby declared to be during their continuance in the said office or place full and perfect incumbents of the said rectory to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and that so often as it should happen that the said office or place should become void by death, resignation, or otherwise, the said rectory should at the same time become void, and the person that should be placed in such office or place so become void should by virtue of such office or place only have and enjoy the said rectory for so long time as he should continue in such office or place and no longer: And it was thereby provided that the said professor should celebrate divine service and perform all other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the said rectory which any other rector of the said rectory had theretofore done and performed, and were by law obliged to do and perform, or should allow to learned and able curates to be licensed by the bishop or ordinary of the diocese who should be constantly residing within the said rectory such competent salaries and stipends as the said bishop or ordinary should judge sufficient: And it was thereby also provided that neither that Act nor anything therein contained should excuse or be construed to excuse the said professor from the payment of first fruits and tenths, or from the payment of all dues of what kind soever to the bishop or other ordinary who before the making of that Act had lawful right to claim the same, or from canonical obedience to the bishop or ordinary of the said diocese, but such professor should be obliged to make payment thereof:

Regius professor cannot perform parochial duties.

And whereas it has been found that by reason of the duties belonging to his office of professor the said regius professor is unable to celebrate divine service and to perform in person the other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the said rectory, and it is expedient that the said regius professor should devote himself entirely to the duties of his office of professor, and that divine service should be celebrated and all other parochial duties performed within the said rectory by some person appointed for that purpose with permanence of tenure:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Somersham Rectory Act, 1882.

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the time of the next and first avoidance of the office or place (in this Act called the office) of regius professor or reader of divinity in the University of Cambridge (in this Act called regius professor) which shall happen after the passing of this Act, or from and after any earlier time at which the person holding at the time of the passing of this Act the office of regius professor shall, by writing under his hand addressed and sent to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge (in this Act called the chancellor, masters, and scholars), and also to the bishop or ordinary of the diocese, resign the Rectory of Somersham, in the county of Huntingdon; and the person so holding the office of regius professor is by this Act authorised to resign the same rectory accordingly without resigning the office of regius professor.

Rectory of Somersham to be disannexed from regius professorship.

3. Immediately after the commencement of this Act the Rectory of Somersham (in this Act called the rectory), together with Colne and Pidley, and other chapelries, rights, members, and appurtenances, in the county of Huntingdon, and all members, tithes, lands, tenements, hereditaments, profits, and emoluments whatsoever belonging or in anywise appertaining to that rectory or with the same used or enjoyed (all of which are in this Act included under the expression the rectory), shall be severed and for ever disannexed from the office of regius professor; and the person who shall after the commencement of this Act be the regius professor for the time being shall no longer by virtue of his office have or hold the rectory or become the incumbent thereof.

Rectory vested in the University of Cambridge.

4. After the commencement of this Act the rectory and all the estate and interest therein which the regius professor as rector thereof or his successors has or had, or would have had therein if this Act had not been passed, shall, without any conveyance thereof or any assurance in law other than the provisions of this Act, forthwith become and be vested in the chancellor, masters, and scholars for ever for the purposes and subject to the provisions of this Act, and the chancellor, masters, and scholars shall for ever thenceforth receive all the tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments payable in respect of the rectory to the rector thereof for the time being.

University to have powers of rector.

5. After the commencement of this Act the chancellor, masters, and scholars shall, for the purpose of enforcing payment of all tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments of the rectory, and of obtaining possession of all tithes, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments becoming vested in them under this Act, and of recovering the rents and profits thereof, have and enjoy all rights, powers, and remedies at law and in equity of a rector of the rectory duly presented and instituted or collated and inducted thereto.

Neither professor nor university to have cure of souls.

6. After the commencement of this Act neither the regius professor for the time being nor the chancellor, masters, and scholars shall be required, nor shall it be lawful for him or them by virtue of the office of regius professor or of rector of the rectory, to celebrate divine service or perform any other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory, or to appoint any curate or curates for such purposes or any of them, and neither the regius professor for the time being nor the chancellor, masters, and scholars shall owe any canonical obedience to the bishop or ordinary of the diocese within which the rectory is or may be situated.

Vicarage constituted with cure of souls.

7. After the commencement of this Act there shall by virtue of this Act be constituted a vicarage of Somersham (in this Act called the vicarage), and for the purpose of celebrating divine service and performing all other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory there shall be appointed a duly qualified clerk to be the vicar of Somersham (in this Act called the vicar), who shall celebrate divine service and perform all other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory which the regius professor as rector of the rectory, or the curate or curates appointed by him, has or have usually done or performed, or was or were by law obliged to do or perform, and the vicar shall owe canonical obedience to the bishop or ordinary of the diocese within which the rectory is or may be situated.

Patronage of vicarage vested in bishop of diocese.

8. The perpetual advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage of the vicarage shall be and the same is by this Act vested in the bishop or ordinary of the diocese, who shall from time to time collate some fit and proper person to the vicarage.

Rectory income to be divided between regius professor and vicar.

9. After the commencement of this Act the chancellor, masters, and scholars shall out of the tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments of the rectory pay all expenses, charges, and other outgoings, including the costs of repairing the chancel of the parish church of Somersham and of the two churches in Colne and Pidley, at any time before the passing of this Act paid by the regius professor as rector, other than the salaries or stipends of any curates appointed for the celebration of divine service and the performance of other parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory, and shall divide the net annual surplus of such tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments, after payment thereout of all such outgoings as aforesaid, into twenty equal parts, and shall pay ten of such parts to the regius professor for the time being, and shall pay the remaining ten of such parts to the vicar for the time being for the benefit of himself and of his two curates as hereinafter provided.

Vicar to employ two curates.

10. The vicar shall appoint and constantly provide at least two learned and able curates (to be duly licensed by the bishop or ordinary of the diocese), who shall be resident within the rectory, to assist him in the celebration of divine service, and the performance of all other

parochial duties relating to the cure of souls within the rectory, and the vicar shall in every year, out of the income represented by the ten parts to be paid to him as by this Act provided of the said annual surplus, pay and apply three of such parts to the curate assigned to Pidley and two other such parts to the curate assigned to Colne.

Vicar to have rectory house.

11. The vicar shall by virtue of his office of vicar have, hold, occupy, and enjoy for his own use, so long as he continues vicar, the rectory house at Somersham, and the garden and ground belonging thereto and usually occupied therewith.

Vicar to be responsible for dilapidations.

12. Every vicar of Somersham shall have all such claims, rights, remedies, and powers of recovery against the rector or vicar his predecessor, or against the representatives of the rector or vicar his predecessor, in respect of dilapidations to the rectory house, garden, and ground as would have belonged to or been possessed by the person succeeding to the office of regius professor against his predecessor in that office, or against the representatives of such predecessor, if this Act had not been passed.

First fruits to be payable on collation of vicar.

13. All first fruits and other dues which before the passing of this Act have been payable in respect of the rectory upon the appointment of any person to the office of regius professor shall after the commencement of this Act become due and be payable upon the collation of a vicar to the vicarage, and first fruits or other dues shall no longer become due or be payable in respect of the rectory upon the appointment of any person to the office of regius professor.

First fruits to be paid out of rectory income.

14. The chancellor, masters, and scholars shall out of the tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments received by them as rectors of the rectory pay all first fruits and tenths, and payments so made shall be outgoings within the meaning of this Act payable before the division by this Act directed to be made of the net annual surplus of the tithes, rents, profits, and emoluments of the rectory.

Provision as to costs of this Act.

15. All costs of or incident to preparing, obtaining, and passing this Act shall be paid by the chancellor, masters, and scholars.

III.

FOUNDATIONS WITH MORE THAN ONE OBJECT

1. Benefactions of the Lady Margaret[1]. 1502—1504.

(*a*) Readership or Professorship in Divinity.

(*b*) Preachership.

Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry the Seventh, founded a Readership or Professorship in Divinity (*Lectura perpetua unius lectoris perpetui sacre theologie*); and also a Preachership (*Cantaria perpetua vnius predicatoris verbi dei*)[1]. She obtained a license to found the former 10 December 1496, but did not complete the foundation until 1502, when by deed, dated 8 September (A), she declares the Readership to be established, prescribes statutes, and appoints John Fisher, D.D., to be the first Reader. The licence to found the Preachership is dated 7 February, 1504, and her own deed of foundation (B) 30 October, 1504, in which John Fawne, B.D., is nominated the first Preacher, and statutes are prescribed. The stipends of both the Professor and the Preacher are to be paid by the Abbot of S. Peter's, Westminster, out of the revenues of certain lands conveyed to him by the Countess for that purpose. The deeds providing for these stipends are dated respectively 1 July, 1503 (C), and 6 November, 1505 (D). After the dissolution of the monastery both stipends were continued by decrees of the Court of Augmentations, confirmed by letters patent of King Henry the Eighth, dated respectively 26 June and 16 June, 1542 (E, F).

King James the First, by letters patent, dated 6 August, 1605, granted to the University the Rectory of Terrington in Norfolk, for the augmentation of the revenue of the Lady Margaret's Professorship[2]. This grant was not confirmed by Act of Parliament until the 10th year of the reign of Queen Anne (1711—12). It received the royal assent 22 May, 1712[3].

[1] See *Memoir of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby*. By C. H. Cooper. 8vo. Camb. 1874; and *Funeral Sermon of Margaret* [etc.] preached by Bishop Fisher in 1509. Ed. J. Hymers, B.D. 8vo. Camb. 1840.

[2] See above, p. 38.

[3] See above, p. 43.

In 1625 Mrs Alice Davers, widow of Jeremy Davers, M.A., conveyed to Samuel Ward, D.D., then Lady Margaret's Reader, and to his successors for ever, a "garden, place, or parcel of ground" in S. Edward's parish, on the south side of Bene't Street, for reasons which are set forth at length in the conveyance (G)[1].

In 1856 an offer made by the Rev. William Selwyn, B.D., elected Reader 29 June, 1855, to give £700 a year to augment the salary of the Norrisian Professorship, so long as he and the then Norrisian Professor retained their offices, was accepted by Grace (14 May); and the principle was embodied in a statute which was accepted by Grace, 26 November, 1857. This statute, with a new statute for the Readership, was approved by the Queen in Council, 1 August, 1860[2].

In 1679 King Charles the Second sent a letter to the University, excusing the preacher from the sermons prescribed by the Foundress to be delivered in places other than the University (H).

A new statute for the Preacher, framed by the Council of the Senate, was accepted by Grace 10 December, 1857, and approved by the Queen in Council, 6 April, 1858[3].

A. *Foundation of a Readership in Divinity, with statutes for the same,* 8 *September,* 1502.

License of foundation granted 10 Dec. 1496.

In Dei nomine Amen. Cum excellentissimus Rex Henricus septimus, dei gratia rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie de gracia sua speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu suis per literas suas

[1] Soon afterwards (16 Dec. 1625) she surrendered to the University her interest in the house opposite, formerly Mere's, in order that the University might let it to the Lady Margaret's Reader. A lease of it for 99 years was accordingly granted to Samuel Ward, D.D. on the same day, in order, as the document sets forth, that he "and his successors Readers of the said Divinity Lectures for the time being may be allwaies hereafter provided of a fitt and convenient house wherein he and they may inhabit and dwell during the time that he and they respectively shall continue to be Readers of the said Lectures."

[2] *Statutes of the University*, ed. 1896, pp. 85, 86.

[3] Ibid. p. 108.

patentes[1], quarum datum est apud Westmonasterium decimo die Decembris anno regni sui duodecimo, concesserit et licentiam dederit nobis Margarete Comitisse Richmond' matri eiusdem domini regis et executoribus nostris, quod nos prefata Comitissa vel executores nostri seu nostrum aliquis vel aliqui vnam lecturam perpetuam vnius lectoris perpetui sacre theologie ad laudem et honorem sancte et individue Trinitatis ac fidei Christianorum augmentum, necnon ad nostre anime et animarum parentum progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum salutem in vniversitate Cantabr' Elien' Dioces' iuxta ordinaciones et statuta nostra vel executorum nostrorum, fundare, creare, erigere et stabilire possimus, possit, aut possint: Et quod lectura illa, cum sic fundata, creata, erecta, et stabilita fuerit, lectura sacre Theologie per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniversitate Cantabr' fundata nuncupetur: Ac quod lector lecture illius pro tempore existens sit vnum corpus in re et nomine habeatque successionem perpetuam: Et quod ipse et successores sui per nomen lectoris lecture sacre Theologie per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniversitate Cantabr' ordinati in omnibus et omnimodis actionibus, sectis, causis, querelis et placitis, tam realibus quam personalibus et mixtis, ac placitis assise nove disseisine, et in omnibus aliis materiis et causis quibuscunque, in quibuscunque curiis tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus, implacitare possint et implacitari, respondere et responderi, ac per idem nomen perquirere, recipere, appropriare, consolidare, annectere et vnire, habere, gaudere et possidere sibi et successoribus suis, ac dare et concedere possint terras, tenementa, redditus, reuersiones, servicia, penciones, porciones, apportus et annuitates, ac donationes, hospitalia, prioratus, liberas capellas, ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecunque, necnon omnia et omnimoda haereditamenta ac alias possessiones quascunque ac bona et catalla quecunque prout in eisdem literis patentibus plenius continetur.

By virtue of the said letters a Readership in Divinity is founded 8 Sept. 1502

Nos antedicta Comitissa racione et vigore literarum patentium predictarum, ac auctoritate nobis per easdem literas patentes concessa, in die et festo nativitatis beate Marie Virginis anno regni dicti domini regis decimo octavo, vnam lecturam perpetuam sacre Theologie vnius lectoris perpetui in dicta vniversitate Cantabr', videlicet in domo communis schole sacre theologie ibidem, erigimus, creamus, fundamus et stabilimus per presentes, et lecturam illam lecturam sacre theologie per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniversitate Cantabrig' fundatam nuncupari, nominari, et vocari ordinavimus per presentes.

Title.

John Fisher to be the first Reader.

Et quendam magistrum Johannem Fyssher, sacre Theologie professorem, primum lectorem lecturae praedictae, pro vno anno integro iam proxime futuro, facimus creamus, et ordinamus per presentes.

[1] Rot. Pat. 12 Henry 7, par. 1. Copied by Hare (paper copy), iii. 6.

Legal status of the Reader.

Et quod idem lector habeat successionem perpetuam, quodque idem lector et successores sui sint unum corpus in re et nomine; et quod ipse et successores sui per nomen lectoris lecture sacre theologie per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniversitate Cantabr' fundate, in omnibus et omnimodis actionibus, sectis, causis, querelis et placitis, tam realibus quam personalibus et mixtis, ac placitis assise nove disseisine, et in omnibus aliis materiis et causis quibuscunque, in quibuscunque curiis tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus, implacitare possint et implacitari, respondere et responderi, ac per idem nomen perquirere, recipere, appropriare, consolidare, annectere, et unire, habere, gaudere, et possidere sibi et successoribus suis, ac dare et concedere possint terras, tenementa, redditus, reuersiones, servicia, penciones, porciones, apportus et annuitates, ac advocationes, hospitalia, prioratus, liberas capellas, ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecunque, nec non omnia et omnimoda hereditamenta quecunque, ac alias possessiones quascunque, ac bona et catalla quecunque.

Lectures to be free. To be delivered from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.

Volumus insuper et ordinamus per presentes quod predictus lector et successores sui lectores lecture predicte leget aut legent in loco et scholis predictis, libere, solempniter et aperte cuilibet illuc venienti absque aliquo pretio, preterquam ex dono, assignacione et provisione nostris pro eodem capiend' talia opera in divinis prout Cancellario aut Vicecancellario vniversitatis predicte pro tempore existenti aut eorum seu eorum alterius deputato cum collegio doctorum eiusdem vniversitatis fore videbitur necessaria et oportuna, circiter vnam horam integram, videlicet ab hora septima ante meridiem vsque horam octavam tunc proxime sequentem, vel per talem horam, qualis dicto Cancellario aut Vicecancellario seu eorum vel eorum alterius deputato et doctoribus predictis pro tempore presentibus fore videbitur oportuna.

To begin on the first day of each term, and to be continued on every *dies legibilis*.

Et quod dictus lector et quilibet successorum suorum incipiet lecturam suam predictam primo die cuiuslibet termini in dicta vniversitate vsitat', et sic continuabit quolibet die legibili accustumato vsque ad finem cuiuslibet eorundem terminorum, nisi per Cancellarium aut Vicecancellarium vniversitatis predicte pro tempore existentem seu eorum vel eorum alterius deputatum causa infirmitatis vel alia causa rationabili aliter licentiatus fuerit.

To cease in Lent.

Tamen volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod dictus lector pro tempore existens de lectura sua predicta cesset tempore quadragesimali, si per Cancellarium aut Vicecancellarium vniversitatis predicte pro tempore existentem vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatum inde licientiatus fuerit ea intencione quod ipse et auditores eiusdem lecture ad predicandum eodem tempore melius et liberius se disponant.

To be delivered in Long Vacation till 8 Sept.

Et volumus quod dictus lector et quilibet successorum suorum qui pro tempore fuerit continuabit lecturam suam predictam annuatim quolibet anno in magna vacacione in vniversitate predicta vsitata vsque ad festum Nativitatis beate Marie Virginis, nisi per Cancellarium

aut Vicecancellarium vniversitatis predicte pro tempore existentem vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatum causa infirmitatis vel alia causa rationabili aliter vt predicitur licentiatus fuerit.

Lectures not to be suspended for more than 4 days in term.

Et vlterius volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod nullus lector lecture predicte qui pro tempore fuerit cessabit a lectura predicta vltra quatuor dies in vno termino, nisi sit pro causa rationabili et legitima coram Cancellario aut Vicecancellario vniversitatis predicte vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatum et maiori parte doctorum sacre theologie pro tempore ibidem existentium cognita et probata, et licentia inde a prefato Cancellario vel Vicecancellario aut eorum seu eorum alterius deputato prius petita, habita et optenta.

No Reader to be absent for more than 14 days in term without a deputy.

Volumus etiam quod per talem licentiam nullus huiusmodi lector se absentet a lectura predicta vltra quatuordecim dies in vno termino; et quod idem lector tempore sue absentie aliam personam aptam, habilem et idoneam vice et loco suis, qualis per dictum Cancellarium aut Vicecancellarium vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatum vna cum maiori numero doctorum predictorum videbitur fore sufficiens, ad legendum in sacra theologia in loco et hora predictis per totum tempus illud sumptibus suis providebit.

Reader to be chosen at end of term preceding Long Vacation, and to hold office for 2 years.

Et volumus insuper quod decetero quolibet biennio vltimo die cessationis cuiuslibet termini, ante magnam vacacionem vniversitatis predicte, vna apta, habilis et idonea persona in lectorem lecture predicte pro vno biennio integro, videlicet a festo Nativitatis beate Marie Virginis tunc proxime sequente duntaxat duraturo, eligatur sub forma que sequitur; videlicet quod Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius vniversitatis predicte qui pro tempore fuerit vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus, necnon omnes doctores, tam seculares quam regulares, inceptores et baccalaurii in divinis, qui antea fuerint in artibus regentes in vniversitate predicta, adtunc in eadem vniversitate existentes qui interesse voluerint conveniant; videlicet, quolibet vltimo die cessationis termini predicti, ante magnam vacacionem, in domo vocata *le assemble howse* in vniversitate predicta, et ibidem quilibet doctorum, inceptorum, et baccalauriorum predictorum, coram Cancellario aut Vicecancellario vniversitatis predicte pro tempore existente, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputato, iuramentum solempniter prestabit corporale ad eligendum eundem lectorem qui tunc erit, aut aliam talem personam aptam, habilem et idoneam, qualis sibi melius et vtilius videbitur expediri, omni favore, parcialitate, mercede, timore et affeccione sinistra totaliter postpositis. Quo finito idem Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus cum doctore et baccalaurio senioribus ibidem existentibus accipiet scrutinium de singulis votis et vocibus omnium eorundem doctorum, inceptorum et baccalauriorum ibidem existentium, propriis eorum manibus subscriptis, et eidem Cancellario aut Vicecancellario, aut eorum seu eorum alterius deputato, doctori et baccalaurio senioribus prefatis secrete deliberatis, incipiendo scrutinium illud a iuniori baccalaurio et sic ascendendo vsque ad

Who are to be electors.

Procedure at election.

seniorem doctorem tunc ibidem existentem. Et illum, qui pluribus votis et vocibus in eleccione illa prevalebit, in lectorem lecture predicte per dictum Cancellarium aut Vicecancellarium, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatum, pro duobus annis integris, vt predictum est, admitti volumus et ordinamus per presentes.

The case of equality of votes.

Proviso semper quod, si sint diuerse persone equales voces in eleccione illa habentes, tunc illa persona earumdem personarum que votum et vocem dicti Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii seu eorum vel eorum alterius deputati obtinuerit in eadem eleccione, prevalebit.

When notice of election is to be given.

Et volumus quod ante quamlibet huiusmodi eleccionem Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius vniversitatis predicte, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus, solempniter publicari et declarari faciat in omnibus scholis vniversitatis predicte quolibet anno per tres dies legibiles vltimum diem cessationis cuiuslibet termini ante magnam vacacionem predictam proxime precedentes, quod omnes et singuli interesse in eleccione illa habentes die et loco predictis ad eandem eleccionem fiendam si voluerint conveniant.

How the Reader may be removed if necessary.

Etiam volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod si contingat aliquem lectorem predictorum ordinacioni et voluntati nostris supradictis contravenire, aut de aliquo crimine, vitio vel malefacto per Cancellarium aut Vicecancellarium vniversitatis predicte pro tempore existentem, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatum, et maiorem numerum Doctorum in vniversitate predicta tunc ibidem existentium notari, tunc idem lector primo, secundo, et tertio inde moneatur; et si ad secundam monicionem se non reformaverit cum effectu, tunc per substraccionem stipendii sui secundum discretionem Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputati, et doctorum illorum puniatur. Que pecunia sic substracta ad vtilitatem vniversitatis predicte per discretionem ejusdem Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii disponatur. Et si post tertiam monicionem se non reformaverit, tunc a lectura sua et servicio suo predicto penitus amoveatur.

Procedure at election after such removal.

Et volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod, quotiescunque lectura predicta de lectore per talem amocionem aut per mortem vel cessionem alicuius lectoris seu aliquo alio modo quocunque vacaverit, tunc Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius vniversitatis predicte, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus, indilate solempniter publicabit et declarari faciet in omnibus scholis dicte vniversitatis, si infra aliquem terminum lecturam predictam sic vacare contigerit, per tres dies legibiles tunc proxime sequentes, quod lectura predicta a lectore vacauerit. Et si sit extra terminum, tunc idem Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus, illud publicari faciet in duobus locis communioribus vniversitatis predicte, videlicet, ad ostium introitus in communes scholas et ad ostium ecclesie sancte Marie Virginis, in scriptis sigillo eiusdem Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputati, consignatis, ibidem per quatuor dies tunc proxime sequentes permansuris, ad premoniendum omnes et singulos

interesse in eleccione predicta habentes convenire ad domum predictam vocatam *le assemble howse* quinto die proxime post primam monitionem sic factam ad eleccionem novi lectoris in forma predicta faciendam. Et tunc idem Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus, simul cum doctoribus et baccalauriis predictis, procedant et faciant eleccionem novi lectoris in omnibus modo et forma supradictis.

Declaration of election.

Et volumus quod dictus Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus immediate post eleccionem cuiuscunque lectoris lecture predicte in presentia doctorum, inceptorum et baccalauriorum predictorum tunc ibidem existentium publice declarabit seu declarari faciet fundacionem et ordinaciones nostras in presentibus contentas et specificatas.

Oath of Reader.

Volumus etiam quod quilibet lector lecture predicte immediate post admissionem suam predictam coram prefato Cancellario aut Vicecancellario, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputato, et doctoribus predictis tunc ibidem existentibus, iuramentum solempniter prestabit corporale quod ipse omnes et singulas ordinaciones nostras lecturam predictam concernentes pro parte sua iuxta vim, formam, et effectum earundem bene et fideliter servabit et adimplebit.

When lectures are to begin.

Et volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod quilibet lector lecture predicte, qui in aliquo vltimo die cessationis alicuius termini ante magnam vacacionem predictam, vel post eundem vltimum diem, et ante primum diem Octobris tunc proxime sequentem, in lectorem lecture predicte iuxta ordinaciones nostras predictas eligetur, incipiet lecturam suam predictam primo die termini tunc proxime sequentis, et sic vsque festum nativitatis beate Marie Virginis tunc proxime sequens iuxta ordinaciones nostras predictas continuabit. Et quod quilibet lector lecture predicte, qui aliquo tempore anni post primum diem Octobris infra vnum annum tunc proxime sequentem post mortem, amocionem vel cessionem alicuius lectoris lecture predicte in lectorem lecture illius vt prefertur electus fuerit, incipiet lecturam suam predictam infra quatuordecim dies post eleccionem huiusmodi proxime sequentes, si infra aliquem terminum fuerit, et, si extra terminum fuerit, tunc incipiet lecturam suam predictam infra octo dies proxime post inceptionem termini tunc proxime sequentis. Et quod quilibet huiusmodi lector sic post mortem, amocionem, sive cessionem alicuius lectoris lecture predicte electus continuabit lecturam suam predictam iuxta ordinaciones nostras predictas vsque ad festum nativitatis beate Marie Virginis eleccionem suam tunc proxime sequens.

Foundation of Readership to be declared, with a Service, at the beginning and end of each term.

Et vlterius volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod quilibet lectorum predictorum, qui pro tempore fuerit, circa principium et finem cuiuslibet termini solempniter declarari et publicari faciet fundacionem lecture predicte, et ibidem, durante vita nostra, exhortetur omnes et singulos ibidem presentes devote cum ipso dicere hunc psalmum, *Deus misereatur nostri*, cum speciali collecta pro bono statu

nostre fundatricis lecture predicte; et post decessum nostrum hunc psalmum, *De profundis clamavi*, cum speciali collecta pro anima nostra, et alia generali collecta pro animabus omnium progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum.

Deed of foundation to be read once in each term in lieu of a lecture.

Volumus insuper quod predictus lector semper semel in anno, circa medium vnius termini, hanc nostram fundacionem publice et solempniter loco vnius lecture de verbo in verbum distincte leget, et etiam vt predicitur orabit, ac alios orare exhortabitur.

The Reader, whenever he says Mass, is to pray for the soul of the Countess.

Et etiam volumus et ordinamus quod quilibet lector lecture predicte pro tempore existens in qualibet missa sua devote dicet pro bono statu nostro, durante vita nostra, hanc collectam, *Deus qui iustificas impium &c.* vnacum secreto et postcommunione vnacum speciali memoria nostri in suo memento pro vivis; et post decessum nostrum *Deus cui proprium minorem*, cum secreto et postcommunione vnacum speciali memoria pro anima nostra et animabus progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum in suo memento pro mortuis.

Stipend to be £13.6*s*. 8*d*. paid by the Abbot and Convent of S. Peter, Westminster.

Et volumus et ordinamus quod quilibet lector lecture predicte pro tempore existens habeat pro salario, stipendio et labore suis, videlicet, pro quolibet anno tresdecim libras, sex solidos et octo denarios bone et legalis monete Anglie, per Abbatem, Priorem et Conventum Monasterii beati Petri Westmonasteriensis et successores suos ad festa Pasche et sancti Michaelis archangeli per equales porciones, iuxta voluntatem nostram in quibusdam Indenturis inter nos et prefatos Abbatem, Priorem et Conventum inde conficiendis specificatam et declaratam, bene et fideliter in dicta Universitate Cantabrigiae solvenda.

If the Reader is chosen Vice-chancellor.

Et volumus et ordinamus per presentes quod, quandocunque et totiens quotiens aliquis lector lecture predicte in officium Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii vniversitatis predicte electus et prefectus fuerit, quod extunc idem lector, sic in officium Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii electus, lecturam suam in lectura predicta in forma supradicta a tempore cuiuslibet eleccionis huiusmodi per vnum mensem tunc proxime sequentem et non vltra continuabit, et quod infra quindecim dies post eleccionem cuiuslibet huiusmodi lectoris in officium Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii vniversitatis predicte novus lector lecture predicte eligatur in forma predicta, et in officium eiusdem lecture a fine eiusdem mensis vsque ad festum nativitatis beate Marie Virginis tunc proxime sequens continuabit, et lecturam predictam a fine eiusdem mensis vsque ad idem festum terminis, diebus, horis et loco predictis iuxta formam predictam bene et fideliter observabit.

Power to change statutes reserved to Foundress.

Nos tamen prefata Comitissa auctoritatem et potestatem explanandi reformandi et corrigendi omnes et singulas ordinaciones predictas et earum quamlibet, et etiam easdem ordinaciones minuendi et in melius mutandi, ac alias ordinaciones congruas, vtiles et necessarias, ordinationibus nostris supradictis, ac omnibus aliis ordinationibus nostris fiendis, et eorum cuilibet addendi, durante vita nostra, totiens quotiens nobis videbitur expediri, reservamus per presentes.

In cuius rei testimonium presentibus tripartitis indentatis sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Datum dicto die et festo nativitatis beate Marie Virginis anno regni dicti Domini Regis Henrici septimi decimo octavo supradicto[1].

B. *Foundation of a Preachership, with statutes for the same,* 30 *October,* 1504.

In Dei Nomine Amen. Cum excellentissimus Henricus rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie septimus...per literas suas patentes, quarum datum est apud Westmonasterium septimo die Februarii anno regni sui decimo nono, concesserit et licentiam dederit nobis Margarete Comitisse Richmond' matri eiusdem domini regis et executoribus nostris, quod...vnam cantariam perpetuam vnius Predicatoris verbi dei ad laudem et honorem sancte et individue trinitatis ac fidei christiane augmentum, necnon ob nostre anime et animarum parentum progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum salutem, in vniuersitate Cantebr' Eliensis dioces' iuxta ordinaciones et statuta nostra vel executorum nostrorum fundare, creare, erigere et stabilire possimus, possit aut possint; et quod predicator cantarie predicte, cum sic fundatus, creatus, erectus et stabilitus fuerit, predicator verbi dei per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniuersitate Cantebr' fundatus nuncupetur; ac quod predicator huiusmodi pro tempore existens sit vnum corpus in re et nomine habeatque successionem perpetuam, et quod ipse et successores sui per nomen predicatoris verbi dei per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniuersitate Cantabr' ordinati in omnibus et omnimodis accionibus, sectis, causis, querelis et placitis, tam realibus quam personalibus et mixtis, ac placitis assise nove disseisine et omnibus aliis materiis et causis quibuscunque in quibuscunque curiis tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus implacitare possint et implacitari, respondere et responderi, ac per idem nomen perquirere, recipere, appropriare, consolidare, annectere et vnire, habere, gaudere et possidere sibi et successoribus suis, ac dare et concedere possint terras, tenementa, redditus, reuenciones, servicia, porciones, penciones, apportus et annuitates ac advocaciones, hospitalia, prioratus, liberas capellas ac alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecunque, necnon omnia et omnimoda hereditamenta ac alias possessiones quascunque ac bona et catalla quecunque prout in eisdem literis patentibus plenius continetur.

License of foundation granted 7 Feb. 1504.

Her intentions described.

[1] Close Roll, 22 Hen. VII. p. 2, dorso. Copied by Hare (paper copy), iii. fol. 33 b—38 a. The original deed of foundation is in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 1. 1, but so much damaged as to be nearly illegible.

By virtue of the said letters a Preachership is founded 30 Oct. 1504.

Nos antedicta Comitissa ratione et vigore literarum patentium predictarum ac authoritate nobis per easdem literas patentes concessa tricesimo die Octobris anno regni dicti domini regis et filii mei vicesimo vnam cantariam perpetuam vnius predicatoris verbi dei in vniuersitate Cantabr' erigimus, creamus, fundamus et stabilimus per presentes, ac predicatorem illum predicatorem verbi dei per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniuersitate Cantabr' fundatum nuncupari nominari et vocari ordinamus per presentes.

John Fawne to be the first Preacher.

Et quendam magistrum Johannem Fawne sacre theologie baccalaurium primum predicatorem cantarie predicte facimus creamus et ordinamus per presentes, et quod idem predicator habeat successionem perpetuam, quodque idem predicator et successores sui sint vnum corpus in re et nomine, et quod ipse et successores sui per nomen predicatoris verbi dei per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniuersitate Cantabr' ordinati in omnibus et

Legal status of the Preacher.

omnimodis accionibus, sectis, causis, querelis et placitis, tam realibus quam personalibus et mixtis, ac placitis assise nove disseisine et in omnibus aliis materiis et causis quibuscunque in quibuscunque curiis tam spiritualibus quam temporalibus implacitare possint et implacitari, respondere et responderi, ac per idem nomen perquirere, recipere, appropriare, consolidare, annectere et vnire, habere, gaudere et possidere sibi et successoribus suis ac dare et concedere possint terras, tenementa, redditus, reuenciones, seruicia, pensiones, porciones, apportus et annuitates ac aduocaciones, hospitalia, prioratus, liberas capellas et alia beneficia ecclesiastica quecunque, necnon omnia et omnimoda hereditamenta et alias possessiones quascunque ac bona et catalla quecunque.

Preacher to deliver six sermons in each year.

Volumus insuper et ordinamus per presentes quod predictus predicator verbi dei et successores sui predicatores huiusmodi palam, publice, personaliter et solenniter predicabit aut predicabunt singulis annis perpetuis futuris temporibus sex solennes et publicos sermones in forma que sequitur: videlicet, omni anno predicator predictus pro

At S. Paul's Cross, or in church of S. Margaret at Westminster.

tempore existens vnum sermonem apud crucem Sancti Pauli in cemeterio Sancti Pauli London semel vno die dominico aut alio consueto plures sermones ibidem publice et solenniter predicabit dum tamen ad ibidem semel predicandum quovismodo licentiam poterit optinere. Et si idem predicator vnum diem dominicum aut alium vt predicitur ad predicandum ibidem, vt premittitur, sibi assignari semel in anno optinuerit, et eodem die sic, vt predicitur, eidem apud dictam crucem limitato propter aliquam racionabilem causam ad predicandum non admittatur, de quo impedimento in sabbato ante huiusmodi diem dominicum aut alium quemcunque diligenter faciet inquisicionem, tunc volumus quod predicator predictus in ecclesiâ sancte Margarete apud Westmonasterium suum solenniter predicabit sermonem ipso eodem die quo apud crucem Sancti Pauli predicare deberet vt premittitur. Si tamen in dicta ecclesia sancte Margarete ex aliqua racionabili causa dicto die predicare nequiverit, tunc volumus quod

predicator predictus eundem sermonem in vna ecclesia excellentiori infra civitatem London predicare omnino teneatur. Volumus tamen quod semel saltem infra biennium apud dictam crucem Sancti Pauli London omni excusacione postposita vnum ad minus predicabit sermonem.

At certain churches.

Item volumus quod idem predicator semel aliquo die festo in ecclesiis de Chesthunt, Ware (London Dioc') Bassingborn, Orwell, Babram (Eliens' Dioc'), Maxey, duabus ecclesiis parochialibus de Depyng, videlicet sancti Jacobi et sancti Andree, Burn, Boston, et Swynneshed (Lincoln Dioc') semel infra biennium solempniter et publice predicabit. Ita tamen quod ad minus sex sermones singulis annis in predictis ecclesiis ad placitum suum predicare teneatur.

Preacher to be chosen every three years.

Volumus etiam et ordinamus quod electio et provisio dicti predicatoris verbi dei de triennio in triennium ad Cancellarium aut vicecancellarium vniversitatis Cantabr' seu eorum vel eorum alterius deputatum et magistros, custodes, prepositos aut presidentes collegiorum dicte vniversitatis perpetuis futuris temporibus pertineat in forma que sequitur, videlicet, quod Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius vniversitatis predicte qui pro tempore fuerit, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus, infra quatuordecim dies a tempore quo officium predicatoris predicti vacare contigerit sive per triennii expiracionem, per mortem, cessionem, dimissionem, amocionem, alicuius beneficii acceptacionem, vel quia idem predicator in vniversitate predicta residere noluerit, convocabit seu convocari faciet ad ecclesiam beate Marie Virginis infra dictam vniversitatem omnes magistros, custodes, prepositos seu presidentes omnium et singulorum collegiorum dicte vniversitatis ad tunc in eadem vniversitate existentes qui interesse voluerint ad eligendum vnum predicatorem verbi dei aptum, habilem et idoneum ad predicandum, videlicet vnum sacre theologie doctorem socium perpetuum alicuius collegii dicte vniversitatis vel alium doctorem extra collegium in eadem commorantem, si quis doctor in eadem vniversitate aptus, habilis, et ad predicandum idoneus reperiatur qui dictum officium predicandi acceptare, et ibidem residere voluerit. Et si in collegiis vel extra collegia infra dictam vniversitatem non reperiatur talis doctor vt premittitur, tunc volumus quod dictus Cancellarius seu Vicecancellarius, aut eorum vel eorum alterius deputatus et magistri prepositi seu presidentes collegiorum vt predicitur vnum sacre theologie inceptorem socium alicuius collegii vel alibi in dicta vniversitate studentem aptum habilem et ad predicandum idoneum, omni favore, parcialitate, mercede, timore, et affeccione totaliter postpositis, eligant seu maior pars eorundem magistrorum eligat.

Procedure at election.

A doctor in Divinity who is also a Fellow of a College is to be chosen.

If a suitable inceptor in Divinity be not found, a B.D. is to be elected.

Et si per ipsos, videlicet Cancellarium aut vicecancellarium vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatum et magistros prepositos seu presidentes predictos seu per maiorem partem eorundem talis sacre theologie inceptor aptus habilis et ad predicandum idoneus non

reperiatur, tunc volumus quod idem Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus et magistri prepositi seu presidentes collegiorum predictorum vnum sacre theologie baccalaurium socium alicuius collegii aut alibi in vniversitate commorantem aptum habilem et ad predicandum omnino idoneum, (in quo conscientiam dictorum Cancellarii, Vicecancellarii aut eorum et eorum alterius deputati et magistrorum, prepositorum sive presidentium stricte in domino oneramus), ad officium predicatoris verbi dei eligant.

Et si in tempore eleccionis predicatoris predicti Cancellarius aut Vicecancellarius qui pro tempore fuerit, vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputatus, et magistri prepositi sive presidentes collegiorum dicte vniversitatis super vno doctore inceptore seu baccalaurio vt predicitur vnanimiter et concorditer non consenserint, tunc volumus quod ille doctor inceptor vel baccalaurius in predicatorem predictum eligatur, in quem coram Cancellario aut Vicecancellario vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputato maior pars magistrorum prepositorum sive presidentium collegiorum predictorum consenserint.

The election is to be in accordance with the vote of the majority.

Proviso semper quod, si sint diuerse persone ad officium predicatoris predicti equales voces habentes, omnino eligatur et ad officium predicti predicatoris admittatur qui votum et vocem Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputati, qui tunc et ibidem presens fuerit, optinuerit. Proviso semper quod in omni huiusmodi eleccione predicatoris nostri aliquis de collegio Christi ceteris paribus preferatur.

And especially the candidate for whom the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor votes. A member of Christ's College to be preferred.

Insuper volumus et ordinamus, quando et quoties contigerit aliquem talem predicatorem in eodem officio per triennium continuare, quod tunc infra quatuordecim dies tunc proxime sequentes finem cuiuslibet talis triennii a primo die admissionis sue in officium suum cantarie predicatoris predicti dies et annos computando, idem aut alius in predicatorem predictum eligatur modo et forma superius expressis.

How soon a preacher is to be elected after a three years tenure.

Volumus etiam quod quilibet talis predicator verbi dei, sic ut premittitur electus, in admissione sua coram Cancellario aut Vicecancellario vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputato magistris et prepositis sive presidentibus collegiorum predictorum tunc ibidem existentibus, iuramentum solempniter prestabit corporale quod ipse omnes et singulas ordinaciones nostras predicatoris huiusmodi officium concernentes pro parte sua iuxta vim, formam et effectum earundem bene et fideliter observabit et adimplebit, quas quidem ordinaciones idem predicator tunc et ibidem de verbo ad verbum, tactis per eum sanctis Evangeliis, coram dicto Cancellario aut Vicecancellario vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputato et magistris et prepositis sive presidentibus predictis, in dicta sua admissione leget; de quibus iuramento et leccione predicator sic admissus sumptibus et expensis suis in registris predicti Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii pro tempore existentis plenam et expressam mencionem fieri faciat.

Oath to be taken by preacher.

Preacher to hold no other office except a Fellowship.

Volumus etiam quod predicator predictus nullum omnino habeat beneficium, et quod, dictis suis sermonibus expeditis, in dicta vniversitate continuo resideat, iusto et racionabili impedimento cessante, in quo conscientiam eiusdem predicatoris stricte in Domino oneramus. Proviso semper quod idem predicator possit esse socius cuiuscunque collegii dicte vniversitatis et habere societatem cuiuscunque collegii ac omnibus et singulis eiusdem gaudere emolumentis vna cum salario et stipendio nostris.

Preacher to pray for the Foundress and her family.

Volumus etiam et ordinamus quod quilibet predicator cantarie predicte perpetuis futuris temporibus in singulis suis sermonibus orabit et alios orare exhortabitur pro bono et prospero statu nostro fundatricis cantarie predicte dum in humanis vixerimus, ac pro felici statu illustrissimi principis nostri Henrici septimi carissimi filii mei et principis cum tota nobili eiusdem progenie et pro bono statu aliorum omnium pro quibus orare decrevimus, et post decessum nostrum pro anima nostra et anima nobilissimi principis Johannis ducis Somersett ac domine Margarete consortis sue progenitorum nostrorum, ac pro animabus nobilissime domine Elizabethe nuper regine et consortis predicti domini regis nostri ac domini Thome Stanley Comitis Derby et pro anima predicti filii mei carissimi cum ab hac luce migraverit, necnon pro animabus aliorum omnium pro quibus tenemur et specialiter volumus ad Deum preces effundi, et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum.

Prayers to be used.

Volumus etiam quod idem predicator pro tempore existens in qualibet missa sua devote dicet pro bono statu nostro, durante vita nostra, hanc collectam, *Deus qui justificas impium*, cum secreto et postcommunione vna cum speciali memoria nostri in suo memento pro vivis, et post decessum nostrum, *Deus cui proprium minorem* cum secreto et postcommunione vna cum speciali memoria pro anima nostra et animabus progenitorum et antecessorum nostrorum ac aliorum omnium superius nominatorum pro quibus orari volumus ac pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum in suo memento pro mortuis.

What is to be done if the Preacher be proved guilty of any crime.

Volumus insuper et ordinamus per presentes quod, si contingat aliquem predicatorem cantarie predicte ordinacionibus et voluntatibus nostris supradictis contravenire, aut de aliquo crimine, vitio seu malefacto per Cancellarium aut Vicecancellarium vniversitatis predicte pro tempore existentem aut eorum seu eorum alterius deputatum et maiorem partem magistrorum prepositorum seu custodum collegiorum vniversitatis predicte tunc et ibidem existentium notari, tunc idem predicator primo, secundo, et tertio moneatur; et si ad secundam monicionem se non reformaverit cum effectu, tunc per substraccionem stipendii secundum discrecionem Cancellarii aut Vicecancellarii predicti vel eorum seu eorum alterius deputati et maioris partis prefatorum magistrorum, prepositorum, custodum collegiorum puniatur, que pecunia sic substracta ad vtilitatem vniversitatis predicte per discrecionem

Cancellarii vel Vicecancellarii predicti aut eorum seu eorum alterius deputati disponatur; et si post tertiam monicionem se non reformaverit tunc ab officio et servicio predicatoris predicti penitus amoveatur.

The Preacher's yearly salary to be £10.

Et volumus et ordinamus quod quilibet predicator verbi Dei pro tempore existens habeat pro salario stipendio et labore suis, videlicet pro quolibet anno decem libras legalis monete Anglie per Abbatem, Priorem et Conventum monasterii beati Petri Westmonasteriensis et successores suos ad festa pasche et sancti Michaelis Archangeli per equales porciones, iuxta voluntatem nostram in quibusdam indenturis inter nos et prefatos Abbatem, priorem et conventum inde confectis specificatam et declaratam, bene et fideliter in dicta vniversitate Cantabr' ad manum predicti predicatoris seu ejus deputati singulis annis persolvendas.

The Foundress reserves to herself the right of changing these statutes.

Nos tamen prefata Comitissa auctoritatem et potestatem explanandi reformandi et corrigendi omnes et singulas ordinaciones predictas et earum quamlibet, ac etiam easdem ordinaciones minuendi et in melius mutandi, necnon alias ordinaciones congruas, vtiles et necessarias ordinacionibus nostris supradictis et earum cuilibet addendi durante vita nostra toties quoties nobis videbitur expedire ac huiusmodi predicatoris admissionem et amocionem quotiescunque nobis videbitur similiter durante vita nostra reservamus per presentes.

In cuius rei testimonium presentibus tripartitis indentatis sigillum nostrum apposuimus die et anno supradictis[1].

C. *Deed by which the Abbot and Convent of S. Peter's Westminster agree to pay the Lady Margaret's Reader an annual stipend of* £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* 1 *July*, 1503.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Abbas monasterii beati Petri Westmonasteriensis ac Prior et Conventus eiusdem monasterii salutem.

Sciatis nos prefatos Abbatem, Priorem, et Conventum vnanimi assensu et consensu nostris dedisse, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse magistro Johanni Fisher lectori lecture sacre theologie, per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in vniversitate Cantabr' fundate, quamdam annuitatem sive annualem redditum tresdecim librarum, sex solidorum et octo denariorum,

habendam, percipiendam et levandam predictam annuitatem sive annualem redditum tresdecim librarum, sex solidorum et octo denariorum, de nobis prefatis Abbate, Priore, et Conventu, et successoribus

[1] Close Roll, 22 Henry VII. part 2. Copied by Hare, iii. 40. The original deed is in the Registry of the University, but it is so much damaged as to be almost illegible.

nostris prefato lectori lecture predicte et successoribus suis imperpetuum ad festa Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et Pasche in vniversitate predicta annuatim solvendam. Et si contingat predictam annuitatem sive annualem redditum tresdecim librarum, sex solidorum et octo denariorum a retro fore prefato lectori aut successoribus suis in parte vel in toto per sex septimanas post aliquod festum festorum predictorum quo vt prefertur solvi debeat insolutam, quod tunc bene licebit prefato lectori et successoribus suis in manerium de Drayton et omnia terras et tenementa ipsorum Abbatis, Prioris et Conventus in West Drayton, Hillington, Colham, Woxbridge, Drayton, Willesdon, Padyngton, Westborne, et Kensington in Comitatu Middlesex, ac in manerium de Hendon cum pertinentiis ipsorum Abbatis, Prioris et Conventus in eodem Comitatu, et in quamlibet eorumdem parcellam intrare et distringere et districciones sic captas licite asportare, abducere et penes se retinere, quousque eidem lectori et successoribus suis de dicta annuitate sive annuali redditu tresdecim librarum, sex solidorum et octo denariorum et arreragiis eiusdem, si que fuerint, plenarie fuerit satisfactum et persolutum.

Et nos prefati Abbas, Prior et Conventus concedimus et obligamus nos et successores nostros prefato lectori et successoribus suis per presentes quod toties quoties contingat dictam annuitatem sive annualem redditum tresdecim librarum, sex solidorum et octo denariorum a retro fore prefato lectori aut successoribus suis in parte vel in toto per duos menses post aliquod festum festorum predictorum, quo ut prefertur solvi debeat, Nos prefati Abbas, Prior et Conventus forisfaciemus et solvemus prefato lectori et successoribus suis quadraginta solidos nomine pene; et quod bene licebit eidem lectori et successoribus suis tam pro dicta annuitate sive annuali redditu tresdecim librarum, sex solidorum et octo denariorum, quam pro predictis quadraginta solidis sic nomine pene concessis, in maneria, terras et tenementa predicta cum pertinentiis et quamlibet eorumdem parcellam intrare et distringere, et districciones sic captas abducere, asportare et penes se retinere, quousque eidem lectori et successoribus suis tam de dicta annuitate sive annuali redditu tresdecim librarum, sex solidorum et octo denariorum quam de dictis quadraginta solidis ut prefertur nomine pene concessis plenarie fuerit satisfactum et persolutum.

In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Datum primo die Julii anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo tertio et anno regni regis Henrici septimi post conquestum Angliae decimo octavo[1].

[1] Close Roll, 22 Henry VII. part 2, dorso. Copied by Hare (paper copy), iii. 38.

D. *Deed by which the Abbot and Convent of Westminster agree to pay the Lady Margaret's Preacher an annual stipend of* £10. 6 *November*, 1505.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Abbas monasterii beati Petri Westmonasteriensis ac prior et conventus eiusdem monasterii salutem.

Sciatis nos prefatos Abbatem, priorem et conventum vnanimi assensu et consensu nostris dedisse, concessisse ac hoc presenti scripto nostro confirmasse Johanni Fawne in sacra theologia baccalaurio predicatori verbi dei in honore nominis Jesu et Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis per Margaretam Comitissam Richmond' matrem regis Henrici septimi in Universitate Cantabr' fundato quandam annuitatem siue annualem redditum decem librarum, habendam, percipiendam et levandam predictam annuitatem sive annualem redditum decem librarum de nobis prefatis Abbate, priore et conventu et successoribus nostris imperpetuum ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli in vniversitate predicta annuatim solvendam.

Et si contingat predictam annuitatem sive annualem redditum decem librarum a retro fore prefato predicatori aut successoribus suis in parte vel in toto per sex septimanas post aliquod festum festorum predictorum, quo vt prefertur solvi debeat, insolutam, quod tunc bene licebit prefato predicatori et successoribus suis in manerium de Drayton cum pertinenciis ac in omnia terras et tenementa nostra in West Drayton, Hillingdon, Colham, Woxbrigge et in parochiis de Willesdon, Padington, Westborne, et Kensington cum pertinentiis in Comitatu Middlesex, et in quamlibet eorumdem parcellam intrare et distringere, districcionesque sic ibidem captas licite abducere et penes se retinere, quousque eidem predicatori et successoribus suis de dicta annuitate sive annuali redditu decem librarum et arreragiis eiusdem, si que fuerint, plenarie fuerit satisfactum et contentatum.

Et nos prefati Abbas prior et conventus concedimus et obligamus nos et successores nostros prefato predicatori et successoribus suis per presentes quod, totiens quotiens contingat predictam annuitatem sive annualem redditum decem librarum a retro fore prefato predicatori aut successoribus suis in parte vel in toto post duos menses post aliquod festum festorum predictorum, quo vt prefertur solvi debeat, non solutam, nos prefati Abbas, prior et conventus et successores nostri forisfaciemus et solvemus prefato predicatori et successoribus suis viginti solidos nomine pene, et quod bene licebit eidem predicatori et successoribus suis tam pro predicta annuitate sive annuali redditu decem librarum quam pro dictis viginti solidis nomine pene concessis in manerium, terras et tenementa predicta cum pertinenciis et quamlibet eorumdem parcellam intrare et distringere districcionesque sic

captas licite asportare, abducere et penes se retinere, quousque eidem predicatori et successoribus suis tam de dicta annuitate sive annuali redditu decem librarum quam de dictis viginti solidis ut prefertur nomine pene concessis plenarie fuerit satisfactum et persolutum.

Proviso semper quod si contingat (quod absit) manerium, terras et tenementa predicta a possessione et seisina nostris predictorum Abbatis, prioris et conventus aut successorum nostrorum iusto et legitimo titulo absque fraude, collusione et covina nostris vel successorum nostrorum et non in defectu nostrum predictorum Abbatis, prioris et conventus et successorum totaliter evinci, et nos prefatos Abbatem, priorem et conventum et successores nostros a possessione sua inde iusto et legitimo titulo ab eisdem sine fraude, collusione et covina nostris predictorum Abbatis prioris et conventus vel successorum nostrorum per vnum annum integrum extra teneri, aut si contingat ecclesiam parochialem de Chesthunt in Comitatu Hertford, (London dioc') aut ecclesiam parochialem de Swyneshed in Comitatu Lincoln, (Lincoln dioc') que nobis prefatis priori et conventui et successoribus nostris appropriate existunt, a possessione nostra predictorum Abbatis, prioris et conventus aut successorum nostrorum sine fraude, collusione et covina nostris et successorum nostrorum legitime evinci, et appropriaciones predictas legitime dissolvi et evacuari, nosque prefatos Abbatem, priorem et conventum aut successores nostros ab eisdem ecclesiis seu eorum altera sine fraude, collusione et covina et assensu nostris predictorum Abbatis, prioris et conventus aut successorum nostrorum per vnum annum integrum iusto et legitimo titulo extra teneri, quod extunc presens concessio dicte annuitatis sive annualis redditus decem librarum omnino cessetur et evacuetur et omni suo robore careat et virtute.

In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Datum sexto die Novembris anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinto, et anno regni regis Henrici septimi post conquestum vicesimo primo[1].

E. *Letters patent of King Henry the Eighth, 26 June, 1542.*

Henricus Octavus [etc.] Inspeximus inter recorda et irrotulamenta Curie augmentacionum reuencionum corone nostre quoddam decretum per Cancellarium et Consilium Curie predicte factum in hec verba:

Foundation of a Readership in Theology by the Lady Margaret

Memorandum: Where the excellent Prynces Margarete sometyme Countes of Rychmonde and Derby, now deceased, mother to the right excellent Prince of famous memory Henry the seventh late kynge of Englond, Father to oure Souereign lorde kynge Henry theight, by licence gyven and graunted to her by the said kynge Henry the seventh,

[1] Close Roll, 22 Henry VII. part 2. Copied by Hare, *ut supra*, iii. 44.

erected, founded, ordeyned and establysshed one perpetuall Redere of holy Theologye in the Vniuersite of Cambrige wiche Reder shulde haue yerely for his stypende and wage threttene poundes sixe shillinges and eight pence of leafull money of Englond, to be payed by the Abbotte, Prioure and Covent of the late Monastery of seynt Peter of Westminster and theire successours, in consideracion of certen manours, landes, tenementes and other hereditamentes frely gyven and graunted by the said Countes to the said monastery, to bere and supporte aswell the said stipend and wages, as also dyuerse other charges, as by one booke indented made betwene the said Countesse and the said Abbotte, Priour and Covent, beryng date the second daye of Marche in the xxj[th] yere of the reign of the moost excellent Prynce of famous memory kynge Henry the seventh Father to oure said souereign lorde more playnly apereth[1].

whose salary is to be paid by the Abbot and Convent of S. Peter, Westminster, as appears by deed dated 2 March, 1506.

And where the Abbotte, Priour and Covent of the said late Monasterye after the foundacion of the said Reder by theire deede under theire Covent seall hath according to theire Couenaunte and graunte conteyned in the said booke indented And according also to the confidence and trust put in them by the said Countesse, graunted and made sure to one John Fysher, Fyrst nominatte Reder, and to his successours Reders for euer one annuyte or yerely rent of threttene poundes sixe shillinges and eight pence at the feastes of Ester and seynt Michaell tharchaungell in the said Vniuersite yerely to be payed, with one clause of distresse in the Manour of Drayton in the Countie of Middlesex and in diuerse other landes and tenementes comprised in theire said graunte, as by theire deade bearyng date the Fyrst daye of July in the xviii[th] yere of the reign of the said excellent Prynce kynge Henry the seventh more playnly appereth,

Which stipend was regularly paid to John Fisher.

whiche said monastery of Seynt Peter of Westminster with the holl possessions and reuenues spirituall and temporall therof is nowe gyven, surrendred and come to oure souereign lorde kynge Henry the eight.

Which Convent is now surrendered to the king.

Forasmoche as apon due examinacion it is duely proued before the Chauncelour and Councell of the Courte of Augmentacions of the reuenues of oure souereign lorde the kynges Crowne that the said annuyte or annuall rent of threttene poundes sixe shillinges and eight pence was contynually payed by the Abbotte and Covent of the said late monastery for the tyme beyng to the said Reder before and vntill the tyme of dissolucion of the said late monastery; and bycause also it is the kynges pleasure that the said Reder shall contynue accordinge to the foundacion therof

[1] One of the two copies of this "booke indented" is in the Registry of the University (*Charters*, etc., No. 148. A.). The other is in the British Museum (MSS. Lansdowne, 441). It was evidently drawn up at the close of the Lady Margaret's life, when she was making arrangements for the services which she wished to have celebrated on her behalf; and it contains also the documents printed above, as a record of previous transactions.

Itt is therfor ordered and decreed by the said Chauncelour and Counsell in the term of the holy Trynyte, that is to saye, the tenth day of June in the xxxiiij[th] yere of oure souereign lorde kynge Henry theight, that one William Skeytt, bacheler in dyunyte, now Reder, and his successours Reders according to the foundacion therof conteyned in the said booke indented shall haue and enjoye for euer the said annuyte or annuall rent of threttene poundes sixe shillinges and eight pence sterlinge to be payed by the handes of the Treasorer of the said Courte of Augmentacions for the tyme beyng of suche the kynges treasure of the same Augmentacions as shall remayne in the handes of the same Treasorer at the feastes of Ester and seynt Michaell tharchaungell by even porcions.

It is now decreed by the Court of Augmentations that the said stipend shall be paid in the future.

And it is further ordered and decreed by the said Chauncelour and Councell that the said Reder shall haue all the arrerages of the said annuyte due sythen and from the feaste of Seynt Michaell tharchaungell in the xxxj[th] yere of the reign of oure souereign lorde kynge Henry theight, to be payed also by the handes of the said Treasorer of the treasure aforsaid.

Nos autem tenorem decreti predicti ad requisicionem dicti Willelmi duximus exemplificandum per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes teste Ricardo Ryche milite apud Westmonasterium vicesimo sexto die Junii regni nostri tricesimo quarto[1].

F. *Letters patent of King Henry the Eighth,* 16 *June,* 1542.

Henricus octauus [etc.]

Inspeximus inter recorda et irrotulamenta Curie augmentacionum reuencionum Corone nostre quoddam decretum per Cancellarium et Consilium eiusdem Curie factum in hec verba:

Memorandum. Where the excellent Prynces Margaret ... erected founded ordeyned establysshed and made a perpetuall Chauntry of one preachour of the Worde of god in the vniuersitie of Cambrydge within the diocesse of Ely commenly called the Prechour of the Worde of god in the honour of the name of Jesu and thannunciacion of our blessed lady the virgeyn founded in the vniuersitie of Cambrydge within the diocesse of Ely by Margaret Countes of Rychemounde mother of kinge Henry the seventh

Foundation of a Preachership by the Lady Margaret.

Wiche Preachour shuld haue yerely for his stypende and wages tenne poundes of lawfull money of Englonde to be paied by the Abbott Pryour and Covent of the late monasterye of seynt Peter of Westminster and their successours in consideracion of certen manours landes tenementes and other heredytamentes frely given and graunted by the said Countesse to the said monasterye to bere and supporte

Whose salary was to be paid by the Abbot of Westminster as appears by deed dated 2 March, 1506.

[1] From the original, under the broad seal, preserved in the Registry of the University, *Charters*, etc., No. 164.

aswell the said stypend and salary as also dyuerse other charges as by one booke indented made betwene the said Countes and the said Abbott Pryour and Covent bering date the second daye of Marche in the xxith yere of the reigne of the mooste excellent Prynce of Famous memory kynge Henry the seventh father to oure said soueraigne lord more playnly apereth.

And where the Abbott Pryour and Covent of the said late monasterye after the fundacion of the said Chaunterye by their writinges vnder their Covent Seale hath accordinge to their covenaunte and graunte conteyned in the said booke indented And according also to the confidence and truste put in them by the said Countes graunted and made sure to one John Fawne, first nomynate Preachour and to his successours for euer one annuytie or yerely rent of tenne poundes at the feastes of Ester and seynt Michaell tharchaungell in the said vnyuersitie yerely to be paied With one clause of distres in the manour of Drayton in the Countie of Middlesex and in dyuerse other landes and tenementes comprised in their said graunte as by the said deade beryng date the vjth daye of Novembre in the said xxjth yere of the reigne of the said excellent Prynce kynge henry the seventh moore playnly apereth

Which stipend was regularly paid to John Fawne by the said convent.

Wiche said monasterye of seynt Peter of Westminster with the hooll possessyons and reuenues spirituall and temporall therof is nowe given surrendred and come to oure said soueraigne lord kynge Henry theight

Which convent is now surrendered to the king.

Forasmoche as vppon due examinacyon it is duely proved before the Chauncelour and counsaill of the Courte of augmentacions of the reuenues of oure soueraigne lorde the kynges Crowne that the said annuytie or annuall rent of tenne poundes was contynually paied by the Abbott and Covent of the said late monasterye for the tyme being to the said Preachoure before and vntill the tyme of the dissolucion of the said late monasterye

It is now decreed by the Court of Augmentations that the said stipend shall in future be paid.

And bycause also it is the kynges pleasure that the said Preachoure shall contynue according to the fundacion of the said Chaunterye

It is therfore ordered and decreed by the said Chauncelour and Counsaill in the terme of the holy Trynytie that is to saye the tenth daye of June in the xxxiiijth yere of the reigne of oure soueraigne lorde kynge Henry theight that one Henry Pawley nowe preachoure and his successours preachours according to the fundacion of the said Chaunterye conteyned in the said booke indented shall haue and enyoie for euer the said annuytie or annuall rent of tenne poundes sterling to be paied by thandes of the Treasorer of the said Courte of Augmentacions for the tyme being of suche the kynges treasure of the same augmentacions as shall remayne in thandes of the same Treausorer at the said feastes of Ester and seynt Michaell tharchangell by evyn porcions

And it is further ordered and decreed by the said Chauncelour and Counsell that the said Preachoure shall haue all tharrerages of the

said annuytie due sithen and from the feaste of seynt Michaell tharchaungell in the xxxjth yere of the reigne of oure soueraigne lorde kinge Henry theight to be paied by the handes of the said Treausorer of the treasure aforsaid

Nos autem tenorem decreti predicti ad requisicionem predicti predicatoris duximus exemplificandum per presentes.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste Ryche milite apud Westmonasterium sexto decimo die Junii Anno regni nostri tricesimo quarto[1].

G. *Conveyance from Alice Davers to Samuel Ward, D.D., Lady Margaret's Reader, and to his successors, of a garden*[2] *in Cambridge, in the Street leading from S. Benedict's Church to the Pease Market,* 14 *January,* 1625.

This Indenture made the fourteenth day of Januarye, in the first yeare of the reigne of our sovereigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the fayth etc., Annoque Domini 1625, betweene Alice Davers, the relict of Jeremy Davers, late of Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge, esquier, deceased, of the one partie, and Samuell Ward, Doctor of Divinity and Reader of the divinity Lecture founded in the University of Cambridge by Margarett, late Countes of Richemond, mother of King Henry the Seventh, of the other partie, Witnesseth:

That the said Alice Davers, aswell owt of her pious disposition to advance learning and religion, and to incourage aswell the said Samuell Ward as his successors, Readers of the said Lecture for the tyme being, in his and their painefull dischardging of the duties belonging to the said Lecture, by adding some smal meanes of livelihood towards the better maintenance of the said Samuel and of his said successors, as allsoe for divers other valewable consideracions her the said Alice thereunto especially moving, hath graunted, bargained and sowld, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by thease presents doth fully and absolutely graunt, bargaine and sell, alien, enfeoffe and confirme vnto the said Samuell Ward and his said successors

All that gardine, place, or parcell of grounde, situate and being in the parishe of St. Edward's in Cambridge aforesaid betweene the mesuage or tenement called the Phesant Cock nowe or late in the tenure of Henry Gooche on the East, and a mesuage or tenement nowe or late in the tenure of Robert Pillay or of his assignee or assignees on the west, the north head therof abutting on the common streete leading

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, *Charters*, etc., No. 165.

[2] This garden had been sold to Jeremy Davers, of Clare College, A.B. 1571, A.M. 1575, husband of Alice Davers, by Stephen Perse, M.D., for £40, 8 September, 1613.

from St. Benedict's Churche towards the Peazemarket hill in Cambridge aforesaid, and the south head therof abutting vpon parcell of a tenement late in the occupacion of Anne Ellwyn widdowe or of her assignee or assignees, which said gardine, place or parcell of ground conteyneth from east to west eleven yards or thereabouts, and from north to south nineteen yards or thereabouts

To have and to howld the said gardine, place or parcell of grounde with the appurtenances and all easements, wayes, passages, profitts and commodities whatsoever to the same belonging or therewith vsed, occupied, possessed or enioyed to the said Samuell Ward and his said successors, Readers of the said divinitie Lecture, to the onely proper vse and behoufe of him the said Samuell and of his said successors for ever.

And the said Alice Davers doth for herselfe, her heires, executors and administrators covenaunte and graunt by thease presents to and with the said Samuell Ward and his said successors that shee, the said Alice Davers, and her heires and all persons clayming by from or vnder her, the said Alice Davers, shall and will att all tymes within the space of seven yeares next ensuing the date of thease presents, vpon the reasonable request, and att the costs and chardges in the lawe of the said Samuell Ward or of his said successors, make, doe, suffer, execute and knowledge all and every such further lawfull and reasonable act and acts, thing and things, devise and devises, conveyance and conveyances, and assurances in the lawe, for the further better or more suer making or conveying of the said gardine, place, or parcell of ground, with the appurtenances before mentioned, or intended to be hereby graunted, bargained and sowld, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed vnto the said Samuell Ward and to his said successors, or vnto any of them, as by him the said Samuell or his said successors, or any of them, their or any of their counsaile learned in the lawes, shalbe reasonably devised or required, be yt by fine, feoffment, recovery, deede or deedes inrolled, or by all or any of the said wayes, or by any other wayes or meanes whatsoever, soe that the said further securitie conteine noe further warranty than against her, the said Alice Davers, her heires and assignees, and that she, the said Alice Davers be not compelled for the making or doing therof to travell any further than the towne of Cambridge aforesaid. All which fine or fines and further assurance are by thease presents declared, and the said parties to thease presents doe mutually hereby covenaunt eache with other, that the same shalbe to the onely vse herinbefore specified and to none other vse intent or purpose whatsoever.

In witness wherof the said parties to thease presents interchangeably haue put their handes and seales the day and yeare first above written[1].

(Signed) ALICE DAVERS.

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, *Charters*, etc., No. 174 (31).

H. *Letter of King Charles the Second, dispensing the Lady Margaret's Preacher from delivering sermons except in the University, 30 October, 1679.*

Charles R. Trusty and welbeloved, wee greet you well.

Whereas the Lady Margaret, late Countisse of Richmond and Derby, in her Foundation of a Preacher in that Our University, did oblige him to preach at twelve or thirteen severall Townes in severall Counties, and accordingly did allow him what was in those days a competent Salary and sufficient for the discharging of the expences of his journey: Wee, understanding that the Salary of the said Preacher is now very small and inconsiderable, and therefore being disposed to free him from the said expensive duties, have thought fitt and accordingly do hereby dispence with all those that shall be her Preacher for the future, for their not preaching at the places aforesaid. Provided that they doe all other exercises in the University unto which by the said Foundation or Custome they are obliged. And Our pleasure also is, that you alter the Oath, which the said Preachers at their entrance were to take according to these Premisses: And that you cause these Our Royall Letters of Dispensation to be registred in the University Register as the Rule to be observed for the future as to the Foundation aforesaid. And for soe doing this shall be your warrant. And soe wee bid you farewell.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the 30th day of October, 1679, in the 31st yeare of our Reigne.

By His Majesty's command,

Sunderland[1].

To our Trusty and welbeloved the Vicechancellour of Our University of Cambridge to be communicated to the Senate there.

2. Benefaction of Thomas Plume, 1704.

a. Observatory.

b. Professorship.

c. Provision of instruments.

The Reverend Thomas Plume, of Christ's College, A.B. 1649, B.D. (by royal mandate) 1661, D.D. 1673, Vicar of Greenwich and Archdeacon of Rochester, by Will (A) dated

[1] From a copy in the Registry of the University, "Tabor's Book," p. 681.

2 September, 1704, bequeathed about £1900 for the following objects: (1) to build an Observatory; (2) to maintain a Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, for whose use instruments were to be bought, and a house in or near the Observatory bought or built. Orders for his lectures are next given; and lastly, the care of composing statutes, if the testator does not do so himself, is entrusted to Dr Francis Thompson, Dr Covel, Master of Christ's College, the Lucasian Professor for the time being, Dr Bentley, Master of Trinity College (with the advice of Sir Isaac Newton), Sir John Ellis, Master of Gonville and Caius College, and Mr Flamsteed, the Astronomer Royal.

Plume died 20 November, 1704, and his Will was proved 3 March, 1704–5. Before the end of the year 1705 the trustees were able to assure James Plume (executor to Dr Plume) that a suitable estate had been found at Balsham in Cambridgeshire, in consequence of which representation he supplied them with funds to pay for it[1].

The trustees next turned their attention to the Observatory, and in February 1705–6 the Master and Seniors of Trinity College granted the rooms and leads over their Great Gate as a dwelling and Observatory for the Professor (B)[2]. It had evidently been already decided that the office was to be conferred on Roger Cotes, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College; for in the above document he is described as "nominated to the Professorship," and in the instrument of his election, dated 16 October, 1707, the trustees speak of themselves as "impowered by Her Majesty's Letters Patent[3]." It may therefore be assumed that they waited for this formal recognition of their powers before proceeding to the first election.

The statutes, drawn up as the Will directs, regulate the mode of electing the Professor, his duties, observations, and teaching. Among other things he is to bestow £5 yearly, with board and lodging, on a scholar, who is to be a proficient

[1] Deed dated 21 December, 1705, between the trustees and James Plume, in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 12. 2.

[2] *Arch. Hist. of Univ. and Coll.* iii. 190—198, where a view of the building is given.

[3] Registry, Vol. xxxix. 12. 3.

in Astronomy and assist him in his work. He is also to keep the Observatory and dwelling-house in repair at his own charges, and to spend £5 yearly on instruments. When the trustees had finished their work, they petitioned Queen Anne for an expression of her approval. She accordingly issued letters patent (C), dated 11 June, 1707, in which the statutes, and other things, done by the trustees, are rehearsed and ratified.

In 1710 (1 July) a Grace passed the Senate that Dr Plume's name, as founder of a Professorship of Astronomy, should be included in the list of benefactors; and a similar Grace, but more detailed, passed in 1718 (9 June)[1].

In 1768 the salary of the Professor was augmented by a benefaction under the Will of Robert Smith, D.D., Master of Trinity College, who had been Plumian Professor 1716–1760[2].

In 1832 (2 November) the purchase of two closes of land at Balsham, adjacent to the Plumian estate, for £420, was authorised by the University[3].

The extent of the estate is given in the Schedule printed below (D)[4].

In 1869 the University Property Syndicate, in a Report dated 1 May, recommended "that an application be made to the Court of Chancery to convey the legal estate of the Plumian property at Balsham to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, to be held in trust for the Plumian Professor." This recommendation having been confirmed by Grace (13 May), an order of the Court, dated 3 July, granted the prayer of the petitioners[5].

A new Statute for the Professorship was framed by the Council of the Senate 21 October, 1857, and re-issued

[1] Grace Book Θ, 577, 686.

[2] See below, p. 95.

[3] Grace Book N, p. 395.

[4] From the deed executed by Rev. Ja. Challis, 1873: see below.

[5] A copy of this Order is in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 12. 37 (5); as is the deed by which the Rev. Ja. Challis, Plumian Professor, conveyed his interest in the estate to the University, 2 January, 1873. This deed is printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 112 (38).

16 November, 1857. It was approved by the Senate 26 November, and having been adopted with some changes by the Commissioners, was approved by the Queen in Council 7 March, 1860[1].

A. *Extract from the Will of Dr Plume, dated 2 September,* 1704.

Amount of money bequeathed.

I HAVE in the Bank of England one Thousand pounds and in the Chamber of London Orphan Stock seaven hundred pounds principall money...and alsoe two hundred and two pounds twelve shillings and two pence...

An Observatory to be built.

A Professor to be elected.

Instruments and house to be provided for him.

All these summes I give and bequeath to erect an Observatory, and to maintaine a studious and learned Professor of Astronomy and experimentall Philosophy, and to buy him and his successors Vtensills and Instruments Quadrants Telescopes etc., and to buy or rent or build an house with or neare the said Observatory ; which Observatory is to preserve the said Instruments in from time to time for the use of the said Professor for the time being and the house to reside in, or, if he be resident in a College, to let, and to reserve the rent for himselfe,

He may let the house provided he be always at hand to give instruction.

but soe as any ingenious Scholars or Gentlemen may resort to him at all proper Seasons to be instructed and improved by him in the knowledge of Astronomy the Globes Navigation naturall Philosophy dialling and other practicall parts of the Mathematicks in or near Cambridge.

Lectures to be given.

And that he be oblidged to read in the Latin tongue one Lecture every Terme, or at least two in every yeare, makeing or procureing a suitable Oration in Latin before each Lecture to recommend the said Sciences to the Study of his Auditory, and to print or leave a faire Manuscript in Quarto, one Coppy every yeare, in the University Library of such Lecture to be preserved there among theire Archives,

To be printed or deposited in MS in library.

and to be bound up together when they shall come to a fit Volume by himselfe or his next successor as they were delivered in the Physick Schooles or elsewhere according to the appointment of the Vice Chancellor.

Notice to be given of the lecture.

Of the reading of which Lecture I desire the Beadles to give notice in every College *viva voce* as they doe for Conciones ad Clerum for which the Professor shall content them, or else shall cause only the Schoole Bell to be rung or both as the Vice Chancellor shall order.

Trustees appointed to draw up statutes.

And I will that Dr Francis Thompson, Dr Covell Master of Christs Colledge and his successors there, the Mathematick Professor for the time being, Dr Bentley Master of Trin. Coll. with the advice of Mr Newtin (*sic*) in London, Mr John Ellys Custos of Caius Colledge, and Mr Flamsted the Royall Mathematician at East Greenwich, or

[1] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 93.

theire Survivors, shall constitute make or alter such Statutes and orders for the Election Residence qualifications and performances as shall be most requisite for the perpetuation and benefitt of the said Professor, and the Improvement of Astronomy and naturall Philosophy, enjoyning him to keepe a Boy or two to assist him in his observations and teach them Physicks Mathematicks Navigation and Astronomy if I settle not those Statutes myselfe.

I will that the principall money be not removed from the Bank till they have a very good purchase to make with it[1].

Money not to be paid out of bank till suitable purchase is made.

B. *Covenant of the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, 9 February,* 1705–6.

Wee the Master and Seniors of Trinity College in Cambridge doe covenant and agree with the Trustees or Electors for the Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy lately founded by Dr Plume; That Roger Cotes, Fellow of this College, now nominated to the said Professorship, and all his successors after him, of what College or place soever they shall be, shall have the roomes and leads of the King's Gate of this College, for a dwelling and observatory soe long as the Trustees and Electors of the said Professorship shall think fit; the Professors paying from time to time ten poundes per annum to the Fellow, whose chamber it shall be in the College course. Provided allways, while they shall use the King's Gate for the Observatory, that the Scholar appointed to be the Professor's Assistant and to lodg in the same dwelling with him, be one of this College, to be chosen by the Professor with the consent of the Master. In testimony whereof wee have affixed hereunto the College Seale the nynth day of February, anno Domini 1705[2].

C. *Letters Patent of Queen Anne,* 11 *June,* 1707.

Anna [etc.] Cum fideles et dilecti nobis Johannes Covel Sacrae Theologiae Doctor et Magister Collegii Christi in Universitate nostrâ Cantabrigiae, Ricardus Bentley Sacrae Theologiae Doctor et Magister Collegii Sanctae Trinitatis ibidem, Gulielmus Whiston Artium Magister et Matheseos Professor Lucasianus ibidem, per petitionem suam nobis humillime representaverint:

Dr Covel, Dr Bentley, and Mr Whiston have represented to Us

Quod Thomas Plume Sacrae Theologiae Doctor et Archidiaconus Roffensis nuper defunctus per testamentum et ultimam voluntatem suam legaverit circiter mille et quingentas libras expendendas pro emptione terrarum in perpetuam manutentionem Professoris Astronomiae et Philosophiae Experimentalis in Universitate nostrâ praedictâ,

that Dr Plume has left about £1500 to buy land for maintenance of a Professor of Astronomy,

[1] Copied at the Registry of Wills, Somerset House, London.

[2] Collated with the original in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 12. 4.

and appointed the aforesaid persons with Dr F. Thompson to buy the said land and draft statutes,

ac praefatum Johannem Covel, Ricardum Bentley, et Gulielmum Whiston, et quendam Franciscum Thompson Sacrae Theologiae Doctorem fiduciarios suos pro emptione et dispositione talium terrarum ac ad componendam quandam formam statutorum pro electione qualificatione et officio talis Professoris imperpetuum fore constituit;

which land has been bought at Balsham, and which statutes have been drafted.

Quodque ipsi secundum tenorem et formam ultimae voluntatis praedictae quasdam terras apud Balsham in comitatu nostro Cantabrigiae emissent; ac easdem officio Professoris praedicti annexissent, ac etiam quandam formam statutorum, ut praefertur, composuissent, quae quidem statuta sequuntur in haec verba, viz.

Preamble.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc praesens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes Covel Sacrae Theologiae Doctor et Magister Collegii Christi Cantabrigiae, Franciscus Thompson Sacrae Theologiae Doctor, Ricardus Bentley Sacrae Theologiae Doctor et Magister Collegii Sanctae Trinitatis, et Gulielmus Whiston Artium Magister et Matheseos Professor Lucasianus fidei commissarii pro parte ultimi testamenti Reverendi viri Tho. Plume Sacrae Theologiae Doctoris et Archidiaconi Roffensis nuper defuncti, salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Statement of Dr Plume's Will.

Noveritis quod cum dictus Reverendus vir Thomas Plume ex propenso suo in Academiam Cantabrigiensem et rem literariam affectu, pecuniam ad libras circiter mille et octingentas supremo suo testamento legaverit, unde tantum terrae sive fundi emeretur quantum, per annuos reditus ad perpetuum stipendium Professoris Astronomiae et Philosophiae Experimentalis sufficeret, et praeterea unde Observatorium, Domus, et Instrumenta, ad munus illud exequendum necessaria comparari possint: atque insuper eodem testamento mandaverit, ut nos dicti fidei commissarii adhibito celeberrimorum virorum Johannis Ellis Equitis, Isaaci Newton Equitis, Johannis Flamstead Astronomi Regii consilio ordinationes et statuta faceremus, quibus dictus Professor perpetuis futuris temporibus eligi, et electus obstringi et obtemperare debeat

Sir John Ellis, Sir I. Newton, and Mr John Flamstead to be consulted.

Nos igitur dicti fidei commissarii, adhibito prius dictorum virorum consilio, ordinationes infra scriptas approbamus, omniaque per dicti Thomae Plume testamentum nobis concessâ authoritate rata esse volumus et declaramus.

The yearly rent of the land at Balsham to be paid to the Professor for certain purposes.

Statuimus imprimis et ordinamus, ut quicquid annui reditus, ex terris sive fundis apud Balsham in Agro Cantabrigiensi ad usum praedictum emptis et acquisitis quâcunque justâ ratione accreverit illud integrum cedat in emolumentum et praemium Professoris Astronomiae et Philosophiae Experimentalis, sub conditionibus mox exprimendis electi et constituti, exceptis duntaxat iis pecuniis, quas ad sustentandum Scholarem, ad Instrumenta comparanda, et ad Domum Observatoriumque erogari volumus, nempe ad alendum unum Scholarem Astronomiae peritum qui per dictum Professorem eligatur ut in observationibus experimentisque faciendis opituletur ei et subveniat, eâque causâ in Professoris Domo cubiculum gratis habeat, quinque libras

The Professor to pay £5 yearly to a scholar learned in astronomy, who is to board and lodge in his house, and assist him;

quotannis a dicto Professore solvendas esse decernimus, et quinque pariter libras singulis annis in instrumenta ab eo impendi, Observatorium vero et domum conduci, et quotiescunque opus fuerit reparari volumus sumptibus Professoris, arbitrioque electorum qui tunc fuerint.

and £5 yearly on instruments.

To hire and keep in repair an observatory and a house.

Porro omnia instrumenta, quae ad usus praedictos vel empta vel donata fuerint, in indiculo sive inventorio describi et recenseri cujus unum exemplar penes Procancellarium erit; et si quae eorum negligentiâ Professoris vel amitti vel corrumpi contigerit, ea singula ejus sumptibus vel comparari denuo vel resarciri et refici volumus.

A list of the instruments to be deposited with the Vice-Chancellor.

Loss or damage to be made good by the Professor.

Quod ad officium et munus dicti Professoris attinet, declaramus et statuimus, ut singulis annis binas praelectiones vel orationes de Astronomiâ vel Philosophiâ experimentali Latine habeat in scholis publicis, loco et tempore per Procancellarium praescribendo, diem autem et horam per Bedellos singulis Collegiis subinde significari Procancellarius pro suâ authoritate curabit.

He is to give 2 lectures in each year.

Statuimus insuper ut dictus Professor praeter alia ipsius arbitrio judicioque permittenda, iis potissimum observationibus diligenter incumbat, quae ad Astronomiam promovendam perficiendamque, pro variis hujus scientiae incrementis, et saeculorum progressu desiderari videbuntur, qualia hodie habentur haec sequentia, ut cometae omnes, quotiescunque in his oris conspicui fuerint, accurate observentur, eorum longitudines et latitudines computentur, orbesque ex calculo determinentur; novae etiam stellae, si quae forte apparuerint, sedulo notentur; Mercurii item et Veneris transitus supra Solem; Solis, Lunae, Jovisque, et ejus Satellitum Eclipses; Lunae loca apparentia et diametri in ejus quadraturis et nonnunquam in octantibus et oppositionibus, Saturni, Jovis, Martisque loca in eorum oppositionibus et nonnunquam in quadraturis; Veneris et Mercurii maxime a Sole elongationes, Jovis et Saturni conjunctiones, Solis et Stellae alicujus fixae rectarum ascensionum differentia, cum Sol in suo apogeo vel perigeo vel mediis distantiis fuerit, Veneris etiam et Solis rectarum ascensionum differentia, cum Venus in suo perigeo vel prope id fuerit.

To make certain specified astronomical observations

Inque hisce Observationibus faciendis res ipsa postulare videtur, ut Professor sextantem quadrupedalis saltem radii, et telescopium duodecim minimum pedum vel quatuordecim cum micrometro adhibeat, atque alia porro instrumenta quae usus rerum magister, et astronomorum solertia posthac invenerit. Quin et horologium suum castiget et constituat, ad transitus stellarum fixarum supra aperturam fixi perspicilli, atque inde observationum suarum verum tempus computet et definiat.

with certain instruments.

Volumus praeterea ut singulorum annorum observationes, ut et binas illas praelectiones sive orationes, literis mandet, atque intra annum proximum earum exemplar nitide descriptum Procancellario exhibeat, in Academiae archivis servandum, et cum electoribus visum fuerit, typis et prelo committendum.

Penalty for neglect of duty.

Quod si in hâc re negligens fuerit, neque a Procancellario monitus huic ordinationi paruerit, Professoris munere et beneficio per majorem partem electorum omnino privetur. In caeteris si parum honeste et diligenter se gesserit, aut si diutius, quam par est, ex Academiâ abfuerit, electorum arbitrio, vel pecuniâ mulctetur vel munere privetur.

To hold classes of students,

Porro ut studentium in academiâ commodis et scientiarum incremento magis indies magisque consulatur, volumus et decernimus, ut per singulos annos, quoties pro numero studiosorum commode fieri poterit, varios cursus sive collegia domi suae vel in publico habeat, in astronomicis, opticis, trigonometricis, mechanicis, staticis, hydrostaticis, magneticis, pneumaticis, atque aliis id genus, quae ad Philosophiam Experimentalem illustrandam et tradendam pertinent; Atque ut singuli, qui cursum aliquem ingressuros se profitentur, tantum pecuniae dicto Professori solvant, ad experimentorum impensas et laboris praemium, quantum Procancellario commodum esse videbitur.

who are to pay fees for instruction.

The Lucasian Professor to assist.

Optandum autem fuerit, si (quod Deus faxit) preclara haec studia progressus in academiâ debitos fecerint, ut Professor Mathematicae Lucasianus, una cum Professore nostro junctis operibus collegia haec habeant, et impensas simul mercedesque laborum communium aequis partibus inter se dividant.

First election of a Professor to be made by the trustees; afterwards by the V.-C., and the Masters of Trinity, Christ's, and Caius, and the Lucasian Professor; to whom, if one of them should be V.-C., is to be added the Master of S. John's.

Caeterum Professoris eligendi potestas hâc primâ vice esto penes nos fidei commissarios, postea vero quotiescunque hoc munus vacaverit, penes Procancellarium, Magistros Collegiorum Sanctae Trinitatis, Christi, Caii, et Professorem Lucasianum. Quod si aliquis ex Magistris horum Collegiorum Procancellarius tunc fuerit, in electorum numerum eâ vice assumatur Magister Collegii Sancti Johannis. Munere vero Professoris quâcunque de causâ vacante, Procancellarii erit, quam primum fieri poterit, schedulâ scholarum publicarum ostio affixâ, tam de vacatione ipsâ, quam de futurae electionis die certiores omnes facere. Tempus autem electionis neque ante tricesimum post schedulam affixam diem incipi, neque ultra sexagesimum protrahi volumus. Electores autem in scholam publicam convenientes, jurejurando se obstringant se neminem gratiâ, ambitione, vel praemio inductos, sed eum solum, quem conscientiâ teste huic muneri maxime idoneum censuerint, electuros. Petitionem vero omnibus liberam esse volumus, seu coelebes sint, seu mariti, seu nostrates, sive exteri et peregrini, modo sint et doctrinâ idonei, et vitae morumque integri. Licebit etiam cuilibet electorum quemlibet ex petitoribus, vel per se vel per alios examinare, quo certius aequiusque in eligendo suffragium ferre possit. Is porro electus habeatur in quem tria minimum suffragia conspiraverint. Quod si tres ex electoribus ne die quidem sexagesimo de uno eligendo consenserint, is demum pro electo habeatur, quem Cancellarius Academiae cum duobus quibusvis electorum suffragiis suis dignati fuerint. Electus autem statim a Procancellario admittatur, jurejurando prius dato, se munus Professoris Astronomiae et Philosophiae Experimentalis, a

Rules for the election.

Who may be candidates.

What is to be done if the electors cannot agree.

Admission of the Professor after election.

Reverendo viro Tho. Plume in hâc Academiâ institutum, secundum ordinationes de eo conditas fideliter et pro virili exequuturum.

In cujus rei testimonium, nos dicti fidei commissarii, sigilla nostra praesenti scripto apposuimus, die decimo quarto Januarii, Anno Regni serenissimae Reginae Annae quinto, Annoque Domini millesimo septingentesimo sexto: Johannes Covell, Richardus Bentley, Gulielmus Whiston.

Cumque praefatus Johannes Covel, Richardus Bentley, et Gulielmus Whiston per Petitionem suam praedictam nobis supplicaverint per literas nostras patentes statuta praedicta ratificare et confirmare ac potestatem dare Procancellario Universitatis nostrae praedictae tam electoribus Professoris quam Professori electo sacramentum administrare; quodque praedictus Professor, si socius fuerit alicujus Collegii tempore electionis ejus, officium Socii una cum officio Professoris habeat, et retineat dum coelebs maneat; et si non fuerit Socius alicujus Collegii et coelebs sit, Socius alicujus Collegii eum eligere volentis eligatur et admittatur;

Ratification of the preceding by letters patent.

Sciatis modo quod nos ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris ratificavimus, approbavimus et confirmavimus, ac per praesentes, pro nobis haeredibus et successoribus nostris ratificamus approbamus et confirmamus ordinationes et statuta praedicta ac omnia et singula privilegia potestates authoritates et advantagias quascunque in eisdem contentas et specificatas.

An oath may be administered to both electors and elected.

Et ulterius volumus ac per praesentes pro nobis haeredibus et successoribus nostris plenam potestatem et authoritatem damus et concedimus Procancellario Universitatis nostrae praedictae nunc et pro tempore existenti sacramentum in eisdem statutis mentionatum administrandum.

The Professor may be Fellow of a college, if a bachelor.

Volumus insuper quod quilibet talis Professor juxta statuta praedicta eligendus, si tempore electionis ejus socius fuerit alicujus Collegii officium Socii una cum officio Professoris habeat et retineat dum coelebs maneat, si vero adhuc non fuerit Socius et coelebs sit, Socius alicujus Collegii eum eligere volentis eligatur et admittatur.

Denique volumus ac per praesentes pro nobis haeredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus, quod hae Literae nostrae Patentes vel irrotulamenta earundem erunt in omnibus et per omnia bona, firma, valida, sufficientia et effectualia in lege non obstante male recitante vel non recte vel plene recitante praedictum Testamentum et ultimam voluntatem praedicti Tho. Plume et ordinationes et statuta praedicta sive aliquam partem earundem, aut aliquam aliam omissione, imperfectione, defectu, re, causâ, vel materiâ quâcunque in aliquo non obstante.

In cujus rei testimonium has Literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes. Teste meipsâ apud Westmonasterium undecimo die Junii Anno Regni nostri sexto[1]. Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

[1] Collated with the original in the Registry of the University, xxxix. 12. 4.

D. *Schedule of the estate at Balsham.*

First Part. All those 3½ acres part of 107*a.* 3*r.* 12*p.* allotted on enclosure to the late Samuel Vince and which 3½ acres were awarded in lieu of 2 acres of Meadow called Turner's Meadow and 1½ acres in Ashby and also all that parcel of pasture called Copthall which said piece or parcel of land called Copthall contains upon the admeasurement thereof upon the Inclosure of the Parish of Balsham in the said County of Cambridge 6*a.* 0*r.* 36*p.* And also all that close of land called by the name of The Severals upon the admeasurement thereof upon the said Inclosure containing 8*a.* 1*r.* 26*p.* And also all that close of pasture called Patricks containing upon an admeasurement thereof 5*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.* and also all that piece or parcel of old inclosed land or ground called or known by the name of Cobdhall otherwise Cobshall lying and being in Balsham aforesaid containing by estimation 3 acres but by admeasurement 4*a.* 3*r.* 2*p.* and numbered 72 on the plan annexed to the Award of the Commissioners for inclosing the Parish of Balsham aforesaid And also all that other piece or parcel of old inclosed land or ground called or known by the name of Cobshall or Washdall Field lying and being in Balsham aforesaid containing by admeasurement 3*a.* 0*r.* 10*p.* and numbered 73 on the aforesaid plan And also all that other piece or parcel of old inclosed land or ground called or known by the name of New England lying and being in Balsham aforesaid containing by estimation 5 acres but by admeasurement 5*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.* and numbered 75 on the said plan And also all that other piece or parcel of old inclosed land or ground lying and being in Balsham aforesaid containing by admeasurement 1*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.* and numbered 74 on the aforesaid plan all which said 4 last described closes of land contain together by admeasurement 14*a.* 2*r.* 39*p.* and are bounded on the North by Bavies Lane and on all other parts by lands belonging to the Trustees of the Plumian Professorship.

Second Part. Certain Lands lately held freely of the Lords of the said Manor of Balsham by a yearly rent of £1. 1*s.* 4*d.* and a relief of £1. 1*s.* 4*d.* but Enfranchised and released by the hereinbefore recited Deed of Enfranchisement.

3. Benefaction of William Worts, 1709.

a. Gift to Charity Schools.

b. Galleries in Great S. Mary's Church.

c. Causeway.

d. Travelling bachelors.

e. University Library.

Mr William Worts of Catharine Hall, A.B. 1698, A.M. 1702, who died in 1709[1], by Will dated 21 June, 1709 (see below), bequeathed his estate to five trustees for the following purposes: (1) to pay £30 yearly to the Charity Schools in Cambridge; (2) to build galleries in Great S. Mary's Church for use of Bachelors and Undergraduates; (3) to make a causey from Emmanuel College to the Hills; (4) to pay £100 a year to each of two Bachelors who are to travel in foreign countries and send home reports of what they observe; (5) the residue to be paid to the University Library.

A new statute for the Travelling Bachelors was approved by the Queen in Council 16 April, 1861[2]; and by Statute B, approved 29 June, 1882[3], it was provided that the management and administration of the property of the endowment should be vested in the University. In 1884 (6 Nov.) the following Grace passed the Senate:

That on the recommendation of the Worts' Trustees and the Financial Board, the necessary steps be taken for obtaining the transfer to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of the legal estate in the property belonging to the Worts' Trust, now vested in the Trustees.

In 1887 however (14 March) the Vice-Chancellor informed the Senate:

that in pursuance of Grace 1 of November 6, 1884, application was made on the 26th ultimo to the Chancery Division of the High Court

[1] The Will was proved in the Vice-Chancellor's court 10 Aug. 1709. See copy, by Dr Philpott, of MS. notes by Dr Parris (Univ. Reg. Vol. xlii. 1. 3) who was a trustee in the years 1756–1760.

[2] Statutes, ed. 1896, p. 110.

[3] Ibid. p. 62.

of Justice for obtaining the transfer to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of the legal estate in the property belonging to the Worts' Trust, now vested in the Trustees, but on the hearing of the Petition the Judge declined to make the order prayed for on the ground that the Court had no power or jurisdiction in the matter[1].

Will of William Worts, dated 21 *June,* 1709.

In the Name of God, Amen. I William Worts, of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, Esqr., being of a perfect, sound, and disposing Mind and Memory, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:

* * * *[2]

Will to be proved in Vice-Chancellor's court.

Item, I will and appoint that my Executrix prove this my last Will and Testament in the Vice-Chancellor's Court of the University of Cambridge within a month after my decease, and that she there and then deliver in upon oath a true and perfect particular and valuation of all the Lands, Moneys, Bonds, Mortgages, and Debts owing to me from private persons, and from the Exchequer....

£30 a year to the Charity Schools in Cambridge.

And I also will and appoint that my said Aunt Anne Daye shall every year, during her life, by equal quarterly payments, pay the sum of £30, without any deduction of Taxes by Parliament or otherwise, to the use of the poor children, which now are or shall hereafter be taught in the several schools in Cambridge aforesaid, commonly called The Charity Schools, lately set up chiefly by the care of the pious and learned Mr. Whiston, the first payment to be made on such of the Quarter-days abovementioned, as shall next happen after my death: the said payment, and all the subsequent payments to be made to the person, who, for the time being, collects the subscriptions to the said Schools, and the said £30 a-year to be applied in the same manner as the money collected from the said subscriptions is and shall be applied.

Appointment of trustees to hold the testator's real estate.

And from and after the decease of the said Anne Daye,...I give, devise, and bequeath all my Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in Landbeche aforesaid, and also my two houses in King's College Lane, to Dr. Roderick, Provost of King's College; Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College; Dr. James, Master of Queens' College; Dr. Covell, Master of Christ's College; and Sir John Ellis, Master of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge; and their Heirs and Assigns for ever; nevertheless upon such special trust and confidence in them reposed, as shall be hereinafter declared concerning the same.

[1] *Camb. Univ. Reporter*, 15 March, 1887, p. 506.

[2] The omitted passages contain bequests to private persons. The whole Will is printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 238.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the said four Doctors and Sir John Ellis the sum of £3,000, to be paid them by my Executrix, within six months after my death, in ready-money, or by assignment to them of any of my Mortgages, Tallies, or Orders or in any other manner as to them shall seem good and effectual payment; upon such special trust and confidence nevertheless reposed in them as shall be hereinafter declared concerning the same: That is to say, as for and concerning the said £3,000, upon this special trust and confidence, That the said four Doctors and Sir John Ellis, or the survivors of them, or the Executors or Administrators of the survivor of them, out of the Interest Money and Improvement made thereof, shall, in the first place, pay or cause to be paid unto my said Aunt Anne Daye every year during her natural life the sum of £150 at two payments in the year, that is to say, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions, the first payment thereof to be made on such of the said Feasts as shall next happen after I have been dead a full year: and from and after the decease of my said Aunt Daye, then, as well concerning my real Estate in Landbeche and King's College Lane, and also my personal Estate, which I have devised to the four Doctors and Sir John Ellis, and the Trusts thereof, I do hereby declare and appoint, That they, or the survivors of them, or the Executors or Administrators of the survivor of them, so long as the said Charity Schools shall endure and be kept up in any reputation, shall, in the first place, constantly pay the said sum of £30 a year to their use, in such manner as my said Aunt Anne Daye is herein before appointed to pay the same; and also all the Annuities herein before by me given that shall remain due and payable after the death of my said Aunt Anne Daye, except those that I have obliged my said Aunt to give bond for.

And also £3000 personalty.

The annuity to the Charity Schools to be continued.

In the next place I appoint and desire that the annual income both of my said Lands and Money and the Improvement thereof be managed to the best advantage till the sum of £1,500 be raised therefrom, with which I desire that with all convenient speed after the same is so raised Galleries be built in Great St. Mary's Church in Cambridge, for the use of the Bachelors of Arts and Under-graduates in the University, that they may the more decently and conveniently hear the Sermon[1].

Galleries to be built in Great S. Mary's Church for the use of Bachelors of Arts and Under-graduates.

And when these Galleries are finished, I appoint and desire, as soon as another £1,500 can be raised out of the annual income of my said Lands and Money and the Improvements thereof, that it may be

[1] These galleries were erected in 1735, at a total cost of £690. 14*s*. 0*d*., under the supervision of James Gibbs, architect, who received £10. 10*s*. 0*d*. "for discussing the plan, setting the estimate, and going down to Cambridge to view the galleries and signing a certificate of the work being done agreeable to the said plan and estimate amounting to £676." *Accounts of the Worts Trustees.*

Causeway to be made from Emm. Coll. to Gogmagog Hills.

applied to the making a Calcey or Causeway from Emmanuel College to Hogmagog, *alias* Gogmagog Hills; and I desire, if there be occasion, that an Act of Parliament may be procured for the making and securing that Road;

£40 to be reserved for maintenance of the Galleries.

And when it is finished, I desire that £40 a-year be laid aside for the maintenance and repairs of that and the said Galleries in St. Mary's Church, and expended from time to time as there shall be occasion, in such proportions to each as the Trustees or major part of them shall think fit;

£100 a year for three years to each of two Bachelors who are to visit foreign countries.

And as soon as the said Galleries are finished, I further appoint and desire that there be allowed annual Pensions of £100 a-year each to two young Bachelors of Arts, who shall be sent into foreign countries soon after they have taken that Degree, and shall continue there for the space of three years, but be obliged to take different roads, as they shall be appointed by the said Trustees, or the major part of them. They shall each of them likewise be obliged to write once in a month a letter in Latin to the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, who shall communicate them to the Regent-House, and leave them fairly written to be lodged in the Public Library among the MSS. there. In those letters they shall give an account to the University of the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners, and rarities, natural and artificial, which they shall find worth observing in the countries through which they pass. They shall be chosen out of two different Colleges: they shall begin with King's and Trinity, each of which shall present two young Gentlemen to the Congregation, which shall choose one out of each of the two Colleges. The rest of the Colleges shall take it by turns to present in the same manner in the order as they do for the choice of Proctors, as often as there shall be occasion to supply the place of them, or either of them, by reason of death or return into their own country: And my Will is, that these Pensions shall be continued but for the space of three years. The Master in every College shall present, and at the presentation of them shall be obliged to take the following Oath, which shall be read to him by the Senior Proctor in the Regent-House, before the University, at a Congregation:

Dabis fidem Almae Matri Academiae, quod tu probe noveris religionem, mores, et doctrinam juvenum, quos modo praesentasti, et eos sane dignos existimas, quos foras emittat Alma Mater; Sic te Deus adjuvet.

Residue to be applied to the use of the University Library.

The residue and overplus of what I have given to the said four Doctors and Sir John Ellis, after these things are performed and all reasonable expenses have been allowed for the management of all matters relating to this my Will, I desire may be applied to the use of the University Library.

When two or more trustees are

And my further Will and desire is, that when any two or more of the Trustees shall be dead, then the surviving Trustees shall assign

and convey all the said Lands and Moneys remaining in them by virtue of this my Will to some person or persons, and their heirs, to the use of them the surviving Trustees and of some other fit persons such as they shall choose or name to be Trustees with them to make up the number of five, and of their heirs for ever, upon trust for the further performance of this my last Will and Testament. And then my Will is, that the old and new Trustees, and the survivors of them, shall to all intents and purposes have the same power and authority and be in the place of my said Trustees, Dr. Roderick, Dr. Bentley, Dr. James, Dr. Covell, and Sir John Ellis, as if they were all living: and that from time to time, as often as there shall be occasion, the surviving Trustees, two or more of their number being dead, shall take the like course as aforesaid to make up the said number with other fit persons, who shall successively for ever have the same power and authority to perform this my Will.

dead the survivors shall appoint successors.

Lastly, I give all the Money in the purses for the poor to make up what is lost from St. Mary's Parish in my Grandfather Daye's gift.

Money for the poor.

All the rest and residue of my Goods, Chattels, and personal Estate whatsoever herein before not disposed of, my debts, legacies, and funeral charges being first paid, I give and bequeath to my said Aunt Anne Daye, to her own proper use; and I make her the full and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament; hereby revoking all former Wills and Testaments by me at any time heretofore made, publishing and declaring this to be my last Will and Testament.

Residue given to executrix for her own proper use.

In witness whereof, I have to this my Will, consisting of five sheets of paper, set my hand to every sheet, and my hand and seal to the last sheet thereof, the one and twentieth day of June, in the eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord God 1709.

WILLIAM WORTS[1].

4. Benefaction of Robert Smith, 1768.

a. Salary of Plumian Professor.

b. Mathematical Prizes.

Robert Smith was admitted pensioner at Trinity College 28 May, 1708. He graduated B.A. 1711, M.A. 1715, LL.D. 1723, and D.D. (*per literas regias*) 1739. He was elected

[1] From an office copy of the Will in the Registry of the University (Vol. xlii. 1. 1).

Fellow 1714, and in 1716 (16 July) Plumian Professor in succession to Cotes. He succeeded Bentley as Master 20 July, 1742. He died 2 February, 1768.

By Will dated 6 May, 1766, proved 19 April, 1768 (*see below*) he left £3500 to the University, the interest of which is to augment the salary of the Plumian Professor, and to found two Prizes for the best mathematicians among the "Junior Batchelors of Arts," that is, those who have become Bachelors designate in Arts by the Mathematical Tripos.

By deed dated 2 November, 1867, the funds bequeathed by Dr Smith were conveyed to the University by the Rev. James Challis, Plumian Professor, the sole surviving Trustee[1]; an arrangement which the Senate had approved by Grace 31 October, 1867, in virtue of which the deed was directed to be sealed.

In 1878 (29 March) a Syndicate appointed "to consider the Higher Mathematical Studies and Examinations of the University" recommended, among other things,

> that the Prizes founded by Dr Smith, instead of being awarded as now by the result of a special Examination, be given for the best two Essays on a subject or subjects in Pure Mathematics or Mathematical Physics, the candidates being Bachelors of Arts of not more than one year's standing, and that with this view, steps be taken to obtain the necessary alterations in the terms of the Trust[2].

This change was accepted by the Senate (the numbers being 40 Placet, 34 Non-placet); but no change was made till the Statutes of 1882 gave to the University the requisite power[3]. In 1883 the Special Board of Mathematics proposed the scheme now in force[4].

[1] A true copy of this deed is in the Registry of the University, *Prizes*, etc. 56. 6.

[2] *Cambridge University Reporter*, 1878, pp. 422—428.

[3] Statute B, chap. xvi.

[4] *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 579.

Extract from the Will of Robert Smith, dated 6 May, 1766.

I give to the University of Cambridge, Three thousand, five hundred pounds stock being part of my Capital stock in the Old South Sea annuities and I impower either of my executors to transfer it as soon as conveniently practicable to the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor, the Master of Trinity College, The Lucasian, the Plumian, and the Lowndean Professors all of that University for the time being and to their successors in the same offices and I constitute and appoint them perpetual Trustees to receive and annually to distribute the interest of the said Stock in the following manner.

£3500 stock given to University.

Trustees.

First, I desire them to accept of a handsome dinner once a year as a small acknowledgment for their trouble in discharging this Trust the expence of which and all other necessary expences being deducted from the annual interest of the stock.

Annual dinner.

I give annually half the remainder upon a condition hereafter named to the Plumian Professor as an addition to the small revenue of that professorship, which I have had the honour to hold for many years.

Salary of Plumian Professor.

And the other half of that remainder I give in equal portions as premiums to two Junior Batchelors of Arts of the said University, which, after all the candidates of that year for those premiums have been examined by the Trustees, shall appear to them the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and *ceteris paribus* I give the preference to the candidates of Trinity College. Every year while the Questionists are sitting for a Batchelors degree, I desire a printed advertisement may be fixed at the gate of every College specifying the value of the premiums and the time and place of examination of the candidates. And, as soon as the examination is ended I would have the premiums paid to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy they giving their receipts in a Book of Accounts of the receipts and payments of the interest of the said Stock; after which, but not sooner, the Plumian Professor shall be intitled to the other half of that years interest.

Annual Prizes to two B.A.s.

If at any time the trustees shall think it advantageous to this Benefaction to sell out the said stock and with the price of it to purchase a freehold Estate or Estates in Land I impower them to do so, and to apply the rents of it annually to the purposes above mentioned[1].

Trustees may invest in land.

[1] From an office copy of Dr Smith's Will in the Registry of the University *Prizes*, etc. 56, 1.

5. Benefaction of Sir William Browne, 1774.

a. A Classical Scholarship.

b. Medals for Greek and Latin Composition.

William Browne was born in the county of Durham 3 January, 1692[1]. His father was a Physician. He matriculated at Peterhouse as a pensioner 5 July, 1707, proceeded B.A. 1710—11, M.A. 1714, M.D. 1721. In 1726 he became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1765 and 1766 was President. He was knighted in 1748. He died 10 March, 1774[1].

By his Will (A) dated 11 February, 1772, he charged his estates with a perpetual rent charge of £21 a year to found a classical scholarship tenable for seven years, the candidates to present themselves for examination within one year from their matriculation, and, if successful, to remove to Peterhouse; with the cost of two gold medals, each of five guineas in value, for the best Greek Ode and the best Latin Ode written by undergraduates; and, by a codicil, with the cost of a third medal of the same value to be given in each year to the undergraduate who writes the best Greek and the best Latin Epigram.

The Scholarship.

The founder having left no precise directions for the choice of the scholar, the first nomination was granted by Grace (8 May, 1775) to his grandson, Sir Martin Folke (B). In 1782, a second vacancy being imminent, a Syndicate was appointed (10 April, 1782) to frame regulations for the choice of a scholar (C). The regulations which they drew up are dated 18 April, 1782 (D).

A statute for the scholarship was framed by the Council of the Senate 23 November, 1857, accepted by the Senate 3 December, 1857, by the Commissioners 30 December, 1857,

[1] *Dictionary of National Biography*: Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.* iii. 315—30.

and approved by the Queen in Council 6 April, 1858[1]. This statute abolishes the admission and residence at Peterhouse, with some other regulations imposed by the Will, and empowers the University to frame regulations from time to time.

The Medals.

These Medals were adjudged first in July 1775. The successful exercises, as directed by the Will, were written out, usually by the authors themselves, in a folio volume. Three of these, containing the successful exercises from 1775 to 1829, are preserved in the Registry.

A statute was framed by the Council of the Senate 4 December, 1857, accepted by the Senate 10 December, by the Commissioners 30 December, and approved by the Queen in Council 6 April, 1858[2].

As this statute authorized a division of the prize into two Medals of half the original value, should the best Greek and the best Latin Epigram be not written by the same person, the Earl of Powis[3], soon after he became High Steward, conveyed to the University £200, in order that each medal might be of the uniform value of five guineas (E). This gift was accepted by Grace, 1 November, and thanks given to the donor 15 November, 1866.

[1] *Statutes of the University*, ed. 1896, p. 102.

[2] Ibid. p. 104. The Council had issued a draft statute 23 November 1857, in which it was proposed that "the Medal shall be given alternately, in one year for the best Greek epigram and in the next year for the best Latin epigram." This clause excited considerable opposition when the Statute was discussed in the Arts School, 30 November, especially from Professor Selwyn, who made a brilliant speech in favour of the old arrangement. This was subsequently printed in an 8vo. pamphlet called *The Battle of the Epigrams*. The Council immediately proposed a new statute.

[3] Edw. Ja. Herbert, third Earl of Powis, High Steward 1863—91.

A. *Will of Sir William Browne, Knight, M.D., dated* 11 *February,* 1772; *and a Codicil thereto, dated* 21 *July,* 1773. *The Will and Codicil were proved* 12 *April,* 1774[1].

The Will.

The last Will of Sir William Browne, Knight, M.D., of Queen Square, in the Parish of St. George the Martyr, Middlesex.

Preamble.

My Soul, *divinae particulam aurae*, under the deepest Sense of Duty and Gratitude for a plentiful Possession of the Blessings and merciful Preservation from the Accidents of this Life, I most devoutly resign into the Hand of Our Almighty and Almerciful Creator, most humbly hoping for a Future Life of Felicity and Immortality through the Merits and Mediation of Jesus Christ, his beloved Son, Our Gracious Saviour, under whose Banner *Nil desperandum est Christo Duce et auspice Christo.* ΕΝ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΝΙΚΗ. Whose Revelation however incomprehensible, in its plan and Execution, is demonstrable, in its End and Intention, to make Men Virtuous and Happy: which must therefore necessarily build Christian Faith upon its onely Foundation Reason. Detestable are all Attempts to set These Two at Variance: on the One Side, by certain Minute Philosophers absurdly assuming the Name of Free-thinkers, and yet denying the Existence of Liberty itself, who set up Reason in Opposition to Faith: on the Other Side, by certain Enthusiastic Divines, as absurdly claiming the Character of Just-reasoners, and yet denying the Jurisdiction of Reason itself, who set up Faith in Opposition to Reason. Both parties, how different soever in Principle and Design, concurring in Consequence and Effect, to sap the Foundation of Christianity; to Cancel our Divine *Magna Charta*; and to rob us of our Sheet-Anchor of Security, with regard to the Evils of this Life, and of Hope, with regard to the Injoyments of a Life Aeternal.

His body to be buried privately.

My Body, *Mors sola fatetur quantula sint hominum corpuscula*, on Signs of Putrefaction, I direct to be deposited in the Bosom of my Mother Earth, close by that of Dame Mary, my Wife for Forty Five years, in the most private manner, without Pall-Bearers, Escutcheons, or Equestrian Ornaments, or any Attendants, except my Men-Servants: that my Funeral may neither be an Object of Entertainment to Spectators and Strangers, by attracting their observation, nor of Concern to Friends and Relations, by requesting their Attendance. On my Coffin, when in the Grave, I desire may be deposited in its Leather Case or Coffin my Pocket-Elzivir-Horace *comes viae vitaeque dulcis et vtilis*, worn out with, and by me. Having erected my own and Lady's Monuments in Hillington Chancel, I appoint a Marble Monument to be erected for me, in Westminster Abbey, (where I designed to have been interred if I had died first,) according to my Draught, Inscription, and Directions left for this purpose. I desire it may be placed as near

His pocket Horace to be buried with him.

A monument to be set up to him in Westminster Abbey near that of Dr Mead.

that of my Master Doctor Mead *medicorum facile principis*, as any vacant Arch may admit, otherwise in the Poets Corner over against that of Mr Prior. Monuments furnishing a *memento vivere*, as well as *memento mori*, deserve to be regarded, not as insignificant and lying Memorials of the Dead, but as beneficent and truth-telling Lectures to the Living: the most mendacious of them all being a Panegyric on Virtue, and Satire on Vice, and consequently perpetuating their proper Distinction. *Virtutem et vivos spernit qui non habet urnam.*

Disposal of his estate.

My Estate, with which God hath been pleased most bountifully to bless me, far beyond my Wants and Expectations, even up to a Rental of Eleven Hundred pounds a year, ET AVITUM APTO CUM LARE FUNDUM ET PROPRIO MARTE PARTUM, I dispose of in manner following.

[The estate is bequeathed to his "daughter Mary wife of William Folkes Esq.": her husband, and her son; and to their descendants. Among the charges to be paid out of the estate is the following:]

A classical scholarship at Peterhouse.

A perpetual Rent-charge of Twenty Guineas a year, which I devise to be paid yearly from my Decease, clear of Taxes and Disbursements, to the Chancellour, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and their Successors, In Trust for Founding a Classic Scholarship: by electing the Best Classic Scholar, who shall offer himself for Examination within a Year from his Matriculation, public Notice being given by the Vice-Chancellor a Month before such Election. I will that my Scholar, so to be elected, shall enjoy the Rent-charge, with Arrears which may happen by Vacancy, for Seven Years on these Conditions; That he shall admit himself at Peterhouse, and reside there every intire term during his Under-Graduate-ship: That he shall behave well, studiously, and religiously, and give up to the Fellows Table every Sunday a Copy of Greek or Latin Verses: That he shall go to Lectures with the Mathematic Professor for Three years, being sensible from depending on my own sole strength how much *Labor improbus* may be saved by such Assistance; That he shall regularly and reputably perform all his College and University Exercises, an Act, first, second, and third Opponencies, in the Sophs Schools, and take the Degrees of Batchelor and Master of Arts.

* * * *

In default of issue his whole estate is to be left to the Chancellor [etc.] of the University of Cambridge in trust, to found two Physic Fellowships.

And for want of such Issue[1], QUOD AVERTAT DEUS OPTIMUS MAXIMUS, it is my most melancholy Will to devise all my said Manors, Messuages, [etc.] to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and their Successors In Trust, for Founding two Physic Fellowships: *Homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando.* The Candidates to be Batchelours of Arts between four and seven years standing, and strictly examined in Physic, and

[1] Sir W. Browne's only grandson, Martin Browne Folkes, married 28 Dec. 1775, and had several children. *Lit. Anecd.* iii. 330.

Who are to be electors.

general Learning, by All the Electors, whom I appoint to be not Ministers of State, but the Vice Chancellor, Master of Peter-house, Regius Professor of Physic, Doctors of Physic resident in the University, the Praesident and three Senior Elects of the College of Physicians London, all for the time being: by the Majority of whose suffrages in Person, or in Writing, on a Day to be named, with public notice one Month before, by the Vice Chancellor, all Elections shall be made. The Vice Chancellor to decide, in case of equal Suffrages. I trust to the Conscience of each Elector, and adjure him most solemnly, that his Rule be, *Detur digniori.* My Fellows residing in Peterhouse for at least Three Months together in each of the first Five years shall injoy their Fellowships Ten Years: and shall attend courses of Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, and Materia Medica, and the Practice of Physic in St Thomas's, or St Bartholomew's Hospital at London for Two years: and shall regularly take the Degree of Doctor, by keeping two Acts and Opponencies, on forfeiture of their respective Fellowship for non-performance of any one of these Directions. They shall not go out of the Kingdom: as I am certain that, by the infinitely superior Public Libraries, Regulations, Studies, and Disputations of our Two Universities, over all others, and the much more rational and simple Practice of Physic in England, than elsewhere, (and particularly better suited to an English Constitution, as each Nation has peculiar Diseases from its Climate and Customs,) far more excellent Scholars and Physicians must always be formed there, than any where else upon the Globe. Therefore I desire, that Mine may be called, κάτ' ἐξοχην, Non-travelling Physic Fellows.

Conditions of tenure.

His Fellows may not leave England.

To be called Non-travelling Physic Fellows.

The Rents and Profits of my Estates shall be aequally divided between my Fellows, by half yearly Payments on the first Tuesdays of January and July in each year, so far as to Three hundred pounds a year to each.

Each is to receive £300 a year.

All Overplus beyond that shall be distributed by the Vice-Chancellor, at every Commencement, in Gold Medals of Five Guineas value (to be struck by a like Die to that hereinafter mentioned) to such Batchelors of Arts, and Undergraduates, who shall deliver to Him the best Performances in Verse and Prose, and in Greek, Latin, or English, on Subjects to be published by Him in January before. All which Performances shall be fairly written, dated, and subscribed by the Authors in a Book, to be laid upon the Register's Table, at every Commencement, for public Inspection. The Annual Account of the Rents and Profits of my devised Estates, fairly entred in a Book, shall also be laid on the Register's Table, for the same purpose.

The residue of my fortune to be spent in gold medals worth £5. 5*s.* each, to be given to Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates for performances in verse or prose in Greek, Latin and English.

* * * *

Medals to be given for a Greek Ode and a Latin Ode.

I direct my Executors to procure a Die to be engraved, proper to strike Medals of Gold of Five Guineas Value. The Obverse to be an imitation of my Marble Medallion Bust. The Motto, ESSE ET VIDERI.

On the Exergue, in two lines, GULIELMUS BROWNE, EQUES, NAT. III. NON. JAN. A. I. MDCXCII. On the Reverse, Apollo radiated, seated on an advanced Throne, resting his Lyre on his left Knee with his left hand, and extending his right hand with a Laurel-wreath over the head of a Scholar with a gown and band, kneeling on the Steps, and praesenting a Scroll in his right hand, and holding down his Square Cap with his left hand. The motto, SUNT SUA PRAEMIA LAUDI. On the Exergue, in two lines, ELECTUS COLL. MED. LOND. PRAESES, A. S. MDCCLXXVI. With this shall be struck Two Gold Medals of Five Guineas Value, and sent to the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge annually in the beginning of January, to be given by Him at the following Commencement, to Two Under-graduates: one of whom shall deliver to Him, in June before, the best Greek Ode, in imitation of Sappho; the other the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, on a Subject to be appointed by Him, in January before. Which Odes shall be fairly written, dated, and subscribed by the Authors in a Book, to be laid on the Register's Table, for public Inspection, at the Commencement. And I charge my estates for the perpetual Performance of this Annual Bequest.

* * * *

THE CODICIL.

...By Recommendation of Dr Cooke[1], Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, I will that a Third Gold Medal, of like kind with those Two in my Will mentioned, shall be sent by my Executor annually, with those Two, to the Vice-chancellor of that University for the time being; to be given by him, to the undergraduate who shall produce the best Greek Epigramm, after the Model of Anthologia, and the best Latin Epigramm, after the Model of Martial, on a Subject of his appointing; to be given, all Three, on the Commencement Day.

Medal for a Greek and Latin Epigram.

I charge my Estates also with this third Medal for ever[2].

* * * *

B. *Grace for the appointment of the first Scholar.* 8 *May*, 1775.

Cum Gulielmus Browne Eques unum aliquem Academiæ Scholarem a Vobis eligendum exhibitione liberali sustentari curaverit, neque certum eligendi methodum præfiniverit: Placeat Vobis, ut Scholaris istius primâ vice nominatio ad Dominum Martinum Folkes Baronettum, Fundatoris ex filiâ nepotem et hæredem, honoris causâ deferatur[3].

[1] William Cooke, D.D., Provost of King's College, Vice-Chancellor 1772—73.

[2] Collated with the original in the Registry of Wills, Somerset House, London.

[3] Grace Book A, p. 24.

C. *Appointment of a Syndicate to decide the number of the Electors and the mode of electing the Scholar.* 10 *April*, 1782.

Cum praeclarus Vir Gulielmus Browne, Eques Auratus, vita functus, unum Scholarem Graecis Latinisque Literis optime instructum, atque a vobis eligendum liberali Stipendio auxerit, neque tamen aut Electorum Numerum praefinire aut ullum quidem eligendi Modum statuere curaverit; Placeat Vobis ut Dominus Pro-Cancellarius, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Colman, Mr. Borlase, Mr. Kipling, Mr. Seale, et Mr. Porter sint Syndici vestri, quibus Potestas sit Electores in hac Parte designare, et Regulas insuper ad quas futurae omnes cum Examinationes tum Electiones exigantur, praescribere; ita ut quicquid ab iis vel majori eorum Parte conclusum fuerit, id a Vobis ratum firmumque habeatur[1].

D. *Rules for the choice of a Scholar on the Foundation of Sir William Browne, Knight, agreed upon by the Syndics appointed for that Purpose in the above-recited Grace.*

Who are to be electors.

1. The Vicechancellor, or his Deputy, the King's Professors of Divinity, Law, Physic, Hebrew, and Greek, and the Public Orator of the University, all for the Time being, shall be the Electors into the said Scholarship.

What the Vice-chancellor is to do when the Scholarship is vacant.

2. The Vicechancellor, or his Deputy, within ten Days after receiving Notice of any Vacancy of the said Scholarship, shall summon the Electors then resident in the University to such Place as he shall think proper; and if the Majority of the said Electors, so met together, shall then declare, by any Writing under their Hands, that the Scholarship is vacant, the Vicechancellor shall, within five Days afterwards, cause the said Declaration to be affixed on the Door of the Schools, or other Public Place belonging to the said University; and no Election shall be proceeded upon till twenty-eight Days are fully compleat and ended after of the affixing the said Declaration: provided only that if the said Scholarship shall become void during the long Vacation, no public Declaration of such Vacancy shall be affixed upon the Door of the Schools, or elsewhere, till the 10th Day of October following, nor any Election be proceeded upon till the Expiration of twenty-eight Days from the said 10th of October.

Candidates to visit each elector, and write a Latin letter.

3. Every Person, who intends being a Candidate for the said Scholarship, shall within fourteen Days after the affixing of the said Declaration, visit each of the Electors then resident in the University, and give Notice by a Latin Epistle to such Elector, that he is a

[1] Grace Book A, p. 119.

Candidate; and in Case he neglects visiting within the Time, and in the Manner aforesaid, he shall be incapable of being elected into that Vacancy.

Who may be candidates.

4. By the Will of the Founder "*any Person shall be capable of being elected who shall offer himself for Examination within a Year from his Matriculation*;" that is, any Person shall be capable of being elected, who offers himself for Examination at any Time from the Day of his Admission into any College in either University till the Expiration of one whole Year from the first public Matriculation that shall be held after his first coming to reside in such College. And Evidence of his being matriculated, as likewise a Certificate of the times of his Admission, and first coming to reside, under the Hand and Seal of the Master, or Locumtenens of his College, shall be brought by each Candidate to the Vicechancellor, or his Deputy, together with the Latin Epistle mentioned in the preceding Rule.

Subjects.

5. The Examination shall be confined to the Greek and Latin Languages, Composition, ancient History and ancient Geography.

How the scholar is to be elected.

6. Within five Days after the Expiration of the twenty-eight Days limited as above for the public Notice of the Vacancy the Vicechancellor shall again summon the Electors then present in the University, and together with them shall fix upon the Time and Place for making the Election; at which Time, the Person who shall be chosen by the Majority of the Electors then present shall be deemed effectually chosen; provided always, that at every Election there be present at least four of the Electors; and that at every Meeting of the Electors, whether for the Purpose of declaring a Vacancy, of fixing the Time of Election, or of electing a Scholar, in case of an Equality of Voices, the Vicechancellor, or his Deputy, shall have the casting Vote.

Scholar to remove to Peterhouse.

7. By the Will of the Founder "*the Scholar so elected, if he is not already a member of Peterhouse, is to admit himself immediately into that College, and to enjoy the Benefits of his Scholarship, with Arrears from the Vacancy, for seven Years from the Day of his Election; on Condition, that he reside there every intire Term during his Undergraduateship; that he behave himself well, studiously, and religiously, and give up to the Fellows' Table every Sunday a Copy of Greek or Latin Verses; that he go to Lectures with the Mathematical Professor for three Years; that he regularly and reputably perform all his College and University Exercises; and take the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.*" And proper Certificates of his having complied with the above Conditions shall be annually brought to the Vicechancellor by such Scholar, before he shall be entitled to receive his Stipend[1].

April 18, 1782.

[1] From a copy of the Rules printed on a broadsheet in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxviii. 10.

E. Augmentation of the Medals by the Earl of Powis.

The Vice-Chancellor desires to inform the Senate that the Right Honourable the Earl of Powis, High Steward of the University, has signified his wish to increase the value of the Browne Medals now given as annual Prizes for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams.

Sir William Browne, by his Will, provided that one Gold Medal of five guineas value should be given annually for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, considered together.

By the Statute of 1858 it was directed that "if in any year the best Greek Epigram and the best Latin Epigram shall not be produced by the same Candidate, two Medals shall be given in that year, each of the value of two guineas and a half, one to the Candidate who produces the best Greek Epigram, and the other to the Candidate who produces the best Latin Epigram."

The High Steward proposes to increase the value of each of these Medals to five guineas; and offers to convey to the University so much Stock in the Public Funds as will produce a sufficient annual income for that purpose.

His Lordship does not desire to have the designation of the Medals altered, nor in any other respect to interfere with them.

Christ's College Lodge,
24 *October*, 1866.

6. Benefaction of John Norris, 1770.

a. Professorship of Divinity.
b. English Essay.
c. Sermon.
d. Gift of Books.

John Norris, of Gonville and Caius College, A.B. 1761, by Will dated 26 June 1770 (A) bequeathed to the University an annuity of £120 for the purposes fully set forth and explained in a very curious document (B) drawn up in his own handwriting, and referred to in the Will. A copy of this book was directed by the Senate to be sealed, 9 February, 1780, a decision which implies acceptance of the bequest.

Mr Norris died 5 January, 1777, and in the following year litigation ensued between his heirs and the University[1]; but a decree of the Court of Chancery 3 November, 1781, ordered that the prescribed annuity should be paid to the Professor[2]. The first Professor was elected 1 May, 1780.

The Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College, by Will dated 8 October, 1846, bequeathed £500 to augment the Professor's salary; and, by a codicil dated 16 August, 1852, a second £500 to the same trust (C).

In 1850–51 Geo. Elwes Corrie, B.D., Master of Jesus College and Norrisian Professor, being also Vice-Chancellor, was unable to lecture. His salary therefore reverted to Lord Wodehouse, as owner of the estate. Lord Wodehouse, however, offered the sum to the University in augmentation of Dr Chapman's benefaction; and in 1853 (13 April) a Grace passed the Senate to accept the same and to thank Lord Wodehouse (D)[3].

In 1860 a new statute for the Professorship was confirmed by the Queen in Council, together with a statute appropriating part of the revenue of the Lady Margaret's Professorship to the Norrisian endowment[4]. The idea of this increase originated with Wm. Selwyn, B.D., who shortly after his election in 1855 as Lady Margaret's Professor, offered to pay £700 a year to augment the Norrisian Professor's stipend; an offer which was accepted by Grace, 14 May, 1856.

In 1857 the Council of the Senate proposed a new statute for the Prize for an Essay, which was confirmed by the Queen in Council 6 April, 1858[5]; and in 1864 (18 November) new regulations, which were accepted by the Senate 8 December, 1864[6].

[1] A Syndicate was appointed 10 April, 1778, to consider what ought to be done; and their report in favour of defending the action was accepted by Grace, in May, 1778.

[2] This decree is printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, pp. 74—82.

[3] See the correspondence between Dr Okes, Vice-Chancellor, and Lord Wodehouse, Registry, Vol. xxxix. 19. 14.

[4] *Statutes*, ed. 1882, pp. 88—92; ibid. ed. 1896, pp. 86—88.

[5] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 105. [6] *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 581.

A. *Extract from the Will of John Norris of Witton, Norfolk, dated* 26 *June,* 1770.

I hereby bequeath all that my messuage and lands commonly called Bromholme Priory Farm, or the Abbey Farm, in Bacton, in the County of Norfolk, and all great tithes whatsoever...now or late in the occupation of Richard Gaze at the yearly rent of £190 [to certain named Trustees]

To the use and intent that the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge and their successors shall and may for ever receive an annuity of £120 which shall be from time to time paid after the Institution of the Professorship by me intended to be established and referred to in the Book covered with marble paper hereinafter mentioned shall take effect[1].

B. *A Copy of what is written in the Book covered with Marble Paper all of the Testator's own handwriting.*

It was a great pleasure to me to find (in one of the Reviews) the following Extract from Dr Porteus's Sermon in 1767, preached at Cambridge:

"If there be any defect in the Plan of Education adopted in this place, it is perhaps in this—that Revealed Religion has not yet a proper Rank assigned it here amongst the other initiatory Sciences, is not made an indispensable qualification for academical honours and rewards, has not, in short, all that regard paid to it which its own intrinsic worth, and the peculiar circumstances at present attending it, may seem to demand."

These sentiments corresponded with mine, formed many months earlier than the date of my first seeing this Extract. And I hope it will please the Lord Jesus Christ to prosper an Institution designed to promote His pure and holy Religion, and to accept my praise and adoration for the bias on my mind to the formation of such a design, and bestowing on me the pecuniary means of accomplishing it.

Annuity of £120.

It is my fixed purpose to secure by Will an Annuity of One hundred and twenty pounds unto the University of Cambridge, out of my Estate or Farm, called the Abbey Farm or Bromholme Priory, tenanted by Richard Gaze, situated in the Parish of Bacton and adjacent parishes, and let under a lease granted by the late Mr Branthwait or his Executors, at a rent of £190, to secure the said annuity of £120, (but always subject to, and dependent upon, the accomplishment of the conditions hereinafter explained) as a perpetuity. The names of the

[1] Printed from a copy in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 19. 2.

persons unto whom I shall give by Will the said Farm of £190 a year, in trust for the payment of the above Annuity of £120 will be inserted in such Will; and the persons whom I would conjoin with them for the better carrying the plan into execution, and who may be called the Stewards of the Institution, as the others are the Trustees, are

Trustees.

Stewards.

The Master of Trinity College,
The Provost of King's College,
The Master or President of Caius College,
} from time to time.

Be it also always understood, and ever kept in view, that the owner of this Estate, whoever he or she may be, shall have perfect liberty to lodge an Appeal in some of our Law Courts, setting forth or complaining that the terms or conditions made necessary by the Institutor of this Annuity or Grant, to the obtaining of the whole or parcels of the said Annuity or Grant, are not properly observed and fulfilled, and praying that the sum or sums, the conditions of which are or have been thus infracted, may no longer issue from such Estate: And my express meaning is—that the truth of such Appeal shall be judicially tried; and that in case of a verdict, judgment, or decree, in favour of the Appellant, the said Annuity, or such parcels thereof, the conditions of which are or have been thus infracted or neglected, and so adjudged, shall thenceforward cease for ever. And that my words may be interpreted in the sense in which I employ them, I shall be a little more explicit here, and shall divide the annuity or grant into four parts: The first comprehends the Professor's salary, £105: The second, the Academical honour or reward of £12: The third has only the small sum of 2 Guineas, for an Annual Sermon: And the last a still smaller, 18*s.* for Books:

Reservation of rights of the owner of the estate.

How the annuity is to be employed.

£105	0
12	0
2	2
	18
£120	0

Now my express meaning is, if the conditions respecting the first be judicially determined to have been violated, that such first shall not only henceforward for ever cease, but that the salary for the three remainder shall cease for ever with it: that is, the whole Annuity become void, and be as if it had never taken place: but if the conditions of one or all of the three last be only adjudged to have been not duly performed, that then the first shall continue in unabridged force, and *that* one, or more than one, so violated, shall only cease and become for ever void. And the better to support this Institution (for as on the one hand, I would cautiously fence this Institution against frauds, so on the other I would not with less zeal uphold what it is so much my wish to establish, I would not with less wariness secure the Institution against the sordidness or troublesomeness of an Appellant,) I ordain

Consequences of non-performance of any of these directions.

and appoint that no prosecution shall be commenced by the owner of this Estate, without a previous notice of four calendar months, and without such notice expressing fully the parts of the Institution that seem to be violated: And my express meaning is, that if two of the three former mentioned Stewards shall within the four months return for answer under their hand, that such neglects or mistakes shall forthwith be rectified, and they be accordingly rectified, that then such Appeal shall not be made, but all litigation terminate. But for a second offence (if due notice of an intentional Appeal has been once given,) no notice from the same owner shall be necessary. I should suppose it to be obvious, but lest it should not be, I desire to observe—that where a penalty is annexed to a transgression or neglect, the legal conviction of such transgression or neglect shall not cancel the Institution in any part of it, but only create an obnoxiousness to the penalty.

[a. *The Professorship.*]

Professorship of Revealed Religion.

The first and principal part of the Institution is the Establishment of a Professorship of Revealed Religion, the Professor to be styled Revelation Professor; or, as that phrase seems to me to be very objectible, the Norrisian Professor[1]; who shall be subject to each and all of the subsequent conditions and covenants.

Mode of election.

The Candidate or Candidates shall notice to the three former mentioned Stewards, under hand within the first 14 days of November, the design of supplying this Professorship; and the said three Gentlemen or Stewards shall select two out of the whole number of Candidates, and shall signify their names, on or before the first day of February then next ensuing,

Heads of Colleges to elect.

to the respective Masters, Heads, or Presidents of all the respective Colleges and Halls in this University of Cambridge; and the day of election, or final appointment of one person to the trust, shall be within the first 14 days of the succeeding May: and the Election or appointment shall be wholly vested in the suffrages personally given, of all the aforesaid Masters, Heads or Presidents; and the majority of votes shall decide the Election; not less than ten votes shall constitute this mode of Election. And upon the supposition that there is no agreement as to the selection of two Candidates, but warm disputation, such selection shall be referred to a majority of all the Heads, Masters or Presidents, due regard to be ever paid to the virtuous conversation and abilities of each Candidate; as to the latter, an examination, if required, to be passed by each Candidate before the Stewards, or their Deputy, both antecedently to the nomination, and to the Election.

A second vote allowed in certain cases to the Master of Trinity College.

To bestow on the Master of Trinity an additional influence, he shall, if he pleases, defer his vote to the last, and if the numbers are even with his vote, his vote shall carry the Election, as if he had two votes, and could use

[1] Either appellation agreeable to me.

them both in favour of one person. If required by two of the three Stewards, any Candidate shall take and subscribe to the Oath hereafter drawn up, on or before the twentieth of January: but I make it an indispensable condition, and no matter of option, that the Candidate or Candidates shall (each) take and subscribe to the oath afore mentioned in the presence of at least ten of the Heads, Masters, or Presidents in the morning of the Election: the words and all the words of such Oath shall be spoken articulately and audibly, then signed and then attested by each of the aforesaid ten Heads, Masters or Presidents. If such Oath be not thus formally taken, subscribed, attested, the Election shall not take place, at least shall be void, shall not entitle the person elected to a farthing of the salary.

Candidates must take the prescribed oath.

The Professor shall give or read, and not out of Term time, nor oftener than thrice in one week, fifty Lectures, on fixed days, and at fixed hours, so that the omission of a Lecture in one part of the day shall not be atoned for by a Lecture in another part of the same day, nor the omission of a Lecture on one day of the week be atoned for by a Lecture on some other day of the same week; but these omissions shall be atoned for at the end of the whole Course of Lectures, and the Lectures be then also subject to the above regulation of being delivered within Term time, and of not exceeding three in a week. I make it essential, that to constitute a Lecture there shall be at least six pupils or auditors, and that there be not a less time than one full hour employed in the discharge of each Lecture; for the omission of every Lecture under 50 and above 45, there shall be a deduction of one pound from the said salary of £105; for the omission of every Lecture above 40 and under 45, there shall be a deduction of two pounds; if the Lectures be under 40 and above 35, the salary shall be diminished one half (*i.e.* it shall be only £52. 10*s.* instead of £105) in every year which has this deficiency: if the Lectures amount not to 35, all salary for that year shall cease. The actual illness or real indisposition of the Professor, if it be certified under his hand, or the hand of some of the Medical Faculty attending him, unto two of the three Stewards, shall excuse or annul the deduction of one pound as above named and explained, and the deduction of two pounds as above named and explained, provided always that the Professor appoints a Deputy, and such Deputy be approved by two of the three Stewards, the Master of Trinity to be one of the two so consulted: and the appointment of such Deputy shall do more than make up for the omitted Lectures: under 50 and above 40, it shall atone for the omission of all above 35; so that the salary shall not be diminished unto £52. 10*s.* as before named and explained; thus the Deputy may read 15 Lectures, provided always that sickness is the Professor's true reason for appointing such Deputy: the Deputy to be subject to the same restrictions as the Professor, with regard to the time of reading his Lectures, and everything else relating to them. If the Professor voluntarily relinquishes his office in any

Fifty lectures in each term.

Rules for these.

Six pupils at least to be present.

Omission of lectures to curtail salary.

Appointment of a deputy.

part of the first year after election or re-election, he shall forfeit (although he may have gone through the whole Course of Lectures) the whole year's salary; if in the second year, his salary shall from £105 be reduced to eighty-four pounds; if in the third year, his salary shall be reduced from £105 unto ninety-four pounds and ten shillings: equally subject too in both these cases to all the terms and covenants relating to this Trust or Institution.

Who may be Professor.

The Professor may have been educated at either of our English Universities; may be Lay or Clerical, but he shall not be elected into the office under his 30th year, nor re-elected after his 60th. He shall be obnoxious to dispossession at any time by a majority of the Heads, Masters, or Presidents of the respective Colleges and Halls in this University of Cambridge: but then the objections or objection to him shall be testified under the hand of each of such majority. The Master of Trinity shall have the same privilege here, as given him at the Election. Of the pupils or auditors attending these Lectures, or any of them, no gratuity whatever shall be accepted by the Professor, or to his advantage in any respect. The receiving of any money, gratuity, or compliment, shall if proved upon oath before the Trustees, or two of the three Stewards, within four Kalendar months after the trespass, invalidate entirely the Professor's claim for that year for a whole year to any salary whatever, (unless in instances of ampler fortune than usual, and these instances or exceptions have been submitted to all the three Stewards, and have received the sanction of all three). The persons first admitted, received and numbered as pupils, shall be those intended for Orders: I say only first admitted, for I would not wish any exclusion. A second proof of corruption in office shall not only cancel, as the first, all claim to one year's salary, but shall vacate the Professorship, a new Election shall ensue, and the late Professor be ever afterwards ineligible. No pupil or auditor shall be admitted into the Lecture Room unless he be provided with the Old and New Testament, and with Pearson on the Creed; if any one, not thus provided, be admitted, the Professor shall forfeit to the owner of the heretofore mentioned estate, out of his salary, 21 shillings for every such person so received.

No fee from pupils.

Penalties for taking money.

Qualifications of pupils.

Lectures on the Creed.

I make it essential to this Institution, that the Professor reads, or causes to be read during the Course of Lectures, the following articles in the said Exposition of the Creed: viz. The whole article relating to our Blessed Saviour, beginning with—"And in Jesus Christ his only Son, our Lord,"—and ending with—"The Quick and the Dead;" the article relating to the Holy Ghost,—"I believe in the Holy Ghost," and the article—"The Resurrection of the Body, and the Life everlasting."

On the Bible.

At other times, it is my express meaning that the Professor shall make the Bible, particularly the Prophecies and the Evangelical History, the chief source and subject of his Lectures; and that he points out and enlarges upon the various beauties of the sacred composition, (for

infinite beauties there are,) paralleling them with admired passages in profane authors: that he shews the necessity of Revelation, and yet at the same time that it enjoins no practice, lays no restraint that is not entirely consonant with right reason.

Professor to hold office for 5 years.

No Professor shall be allowed to continue in his office, without a fresh Election, for more than five successive years. The Oath hereinafter inserted shall be as necessary to the validity of a re-election as of the first Election. The Stewards are to have power to reject any Lecture Room which they shall judge incommodious. The time which I appoint for the payment of the salary is the 24th day of every June (supposing the conditions necessary to claim it are fulfilled), that June excepted which shall succeed the May in which the first Election under this Institution shall take place. Before the owner of this Estate shall be compellable to pay the Annuity, a state of the account, that is, how many omissions there have been in the number of Lectures, whether there has been a Deputy, in short, how far the conditions have been discharged, such a state of facts shall be delivered, if required, to the Trustees of this Annuity or the owner of the Estate, his or her Agent, under the hand of the Professor—in these words: *I assert that the above account of my proceedings in my Professorship is most truly and fairly stated:* but whether demanded or not, the Professor shall, before the 20th of May in every year, send such a state of his proceedings, so worded and subscribed, to each of the three Stewards; to one of whom, and not to the Professor himself, shall the Annuity be paid: and the receipt taken shall run in the names of all the three Stewards, shall be subscribed by all three (when it happens otherwise—from some necessity —the reason of the omission of such name shall be assigned), and shall close with these words: *For the use of the Professor under this grant: of all the conditions of which we are to the best of our ability faithful Guardians.*

Restrictions on payment of salary.

Oath to be taken by candidates for the Professorship.

As I profess to believe that the Godhead or the Divine and one only independent Essence, comprehendeth three persons, the Father, and the Son, or "the Word, who was made Flesh, and dwelled amongst us," and the Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit—so I swear that I will not knowingly and designedly, if I shall be elected into that trust to which this Oath is made preparatory, either inculcate or countenance in my discharge of the said Trust any doctrines contrary to my present sense of the Profession which I have now thus publicly made of my Religious Belief. Amen. So help me God.

A second form of the oath.

As I profess to believe in one God the Father Almighty, and in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only-begotten Son of God, God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, and in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life, proceeding from the Father and the Son, and together with them worshipped and glorified, so I swear that I will not knowingly and designedly, if I shall be elected into that trust to which this Oath is made preparatory, either inculcate or countenance, in my discharge of the said

trust, any doctrines contrary to the Profession which I have now thus publicly made of my belief in the "Holy, Blessed, and Glorious Trinity, three Persons and one God." Amen. So help me God.

[b. *The English Essay.*]

Rules for the English Essay.

The second part or parcel of the Annuity relates to a premium for the encouragement of application in the Students of this University of Cambridge. I allot Twelve Pounds out of the Annuity of £120, as a reward for the best Prose English Essay, on some such subjects as the following: The great advantages of Revelation—(shewing amongst other proofs, the insufficiency of human reason, by the preposterous opinions of those nations "who have not yet learned Christ")—The goodness of our Father to give his only-begotten Son for us—The necessity of a Redeemer, with the sufficiency of his merits, and the insufficiency of our own—His perfect example and amiable character—The astonishing and most gracious reward of Eternity—no reason to expect such a reward, if we continue in the practice of any one known sin, however scrupulously exact we have been in performing all our duties, any single one only excepted—The necessity of the co-operation of the Holy Spirit with our endeavours after righteousness, the pleasing contemplation of a continual Comforter—The literary beauties of the Scriptures, &c. &c.

Gold medal.

Two Three pound twelves, or £7. 4*s.* of the aforesaid sum of Twelve pounds, shall be expended upon a gold medal, one side of which shall represent the New Testament, and the Cross with this Inscription around it, *The wisdom of God unto salvation;* the reverse shall represent —in as few figures as possible, in order that they may be more distinct —the Resurrection, with this Inscription upon it *Death is swallowed up in victory;* upon the edge (where the milling in our current coin is impressed) shall be these words *The Norrisian Prize*[1], and if there be room, the name of the successful candidate, and the date of the year. I would have the medal executed in a very masterly manner.

How the prize is to be adjudged.

And I leave the adjudication of superior merit in the Essays to the opinion of the three Stewards; and if they are not agreed, to a majority, when the Professor under this Institution, and the Hebrew and Greek Professors, have been first called in.

Books.

The residue of the Twelve pounds, viz. Four pounds and sixteen shillings, is to be disposed of in books; amongst which I make it essential that there be the following: a Bible, or the Old and New Testament—Sherlock's (Bishop of London) Discourses, vols. 4—Leland's View of Deistical Writers, last edition—Pearson on the Creed:—(but if the Bible and Pearson be already had, there is no occasion for duplicates).

[1] Or, *The Revelation Prize*, accordingly as the Professor's appellation shall be settled.

Employment of surplus.

The surplus after this purchase shall be expended in such books as the Professor shall choose: upon the inside of the left-hand cover (as the book is opened) of each book shall be pasted a copper-plate impression of one of the sides of the medal.

Who may be candidates for the Prize.

The qualifications of the Candidates, for the first three years after the commencement of this Institution, shall be only these: Their age not to exceed 30, nor to be under 20—to be, or to have been students of this University: after the first 3 years, there shall ever henceforward be essential this additional qualification, namely, attendance at these Lectures for 20 times in the course of one year; and moreover, this attendance is to be signified to the Stewards under the Professor's hand.

Subject of Prize.

When to be announced,

The Professor shall propound each year's Thesis, and he shall cause it to be published in one of the most public London papers, and such publication shall be always within the first ten days of every November: the Essays to be sealed up as customarily in other probationary exercises, and sent to one of the three Stewards, on or before the tenth day preceding the Sunday in every Passion-week, and on the Thursday morning preceding every Good Friday shall the successful Candidate know the Adjudication, and shall within fourteen days receive the medal and the books. Provided always, that at the time of receiving them he gives a promissory note for the payment of Twelve pounds to the Trustees, or owner of the Estate whence arises the Annuity, in case he does not cause such Essay so rewarded to be publicly printed and published within two calendar months. Any opinion advanced in such Essay, contrary to the National Church's Articles, with respect to our Saviour's Divinity, and the personality of the Holy Spirit, shall as utterly disqualify a Candidate from receiving the reward, as the absurdity and weakness of the composition itself; and whether such Essay does advance such opinion or opinions, is hereby left to the decision of them who are constituted Judges of the merit of the Essays. The payment of the aforesaid portion of Twelve pounds out of the Hundred and twenty pounds, is to be made at the same time with the payment to the Professor, and unto the same receivers, who are to give a distinct receipt for the same. The medal and books are annually to be ordered by the Stewards, and whatever expence may arise from the publication of the Thesis in the London paper, and from the copper-plate impressions, is to be defrayed out of the £4. 16*s.* allowed for books.

and when adjudicated.

Essay to be printed and published within one year under penalty.

[c. *The Annual Sermon.*]

Annual Sermon in University Church.

The third division compriseth only the small sum of two guineas, for an Annual Sermon in the University Church, (the subject to have always some reference to Revelation,) to be preached upon every Good Friday, unless it be a constant custom already to have a sermon in the morning of that day; (for I would have this sermon preached in a

morning;) and if such be the present custom, then this sermon shall be preached in the morning of one of these days, (whether it happen to be Sunday or not,) viz. the 14th of November, or the 1st of December, or the 10th of the same month, in every year: and a notice of seven days previously to the preaching of it shall be given in the Cambridge Newspaper, or that paper which circulates most generally in the University and Town: if the Professor under this Institution be in orders, he has his choice to preach it, and if not in orders, or chooses not to preach it, he shall have the appointment of the person. But be it always understood—That if the sermon be not publicly published in print, within four weeks from the day of preaching it, the money, viz. the two guineas, shall not be received by the Trustees or Owner of this Estate; it shall for every such year so omitted not become due. The advertisement in the paper of such sermon to be so preached shall be paid by the Professor, who (if the sermon be published) may deduct it from the two guineas. The Stewards who give the other before-mentioned receipts are also to give a receipt for this money, observing in such receipt "that the sermon has been printed and published," and when the other sums (if due) are to be paid into the hands of the already named Stewards, this sum (if due) is likewise to be paid.

Sermon to be printed and published.

[d. *Annual gift of books to prisoners in University Gaol.*]

Eighteen shillings to be spent annually in books to be given to prisoners in a University gaol.

The fourth and last particular includes only the sum of eighteen shillings (for add £105, and £12, and £2 and 2*s.* there will only want 18*s.* to complete the annuity of One hundred and twenty pounds); and this sum of eighteen shillings is by my express order to be laid out in books—The *New Testament*, and (a shilling book) the *Great Importance of a Religious Life:* which books are annually to be sent by the Professor unto one of the Proctors of the University, who is to distribute them amongst such delinquents (who can read) as shall happen from time to time to be confined or imprisoned in some gaol, spinning or workhouse, or cage, belonging to the said University of Cambridge. Before this sum of 18*s.* shall become due from the Trustees, or Owner of the Estate, whence the Annuity arises, an account under the Proctor's hand, *That such books (to the amount aforesaid) have been distributed*, shall be transmitted to one of the Stewards already named, who shall produce the same when the receipts for the other sums are delivered; at which time this sum (if due) shall be likewise paid.

If this Institution do not take place, from any non-conformity in the University, within twenty-four months from the day of my decease, it shall not afterwards: but the whole Annuity of £120 shall lapse, and be ever afterwards irrecoverable.

All written with my own hand and bearing date, Bristol, September 22nd, 1768.

(Containing twenty pages.) JOHN NORRIS.

This is the Paper or Book to which my Will (bearing date, June 26th: 1770) *refers.*

Oh my sister! (or whoever shall succeed me) should there be any legal defect in this Institution, avail not yourself of it, but fulfil my meaning: depend upon it, you will never be happy (for who bestows happiness?) if you do not act in this instance agreeably to my intention.

This is the Paper, or Book, to which my Will (bearing date, June 26th, 1770) *refers.*

I remember that at the end of the extract from Porteus's sermon, (which extract I have cited) the Reviewers, those pious Annotators, make some such reflection as this: "We hope that if ever such an Institution does take place, it will be grounded upon a freedom of enquiry." What the end of this freedom of enquiry is, the Infidelity of the age loudly and clearly explains. A freedom of enquiry is indeed recommended to us, but it is an unprejudiced freedom of enquiry; and in what heart—in this æra of intellectual pride—shall we find no previous bias? The folly and arrogance is, that the modern free-thinker imagines there can have been no freedom of enquiry where the result of it corresponds not with its own creed: as if the man whose enquiry led him to the same opinions with those of Burnet of the Charter-house, Pearson, Addison, Nelson, Sherlock, must be more narrowminded, more fettered than he who coincides with Clarke, Clogher, and the liberal translator of the New Testament, &c. &c. But why should I seem to wish to apologize for restrictions which I judge proper to be put upon an Institution that is wholly my own? There can be but one system of Divinity, according to the truth; and this true system is I think contained in one of the petitions of the Church of England—"O holy, blessed and glorious Trinity, three persons and one God," &c.; wherefore I very naturally established this Institution upon what I esteem to be the language of Scripture. It is easily discoverable, even by Harwood's liberal Translation of the New Testament (so liberal as to preserve no Original Text) what falsehoods a Libertine Lecturer might introduce, what a wrong bias upon young minds he might permanently impress. Certain it is, that every seriously thinking man would, upon establishing such an Institution as this, require of its Professor the sanction of an oath not to inculcate principles contrary to those entertained by the Institutor. Not that I desire, nay, it is of all things opposite to my desire, that controversial topics should be debated in these Lectures: The necessity of a Revelation,—The noble precepts of morality, which it has conveyed to us,—The beauties of the Sacred Writings,—these are the things which I wish to be illustrated; only as there must unavoidably be explanations of difficult passages, and seeming contrarieties, and as there will too be sometimes curious questions asked, I would warily guard against

notions derogatory from Him who made us, and from Him also, who if this Institution be a righteous one, has influenced me to establish it—notions derogatory from the Son, and the Holy Ghost, both of whom live and reign (in what manner 'tis most true we know not,) with the Father, as one Lord God, to an eternity of ages. Hallelujah!

One word more—I apprehend that none of our Universities, however so disposed, *could* permit the establishment of an Institution (of this nature) contrary to the Articles of the Protestant National Church. What objection then can Cambridge in propriety have to my prescribed Oath? The reason why I particularized the oath is obvious—That he who should take it might know its compass: for a general oath, such as would have enforced an unspecified conformity to the Articles of our Church, would have been, I think, abundantly too comprehensive. Infallibility belongs to no earthly communion; there are some of the 39 Articles (as much as I at this juncture recollect of them,) which, if true, would abate my love towards Him who I am now convinced is the only proper object of it.

If this Institution takes place, I would wish that the three Stewards should be presented with Ten guineas each, and that the same sum should be given to each of the Trustees, over and above what may be left to them by my will.

J. N.[1]

C. *Extract from Will and Codicil of Benedict Chapman, D.D., dated respectively October* 8, 1846, *and August* 16, 1852.

The Will. From a high sense of gratitude for the great advantages I have derived from having been educated at the University of Cambridge, I leave and bequeath unto the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of that University five hundred pounds 3 per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, the dividends of which I direct shall be paid unto the University Chest till the legacy duty shall have been repaid to the Chest, my object of which is that the foundation for which I give it may eventually have the full interest of my benefaction; and after the Chest has been thus satisfied my Will is that the dividends as they become due should be paid to the Norrisian Professor of Divinity for the time being as an augmentation of his stipend under the same conditions as are prescribed in the original foundation.

The Codicil. And whereas I have by my said Will left and bequeathed five hundred pounds 3 per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge for the augmentation of the salary of the Norrisian Professor of Divinity in that University; now I hereby leave and bequeath unto them another five

[1] From a copy in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 19. 1.

hundred pounds 3 per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities in addition to my former bequest, and I hereby direct, as in the former case, that the legacy duty thereon may be repaid to the University Chest in the same manner as mentioned in my said Will, and that the Professor receive none of the dividends till the University Chest has been repaid what it has advanced, so that the Professor may eventually receive the full benefit of the interest of the whole legacy of one thousand pounds 3 per Cent. Reduced[1].

D. *Benefaction of Lord Wodehouse.*

The following Grace passed the Senate 13 April, 1853:

Cum Professor Norrisianus Procancellarius fuerit anno Academico 1850–1851 ideoque nequiverit Prælectiones solitas legere, et cum eâ de causâ stipendium in illum annum (videlicet £102. 10. 6.) lapsum fuerit in manus Baronis Wodehouse penes quem sunt terræ Norrisianæ, et cum Baro Wodehouse dictam summam obtulerit Academiæ quo augeantur pecuniæ nuper à Doctore Chapman in augmen stipendii Professoris Norrisiani legatæ

Placeat Vobis ut donum illud a Vobis accipiatur, gratiæque Academiæ Baroni Wodehouse a Procancellario rependantur.

7. Benefaction of John Hulse, 1790.

a. Christian Advocate.

b. Preacher or Lecturer.

c. Dissertation.

d. Scholarships at S. John's College.

John Hulse, of Elworth Hall, Cheshire, matriculated as a pensioner at S. John's College, 9 December, 1724. He became a Bachelor of Arts in 1728, but did not proceed to any of the higher degrees. He died 14 December, 1790, at the age of 82[2].

[1] From a copy of the Will and Codicil sent by Dr Chapman's executor to the Vice-Chancellor, and preserved in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 19. 13 (2).

[2] See a life of Mr Hulse prefixed to *Rationalism and Revelation* (the Hulsean Lectures for 1837) by Ri. Parkinson, B.D. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

By his Will dated 21 July, 1777,—a curious and very lengthy document—he bequeaths the whole of his property, subject to certain life-interests, the nature and duration of which are enjoined with painful minuteness, to the University of Cambridge, in trust for the purposes described below. The "trustees for the disposal of all the benefactions to the University" are to be the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity College, and the Master of S. John's College. As the Will has already been printed in full[1], it will not be necessary to reprint more than those passages which describe the intentions of the testator with regard to the University.

In the first place, certain rents are set apart

The Christian Advocate.

for and towards the maintenance and support of one such learned and ingenious person of the degree of Master of Arts or of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity, and of the age of thirty years or upwards, and then resident in the said University, as shall be by them [the trustees] or any two of them on Christmas-day, or within seven days after, thought the best qualified, and by them or any two of them successively elected for any term not exceeding five or six years, in order to prepare some proper and judicious answer or answers every year to all such new and popular or other cavils and objections against the Christian or Revealed Religion, or against the Religion of Nature, as may in the opinion of the said last-mentioned Trustees or any two of them seem best or most proper to deserve or require an answer, whether the same be ancient or modern objections, but chiefly such as are most modern, and especially such as have appeared in the English language of late years against Christianity, and which may not seem to have received a full and sufficient answer, if any such there shall be, unto the year preceding such election, as likewise to be ready to satisfy any real scruples or objections in a private way that may be brought from time to time by any fair and candid inquirer against the same, such writer to be called The Christian Advocate, and such his written answer to be in English, and only against notorious infidels, whether Atheists or Deists, not descending to any particular controversies or sects amongst Christians themselves, except some new and dangerous error either of superstition or enthusiasm, as of Popery or Methodism, either in opinion or practice shall prevail, in which case only it may be necessary for that time to write or to reason against the same, and such treatise or treatises to be every year printed,...but no person shall be ever re-elected or at any time after he has once filled the said office appointed thereto again[2].

[1] *Endowments*, ed. 1876, pp. 262—310.

[2] Ibid. p. 273.

Secondly, he appoints a Preacher, whose duties are thus described:

The Preacher or Lecturer.

And first it was always my humble and earnest desire and intention that the following donation and devise should be founded as much as possible on the plan of that profoundly learned and successful inquirer into nature and most religious adorer of nature's God, I mean the truly great and good (as well as honorable) Robert Boyle, Esquire, who has added so much lustre and done equal service both by his learning and his life to his native country and to human nature and to the cause of Christianity and truth, to the promoting in some degree a design so worthy of every reasonable creature.

[Certain rents are to be paid] to such learned and ingenious clergyman in the said University of the degree of Master of Arts, and under the age of forty years as shall be duly chosen or elected on Christmas Day, or within seven days after, by the Vice-Chancellor there for the time being, and by the Master or Head of Trinity College and the Master of Saint John's College, or by any two of them, in order to preach twenty sermons in the whole year, that is to say, ten sermons in the following spring in Saint Mary's Great Church in Cambridge, namely, one sermon either on the Friday morning or else on Sunday afternoon in every week during the months of April and May and the two first weeks of June, and likewise ten sermons in the same church in the following Autumn, either on the Friday morning or else on Sunday afternoon in every week during the months of September and October and during the two first weeks in November, the subject of which discourses shall be as followeth, that is to say, the subject of five sermons in the Spring and likewise of five sermons in the Autumn shall be to shew the evidence for Revealed Religion, and to demonstrate in the most convincing and persuasive manner the Truth and Excellence of Christianity, so as to include not only the prophecies and miracles, general and particular, but also any other proper and useful arguments, whether the same be direct or collateral proofs of the Christian religion, which he may think fittest to discourse upon, either in general or particular, especially the collateral arguments, or else any particular article or branch thereof, and chiefly against notorious infidels, whether atheists or deists, not descending to any particular sects or controversies (so much to be lamented) amongst Christians themselves, except some new or dangerous error either of superstition or enthusiasm, as of Popery or Methodism or the like, either in opinion or practice shall prevail, in which case only it may be necessary for that time to write and preach against the same. Nevertheless the preacher of the ten sermons last mentioned to shew the Truth and Excellence of Revealed Religion and the Evidence of Christianity may at his own discretion preach either more or fewer than ten sermons on this great argument only, provided he shall in consequence thereof lessen or increase the

number of the other ten remaining sermons which are hereinafter directed to be on the more obscure parts of Holy Scripture in a due proportion, so as that he shall every year preach twenty sermons on these subjects in the whole. And as to the ten sermons that remain, of which five are to be preached in the Spring and five in the Autumn as before mentioned, the lecturer or preacher shall take for his subject some of the more difficult texts or obscure parts of the Holy Scriptures, such I mean as may appear to be more generally useful or necessary to be explained, and which may best admit of such a comment or explanation without presuming to pry too far into the profound secrets or awful mysteries of the Almighty. And in all the said twenty sermons such practical observations shall be made and such useful conclusions added as may best instruct and edify mankind, the said twenty sermons to be every year printed and a new preacher to be every year elected (except in the case of the extraordinary merit of the preacher) when it may sometimes be thought proper to continue the same person for five, at the most for six years together, but no longer term, nor shall he ever afterwards be again elected to the same duty[1].

Sermons to be printed.

The preacher not to be reelected as a general rule.

The Dissertation or Prize.

Thirdly, he appoints the following rules for a Dissertation or Prize. The prizeman is described as

such other learned and ingenious person in the said University under the degree of Master of Arts, as shall compose for that year the best dissertation in the English language on the evidence in general or on the prophecies or miracles in particular, or any other particular argument, whether the same be direct or collateral proofs of the Christian Religion, in order to evince its truth and excellence, the subject of which dissertation shall be given out by the Vice-Chancellor and the said two Masters my trustees above mentioned, or by some of them, on New Year's Day annually, and such dissertation as shall be by them or any two of them on Christmas Day annually the best approved, to be also printed and the expence defrayed out of the author's income under this my Will, and the remainder given to him on Saint John the Evangelist's Day following; and he who shall be so rewarded shall not be admitted at any future time as a candidate again in the same way, though he may be elected to the other offices afterwards, to the intent that others may be invited and encouraged to write on so sacred and sublime a subject[2].

Fourthly, he founds three scholarships in S. John's College, Cambridge. The scholars

Scholarships.

shall be undergraduates in Saint John's College aforesaid, and shall be born in the County Palatine of Chester, such scholars to be elected by the Master and a majority of the Senior Fellows of the said College

[1] *Endowments*, ut supra, p. 280. [2] Ibid. p. 281.

on Christmas Day or in the first seven days after, and may be distinguished as usual by the name of Hulse's Scholars, and to wear a cloth gown with long and open sleeves hanging down like those of Bachelors[1].

In 1791 (10 May) a Syndicate was appointed to confer with Mr Hulse's executors, the Will being a document, as the preamble to the Grace sets forth, *quod ad exitum commode perduci nequeat*; and in November of the same year (Grace, 1 November) it was directed that probate of the Will should be obtained, the cost of doing so being charged to the Chest[2]. The first Christian Advocate was appointed in 1803, and the first lecturer in 1819.

In 1830 (21 December) the Court of Chancery reduced the number of lectures to eight, and ordered that the time limited for printing the said lectures be enlarged to one year[3].

In 1860 the office of Christian Advocate was converted into a Professorship of Theology, the duties of the lecturer and the conditions of the Prize were modified[4], and subsequently, by Statute B, the management of the estates was vested in the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University[5].

8. Portrait, Prize and Scholarship in memory of Richard Porson.

1816, 1848.

In 1792, when the Fellowship at Trinity College held by Richard Porson expired, a subscription was set on foot with the view of purchasing an annuity for him. The sum collected is said to have amounted to nearly £2000. The annuity was not purchased, because Porson declined to accept the munificence of his friends, except on the condition that he should receive the interest only during his life, and that the

[1] *Endowments*, ut supra, p. 274. [2] Grace Book A, pp. 257, 266.

[3] The decree of the Court is printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 310.

[4] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, pp. 88—90, 106. *Ordinances*, 1901, p. 581.

[5] *Statutes*, ut supra, p. 62.

principal should be returned to the subscribers at his death. The money was therefore vested in trustees for this purpose.

After his death, 25 September, 1808, the subscribers decided that the money should not be returned to them, but that it should be applied to such purposes as the surviving trustees should choose. These purposes were: (1) Engraving the portrait of Porson by Hoppner; (2) Foundation of the Porson Prize; (3) a Monument in Trinity College Chapel; (4) other expenses not specified.

The residue of the fund remained in the hands of Charles Burney or of his son Charles Parr Burney (who allowed interest on it at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum), with the view of its accumulating to a sum sufficient to endow a scholarship, until the death of the other trustee the Rev. John Cleaver Banks, when a deed (printed below, III) was drawn up conveying to the University the sum to which this residue had accumulated. A Grace authorising this deed to be sealed passed the Senate, 12 May, 1848.

In 1858 new Statutes for both Prize and Scholarship were approved by the Queen in Council; and in 1892 (8 December) the Senate approved a report of the Council of the Senate, dated 31 October, which proposed to limit the annual stipend of a Porson scholar to £60, and to make application to the Court of Chancery "for power to apply the accumulations of the surplus income of the fund to the foundation of a second Porson scholarship, so soon as the fund is so large as to produce an income of thirty pounds a year at least in addition to the income of the existing scholarship[1]."

I. *Engraving of Porson's Portrait.*

The portrait of Porson, by Hoppner, now in the University Library, was engraved by William Sharp. The plate was given to the University in 1869, under the circumstances explained in the following letters[2].

[1] *Cambridge University Reporter*, 1892–93, p. 133. For the Grace see p. 299.

[2] Registry of the University, *Prizes*, 48, 2, 3.

1. *Rev. Charles Burney to Rev. Benj. Hall Kennedy, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek.*

WICKHAM BISHOPS RECTORY, WITHAM.
Dec. 18, 1869.

REVEREND SIR,

You will, I trust, pardon me for troubling you on the subject of this note. My grandfather was one of the original Promoters of the Fund which many years after led to the Establishment of the Porson Prize. One of the objects to which a portion of the money subscribed was applied was an Engraving of a Portrait of Porson, a Copy of which was I believe given to each Subscriber.

The Plate for this Engraving has always been in our Family, and on the death of my Father descended to me. I am anxious to find a good destination for it, and it has occurred to me that the Trustees of the Porson Prize, of which you are, I believe, *ex officio* one, might like to possess it, and that an Impression might be presented to every successful Competitor for the Prize. I shall be most happy to fall in with any arrangement which you and your Brother Trustees may deem best, as I feel that the Plate might be in better hands than mine.

Believe me always, Reverend Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES BURNEY.

2. *Professor Kennedy to the Vice-Chancellor.*

THE COLLEGE, ELY.
December 22, 1869.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I presume that I ought to place in your hands the enclosed letter, and I have so informed the writer, returning thanks to him for his kind offer.

I am not aware who are the official persons on whom it will devolve to consider the proposal.

Believe me, dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

Yours very faithfully,

B. H. KENNEDY.

3. *Minute of the Council of the Senate,* 31 *January,* 1870.

Mr Burney had written to Dr Kennedy to say that he possessed the Plate from which the engravings of Porson were taken, and that he wished to give it to the Trustees in order, if they should think fit, that a number of impressions should be struck off and one given annually to each successful competitor for the Porson Prize.

As the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars were really the Trustees, the Council thought that the Plate might be accepted and kept in the Registrary's Office[1], with a view to its being used in the manner suggested by Mr Burney.

II. *The Prize.*

The following indenture was read to the Senate, and ordered to be sealed, 28 May, 1816[2]; but no regulations were drawn up until 1898, when a Report of the Council, dated 23 May, containing those at present in force, was confirmed by the Senate (9 June)[3].

27 Nov. 1816. This Indenture made the twenty-seventh day of November in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Third... and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen

Between the Reverend Charles Burney Doctor in Divinity Rector of Saint Paul Deptford in the County of Kent and the Reverend John Cleaver Banks of Kensington in the County of Middlesex, Master of Arts, of the one part; and the Chancellor Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part

Origin of the fund. Whereas in the life-time of the late learned Richard Porson, Master of Arts, Professor of Greek in the said University of Cambridge, divers individuals, desirous of doing honour to his attainments, raised by subscription among themselves a sum of money, which was intended to be wholly applied for his benefit, and the management and application thereof were committed to several trustees, of whom the said Charles Burney and John Cleaver Banks are now the only survivors

After Porson's death the trustees to dispose of the fund. And whereas it happened that the interest only of the said fund was received by the said Richard Porson during his life; and, the principal being and remaining undisposed of at his death, it was agreed and determined by the original subscribers, assembled by public

[1] It is now (1903) in the Registry.

[2] It is probable that a draft only of the deed was read on this occasion; for, as seen below, the deed, as engrossed, is dated 27 November; and the "Sealing Book" shews that the University Seal was not affixed until 10 February, 1817.

[3] *Ordinances,* ed. 1901, p. 582.

advertisement, that the same should be applied to such purposes as the Trustees themselves should chuse

And whereas in pursuance of this determination, after various dispositions of parts of the said fund, the said Charles Burney and John Cleaver Banks lately proposed to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars to transfer into their names in the public funds so much capital stock as would produce the yearly sum of twenty pounds to be applied yearly in the purchase of one or more Greek Book or Books which should be given as an annual prize to be called the Porson University Prize according to the adjudication of the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being or his lawful deputy and such other Examiners as hereinafter mentioned for the best Translation in Greek verse written by an undergraduate of the said University of such passages and in such Metres as hereinafter mentioned

Annual Prize worth £20 to be founded for best translation into Greek verse.

And the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars having agreed to accept such capital stock upon trust to apply the same to the purpose proposed, the said Charles Burney and John Cleaver Banks have on the day of the date of these presents transferred into the names of the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars the capital sum of four hundred pounds Navy five pounds per cent. Annuities, and the same is now standing in their names in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England as they the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars do hereby acknowledge.

A capital sum of £400 transferred for this purpose to University.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in further execution of the purpose aforesaid It is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars and their successors shall stand and be possessed of and interested in the said capital sum of four hundred pounds Navy five pounds per cent. Annuities and of the dividends, interest and yearly produce of the same

Upon trust that the said dividends, interest and yearly produce shall be for ever yearly and every year laid out and expended in the purchase of one or more Greek book or books to be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being or his lawful deputy, which book or books shall yearly, at the Commencement, be given as a prize for Greek verses by the name of *The Porson University Prize*, according to the rules and regulations hereinafter contained and set forth, that is to say,

The interest of this sum to be laid out in buying books as a prize.

The Verses shall be a translation of a passage or passages in some play of Shakespeare or of Ben Jonson or of Massinger or of Beaumont and Fletcher, selected by the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, and announced or published a reasonable time before the Commencement.

What authors may be translated.

The Metre of the Translation, if the selection be from a Tragedy, shall be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum* or *Tragicum Trochaicum Tetrametrum Catalecticum.* If the selection be from a Comedy, the Metre of the Translation shall be *Comicum Iambicum*

Metres to be used.

Trimetrum Acatalecticum or *Comicum Trochaicum Tetrametrum Catalecticum* or *Comicum Anapæsticum Tetrametrum Catalecticum.*

Who may be candidates.

All Undergraduates in the University may be candidates, but they must send their Translations distinctly written and accentuated, and accompanied by literal Versions of the Greek in Latin prose to the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, on or before the day appointed by him or his deputy for that purpose.

Who are to examine.

The Examiners shall be the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy with the Provost of King's College, the Masters of Trinity College, St John's College, Christ's College and Caius College, the Public Orator and the Greek Professor, or such of them as can attend; and the prize shall be given to the author of the translation which the Examiners or a majority of them shall adjudge the best (and the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy shall have a casting vote if necessary), on condition that such prize translation be printed, and copies given to the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of Houses, by the successful candidate previous to the Commencement, and that the same be recited by the author in the Senate-House at the Commencement. The plans adopted in the case of Sir William Browne's Prizes shall be followed as far as relates to ascertaining the author of the prize translation, without disclosure of the names of the other candidates. The prize translation shall be transcribed into a folio book to be kept by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and not to go out of his custody except annually, for the purpose of receiving transcripts of prize verses, or of being produced in the Senate-House.

The prize translation must be printed and recited in the Senate House.

To be transcribed into a folio book kept by the Vice-Chancellor.

What is to be done when no prize is adjudged.

If in any year no worthy candidate shall appear, the book or books provided for that year shall be reserved, and given to the candidate whose translation shall be adjudged by the Examiners to be the second best, or next in merit to the prize translation, and worthy to be rewarded, in the next subsequent year; and so from time to time the book or books provided for any year, and not given in that year as a prize, shall be reserved till the Examiners shall adjudge the same to be given, in some subsequent year, to a candidate whose translation shall be the second best or third best to the prize translation, but worthy to be rewarded, and then shall be disposed of accordingly; provided that every candidate, whose translation is second best or third best, to whom such reward shall be adjudged, shall be subject to the like condition of printing at his expense and distributing and reciting his translation as the author of the prize translation; and every such second best or third best translation shall be transcribed into the same book as the prize translation of the year in which it shall be produced.

Seal affixed.

In witness whereof the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed, and the said Charles Burney and John Cleaver Banks have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Memorandum.—If in any year the whole sum of twenty pounds shall not happen to be expended in the prize book or books, the surplus shall be given to the same candidate as shall obtain the book or books as a prize or reward for his translation[1].

If the prize cost less than £20 the surplus to be given to the prizeman.

III. *The Scholarship.*

27 Jan. 1848.

This Indenture, made the twenty-seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight between John Chapman of No. 2, Leadenhall Street in the City of London, Esq. and Samuel Metcalfe Latham, of Dover in the County of Kent, Esq. executors of the Reverend John Cleaver Banks late of Dover aforesaid, clerk, but now deceased, of the first part; the Venerable Charles Parr Burney, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of Colchester, the sole administrator of the goods and chattels rights and credits of the Reverend Charles Burney Doctor in Divinity Rector of Saint Pauls Deptford in the County of Kent deceased of the second part; and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the third part.

Origin of the fund.

Whereas in the lifetime of the late learned Richard Porson, Master of Arts, Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, divers individuals, desirous of doing honour to his attainments, raised by subscription among themselves a sum of money, which was intended to be wholly applied for his benefit, and the application thereof was committed to several trustees, of whom the Reverend Charles Burney Doctor in Divinity and the said Reverend John Cleaver Banks both now deceased were the two survivors;

After Porson's death the trustees to dispose of the fund.

And whereas it happened that the interest only of the said fund was received by the said Richard Porson during his life; and the principal being undisposed of at his death, it was determined by the original subscribers, assembled by public advertisement, that the same should be applied to such purposes as the then trustees themselves should choose;

Print from Hoppner's portrait has been engraved.

And whereas in pursuance of such determination after disposing of part of the said fund in engraving a print from the portrait of the said Richard Porson by Hoppner for distribution amongst the surviving subscribers to the said fund and for other purposes connected with the said trust the said Charles Burney and John Cleaver Banks transferred into the names of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University the sum of Four hundred pounds Navy five pounds per cent. annuities part of the said fund, upon certain trusts for establishing an annual prize to be called The Porson University Prize, to be adjudicated in the manner set forth in an indenture dated the twenty-seventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixteen and made between the said Charles Burney and John Cleaver Banks of the one part and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the other part;

The Porson University Prize has been endowed.

[1] Registry of the University, Box G. 16.

And whereas the residue of the said fund remained in the hands of the said Charles Burney;

Monument in Trin. Coll. Chapel has been erected.

And whereas other parts of the said fund so remaining in the hands of the said Charles Burney were afterwards applied with the concurrence of the said John Cleaver Banks to erecting a Monument in the Chapel of Trinity College Cambridge to the memory of the said Professor Richard Porson and in the payment of other expenses connected therewith;

A scholarship intended.

And whereas it was always the intention of the said trustees that the residue of the said fund should, when and so soon as the same should accumulate to a sum sufficient for that purpose, be applied in founding a scholarship in the said University, to be called *The Porson Scholarship*;

And whereas on the decease of the said Charles Burney the said John Cleaver Banks became sole trustee of the said fund but he permitted the residue thereof which remained in the hands of the said Charles Burney at the time of his decease to be retained by the said Charles Parr Burney as such administrator as aforesaid;

Amount of residue of trust-fund.

And whereas since the erection of the said monument the said Charles Parr Burney hath at the request of the said John Cleaver Banks from time to time expended various sums on account of the said trust whereby the same hath ultimately become reduced to the sum of six hundred and seventy-one pounds two shillings and eight pence;

Present amount of fund with interest.

And whereas the said Charles Parr Burney hath voluntarily allowed interest from time to time on the balances of the said trust fund remaining in his hands at and after the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum; And whereas the residue of the said fund with the interest so as aforesaid allowed by the said Charles Parr Burney now amounts to the sum of One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four pounds four shillings and seven pence and no more; And whereas after deducting from the said sum of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four pounds four shillings and seven pence the sum of thirty-one pounds six shillings and three pence for the expenses of preparing and executing these presents and for other necessary expenses incident thereto there remains the sum of One thousand seven hundred and thirty-two pounds eighteen shillings and four pence applicable for the purpose of founding the said Scholarship;

Residue and interest of fund has now been invested in

And whereas the said John Cleaver Banks departed this life on the second day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five having by his last will and testament in writing appointed his nephew the said John Chapman and his friend the said Samuel Metcalfe Latham executors thereof who afterwards duly proved the same will in the prerogative court of Canterbury; And whereas the said John Cleaver Banks as such surviving trustee of the said fund being desirous of carrying into effect the intention of himself and his

late co-trustee the said Charles Burney did prior to his decease determine to cause the residue of the said trust fund and the interest thereon to be invested in the purchase of three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities (in the same manner as the hereinbefore mentioned sum of four hundred pounds Navy five pound per cent. annuities were invested) in the names of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England and that a declaration of the trusts of the said fund should be executed by all the proper parties in the manner hereinafter expressed but such last mentioned intention not having been carried into effect in the lifetime of the said John Cleaver Banks the said John Chapman and Samuel Metcalfe Latham as his executors have requested the said Charles Parr Burney to lay out the said residue and the interest thereon in the purchase of the sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty-one pounds twelve shillings and tenpence three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities in the names of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge which the said Charles Parr Burney hath accordingly done this day.

name of Chancellor etc.

Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge shall stand and be possessed of and interested in the said sum of One thousand nine hundred and forty-one pounds twelve shillings and ten pence three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank annuities upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes following, (that is to say) upon trust to lay out and invest the dividends interest and yearly proceeds of the said Bank annuities from time to time, when and as they shall be receivable, and also of the accumulations thereof, in the purchase of the like Bank annuities, in order that the same may accumulate at compound interest for the purpose of forming a fund for establishing and founding in the said University a scholarship to be called *The Porson Scholarship*; and when and as soon as the said fund shall by accumulations or otherwise have amounted to such a sum as will produce the yearly income of sixty-five pounds, then upon trust to pay the interest dividends and annual proceeds of the said fund, or a competent part thereof at the discretion of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars unto the person who for the time being shall be elected to the Porson Scholarship hereinafter mentioned, so and in such manner as that such scholar and his successors shall receive an exhibition of not less than sixty pounds per annum; and to permit and suffer the residue or surplus of the said dividends interest and annual proceeds of the said fund and also the arrears of stipend, which may at any time accrue during the vacancy of the said scholarship, to accumulate for the general purposes of the said trust; and it is hereby further agreed and declared that, as soon as conveniently may be after the

This money to accumulate till the yearly income amounts to £65, of which £60 at least shall be paid to the Porson Scholar.

Residue to accumulate.

Scholar to be elected as soon as the income has reached £65.

expiration of six calendar months from the period at which the yearly income arising from the said fund shall have amounted to the sum of sixty-five pounds per annum, the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars shall proceed to the election of a fit and proper person, according to the regulations hereinafter contained, to hold the Porson Scholarship hereby founded; and that a fit and proper person shall in like manner be elected from time to time, when and as often as any vacancy shall occur therein; and it is hereby further agreed and declared that the election to the said scholarship shall be made in the manner hereinafter mentioned, and the same shall be held subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter contained:

Regulations for the Scholarship.

1. That any undergraduate shall be eligible to the said scholarship, who shall have been matriculated, and shall not have resided in the University more than five terms.

2. That on or before th first day of December next after the occurrence of any vacancy, public notice shall be given declaring the said vacancy and the time of examination; and that every candidate shall signify his intention of presenting himself for examination in a Latin epistle to each of the electors on or before the thirty-first day of December.

3. That the electors shall be the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's College, the Master of Trinity College, the Master of St John's College, the Master of Christ's College, the Master of Caius College, the Public Orator, and the Greek Professor.

4. That the examination shall be exclusively classical, and shall commence in the last week of January, at the same time as the examination of the candidates for the other University Scholarships.

5. That the Porson Scholar shall reside during the major part of every term, unless prevented by sickness or other cause to be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor and a majority of the other electors.

6. That the Porson Scholar shall not hold any other University Scholarship; and that he shall vacate his scholarship at the expiration of three years and a half from the Christmas-day preceding his election, so as to be entitled to seven half-yearly payments.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and seals and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge have hereunto affixed their common seal the day and year first above written[1].

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box G. 20.

9. Benefaction of Richard Sheepshanks and Anne Sheepshanks, 1859, 1863.

a. Exhibition at Trinity College.

b. The Observatory.

Richard Sheepshanks became a member of Trinity College in 1812, and graduated B.A. in 1816, M.A. in 1819. He was elected to a fellowship in 1817, which he retained till his death. He devoted himself to scientific pursuits, chiefly astronomical, among which the active promotion of the building of the Cambridge Observatory should be particularly mentioned. He died 4 May, 1855[1].

Three years afterwards, 2 December, 1858, the University was informed in a letter written to the Vice-Chancellor by Mr Airy, Astronomer Royal, that the representatives of Mr Sheepshanks proposed to offer an endowment of £10,000 stock 3 p. c. consols for the following purposes:

> For the establishment of an Astronomical Exhibition in Trinity College; for the promotion of the Science of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge; and for the rendering efficient the Cambridge Observatory for the benefit of Astronomy, or of Terrestrial Magnetism or Meteorology, or of such other sciences as usually are or may be continuously followed in an Observatory.

Mr Airy's letter was read to the Senate 9 December, 1858, when a letter of thanks, written by the Public Orator, was ordered to be sealed.

In the following year (1 February, 1859), a deed, printed below, was drawn up between the parties concerned and Miss Sheepshanks; the preamble to which sets forth that, "out of regard to the memory of her brother, and to promote the study of those Sciences to which he had specially devoted his talents," she had determined to appropriate the above sum on certain conditions.

[1] Life in *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* lii. 9.

In 1863 Mr Airy informed the Vice-Chancellor of a further gift from Miss Sheepshanks, for the exclusive benefit of the Observatory:

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, LONDON, S.E.
February 25, 1863.

SIR,

I have the honor to communicate to you, for the information of the Council and Senate of the University of Cambridge, that, on *November* 24, 1860, Miss Sheepshanks transferred to my name the sum of £2000, then in the hands of Messrs Overend, Gurney and Co., to be employed [under the approval of the Master of Trinity and myself[1]] for the benefit of the Cambridge Observatory, with special preference for its employment in the purchase of one or more large Instruments, or Classes of Instruments, if such should be required for the Observatory; and that the money has been lying from that time in Messrs Overend and Gurney's hands, with interest upon it at the rate usually allowed by bill-discounting firms, namely, 1 per cent. below the Bank Rate of Discount; and without any diminution or engagement, except that, at the request of the Vice-Chancellor and Observatory Syndicate, I undertook by letter to the Master of Trinity College, dated December 5, 1862, to defray from it the cost of a Chronographic Apparatus, at an estimated expence of £80.

It appears to me that it would now be convenient that the sum in question, with its accrual of Interest, but subject to the engagement which I have specified, should be transferred to the absolute control of the University, in Trust to be employed for the benefit of the Observatory, with special preference for its employment in the purchase of one or more large Instruments, or classes of Instruments, if such should be required for the Observatory. And I request that you will have the goodness to state in my name to the Council and Senate of the University that, in the event of the Senate expressing their willingness to accept the said monies on these terms, I am prepared at once to transfer the whole to the Vice-Chancellor or other authorized Officer of the University.

I have the honor to be, Sir, [etc.]

G. B. AIRY.

[1] These words are inserted from a letter addressed by Mr Airy to the Vice-Chancellor on the same subject, 17 February, 1863. Both letters are in the Registry, Vol. xxix. 54, 54[2].

This letter was read 12 March, 1863, when the following Grace, accepting the gift and thanking Miss Sheepshanks and Mr Airy, passed the Senate:

Quum secundum litteras modo recitatas vir eximius GEORGIUS BIDDELL AIRY, LL.D. pecunias quæ olim sibi a lectissima femina Anna Sheepshanks in usum speculæ vestræ astronomicæ expendendæ in manum tradebantur ipsi academiæ transferendas ea lege obtulerit ut secundum conditiones modo recitatas erogentur:

Placeat vobis ut illud donum a vobis sub dictis conditionibus accipiatur, deputeturque Dominus PROCANCELLARIUS qui dictas pecunias vestro nomine accipiat; atque ut gratiæ vestro nomine agantur a PROCANCELLARIO viro eximio G. B. AIRY, et rogetur idem uti gratum vestrum animum feminæ eximiæ Annæ Sheepshanks propter singularem ipsius munificentiam notum faciat.

Declaration of Trust, dated 1 *February,* 1859.

Parties to the deed.

This Indenture made the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine Between Anne Sheepshanks of London Road Reading in the County of Berks Spinster of the first part; The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the second part; The Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge of the third part; and George Biddell Airy of the Royal Observatory Greenwich Astronomer Royal of the fourth part.

Whereas the said Anne Sheepshanks out of regard for the memory of her Brother the Reverend Richard Sheepshanks late fellow of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge deceased and to promote the study of those Sciences to which her said Brother especially devoted his Talents has determined to appropriate a sum of Ten Thousand Pounds Bank Three Pounds per cent. consolidated Annuities to be held upon the trusts hereinafter declared thereof and she has accordingly transferred that sum of Stock into the names of the said Master Fellows and Scholars in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England;

£10,000 3 p. c. Consols

to be held by Trinity College on trust.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared that the said sum of Ten Thousand Pounds Bank Three Pounds per cent. consolidated Annuities and the Dividends and Annual Income thereof shall be held by the said Master Fellows and Scholars upon the following trusts that is to say:

First: As regards one sixth part of the said Ten Thousand Pounds Stock.

One sixth part of the capital not to be diminished.

First, in trust to preserve the capital of such one sixth part which Capital is not under any circumstances to be diminished.

Dividends to be applied to maintain the "Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition" in the College.

Second, In trust to apply the Dividends and Annual Income thereof to the maintenance of an Exhibition to be called the "Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition" and such Exhibition shall be given to that Undergraduate of the University of Cambridge elected by the Master and Seniors of Trinity College who shall be found upon notice of competition publicly given and examination held by them or by persons appointed by them to be best and sufficiently versed in Astronomy theoretical and practical; and the person so elected if not a Student of Trinity College shall thereupon become a Student of Trinity College; and shall retain the Exhibition for three years on condition that he shall keep by residence every University Term of that time except in so far as he may have permission of non-residence granted to him by the Master and Seniors of Trinity College.

If there be no Exhibitioner the income is to be applied to increase that of the remaining five sixths.

Third, And in trust as to any Dividends and Annual income accruing due at any time or times when from any cause whatsoever there shall not be a person holding the said Exhibition to apply the same as if the same were Income of the remaining five sixths of the said sum of Stock.

The remaining five sixths of the capital not to be diminished.

Second: As regards the remaining five sixth parts of the said Ten Thousand Pounds Stock.

First, In trust to preserve the Capital of such five sixth parts which Capital is not under any circumstances to be diminished.

The dividends to be used to promote the Science of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge; and to render the Observatory efficient.

Second, In trust to apply the Dividends and Annual income thereof to the promotion of the Science of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge and to the rendering efficient the Cambridge Observatory for the benefit of Astronomy or of Terrestrial Magnetism or Meteorology or such other Sciences as usually are or may be continuously followed in an Observatory in the manner and under the regulations following (that is to say):

No money to be spent on the Professor, or on building, or purchase of land.

There shall not be any part of the Dividends or annual Income applied directly or indirectly to the benefit of the Professor or other principal Director of the Cambridge Observatory or to the purchasing or acquiring any land or building or to the erection or enlargement of any building for residence;

On observations and calculations.

But such Dividends and Income shall be applied to all or any of the following purposes The causing to be made the best possible observations and calculations for advancing the Science of Astronomy (whether Physical Gravitational or Mensurative) the Sciences of Terrestrial Magnetism and Meteorology or any other Sciences which usually are or may be continuously followed in an Observatory;

On instruments and on the payment of Observers and Computers.

The procuring Instruments and erecting buildings proper for and appropriated to the said observations and the payment of Actual Observers and Actual Computers personally employed on the said Observations and Calculations.

The application of the dividends

Third, The Observatory Syndicate or other body (if any) appointed for the time being in this behalf by Grace of the Senate of the

University of Cambridge shall be the Managing Body to regulate the application of the Dividends and Annual Income.

to be regulated by the Observatory Syndicate.

Fourth, On some day in the month of November or December in every year the Managing Body shall through their Chairman present to the Master and Seniors of Trinity College through the Master a Statement of the several purposes for which Money will be required during the next year and of the estimated sum necessary to effect those purposes, and the Master and Seniors shall take the said Statement into their consideration and if in the judgment of the Master and Seniors the purposes specified shall be included in the purposes for which the Dividends and annual Incomes are to be applied as aforesaid but not otherwise then the Bursar of Trinity College shall pay from this fund to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being to be expended by direction of the Managing Body the total sum required or so much thereof as the Dividends and annual Income available shall amount to. And on the next application of the Managing Body an Account with proper Vouchers shall be rendered by them to the Master and Seniors of Trinity College and any unapplied balance shall be refunded by the said Vice-Chancellor to the Bursar of Trinity College for this Fund and if the Master and Seniors approve of the Account the Master of Trinity College shall attach his Signature to it which shall be conclusive evidence of such approval and a complete discharge to the Managing Body.

In each year a note of the sum required shall be sent by the chairman to the Master of Trinity College.

If the College approves the Bursar shall pay the money.

Account with vouchers to be rendered.

The unapplied balance to be repaid to College.

Account to be signed by Master.

Fifth, All unapplied Dividends and annual Income shall be invested in Bank Three Pounds per Centum Consolidated Annuities and such Bank Annuities and all the resulting Income thereof shall be applied as the dividend and annual income of the original five sixth parts of the said sum of Stock and any Bank annuities so acquired with unapplied Dividends or Annual Income may from time to time be sold and the proceeds applied accordingly.

Investment of unapplied dividends.

Third: As regards the whole of the Trust funds.

First: Once in every year on a day to be named by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being the Bursar of Trinity College shall lay before the Auditors of the Accounts of the University a Statement of Account accompanied with proper Vouchers of all their receipts and payments and investments and sales if any from the date of these presents or the last preceding account as the case may be and such statement of Account when approved and signed by the Auditors shall be a complete discharge to the Master Fellows and Scholars.

Bursar of Trinity College to lay before auditors of University an annual statement of account.

Second: The jurisdiction given to the Master and Seniors shall in reference to votes deputies and otherwise be deemed to be part of their ordinary jurisdiction, and be exercisable accordingly, and any ordinary meeting of the Master and Seniors shall subject to the express power hereinafter contained as to the said George Biddell Airy be sufficient for the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby given to the Master

No special meeting of Master and Seniors need be called.

and Seniors without any convening of the Meeting for the purposes of this Deed.

G. B. Airy to be regarded as a Senior Fellow of Trinity College for the purposes of this deed.

Third: The said George Biddell Airy shall during his life be considered for the purposes of this Deed as an additional Senior Fellow of Trinity College and shall vote accordingly, and he shall have sent to him by post addressed to his usual residence notice of each Meeting of the Master and Seniors at which anything shall be contemplated being done under these presents such notice being posted at Cambridge at least seven clear days before the Meeting and stating what is so contemplated being done.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written[1].

10. Benefaction of William Whewell, 1866.

a. Professorship.

b. Scholarships.

Dr Whewell, Master of Trinity College, by Will dated 17 December, 1863, bequeathed certain funds in trust to Trinity College for the maintenance of a Professor and Scholars in International Law.

Dr Whewell died 6 March, 1866; and in the following Michaelmas term (22 November) a Syndicate was appointed to discuss the proposal, to take legal advice, and to confer with the authorities of Trinity College. These Syndics issued a report dated 21 November, 1867, containing regulations for the Professorship and Scholarships; and in an appendix they printed an extract from Dr Whewell's Will, the Case which they had submitted to Counsel, and the Opinion furnished to them by the said Counsel. This report was confirmed by two Graces 12 December, 1867.

The Will (I.) and the Opinion (II.) are printed below.

I. *Extract from Dr Whewell's Will, dated 17 December, 1863*[2].

This is the last Will and Testament of me The Reverend William Whewell Doctor in Divinity Master of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge....

And whereas I am seized of or entitled to certain freehold ground and hereditaments situate in the town of Cambridge abutting on

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box G. 14.

[2] The omitted passages are printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, pp. 112 (1)—112 (8).

Trinity Street and All Saints' Passage on which I have erected buildings for the reception and habitation of members of Trinity College aforesaid and which buildings are accordingly now occupied by members of that College being considered and used as a court or hostel belonging to such College:

Buildings and site given to Trinity College.

And whereas I am also seized of or entitled to certain other ground buildings and premises adjoining to the firstly hereinbefore mentioned ground towards the east and forming one entire area: And it is my intention that other buildings shall be erected on the said area for the like purposes as the said buildings which I have already erected:

Now I do hereby give and devise unto the Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College aforesaid and their successors for ever... the said buildings so erected by me and the site thereof and all other the land or ground forming the area hereinbefore mentioned. And which said buildings and the site thereof together with the said area taken altogether is bounded on the west by Trinity Street on the east by Sidney Street on the north by All Saints' Passage and on the south by premises respectively belonging to the trustees of Forester's Charity and Morgan Treherne Esquire.

Buildings on the site to be used as a court or hostel for members of Trinity College.

And all buildings which may be erected or standing thereon at my decease upon trust and to the intent that the said buildings already erected and any other buildings which shall after my death be erected on the said area or any part thereof as hereinafter mentioned may be a court or hostel or courts or hostels belonging to the said College for the reception and habitation of members thereof and of such Professor and students of International Law as hereinafter mentioned on the payment of such rents for rooms or chambers therein as may be determined from time to time by the Master and Senior Fellows of the said College and generally upon the like terms (as near as may be) and under the same rules as other rooms or chambers in or belonging to the said College are assigned to students or members thereof.

Rents after payment of servants' wages, taxes, etc. to be applied to support two additional Scholars in Trinity College.

And I further direct that the clear rents to be received for such rooms or chambers and for the rooms or chambers in any other buildings to be erected as hereinafter mentioned and also for any other buildings or premises erected on or forming part of the said area and now or usually let as dwellinghouses or otherwise to persons who are not members of the said College...shall after payment of all rates taxes and other outgoings...be applied as hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) In the first place a competent part of such clear rents shall be applied from my decease for ever as and for the endowment by way of stipend of two additional Scholarships in Trinity College aforesaid to be of the same value and subject to the same rules in all respects as the Foundation Scholarships of such College.

Further buildings to be erected on the area.

And in the next place the surplus of such clear rents shall be applied in the erection at any time or times after my decease at the discretion of the Master and Senior Fellows of the said College of any

buildings on any part or parts of the hereinbefore mentioned area... and when and after such additional buildings...shall have been so erected such surplus of the said clear rents shall be applied by the said Master Fellows and Scholars for the promotion of the study of International Law in the University of Cambridge by the appropriation thereout of such annual sum as hereinafter mentioned for the endowment by way of stipend of a Professorship in the said University to be called "The Professorship of International Law" (that is to say) in case I shall not have established and endowed such a Professorship in my lifetime then the annual sum of five hundred pounds but if I shall have established such a Professorship in my lifetime and endowed the same with less than five hundred pounds a year then such an annual sum as shall make up the said endowment of five hundred pounds a year and by the appropriation of the remaining part of such surplus or if such a Professorship shall have been established and endowed with five hundred pounds a year by myself in my lifetime then the whole of such surplus for the establishment of other Scholarships in the University aforesaid to be obtained by proficiency in the subject of International Law and to be of such number and with such stipends either of one uniform amount or of different amounts and to be held for such time or times and subject to such rules and regulations as the Master and Senior Fellows of the said College shall fix being not inconsistent with the Statutes of the University....

Professor of International Law to receive £500 a year.

Scholarships in the same subject.

Electors. And I direct that the electors of the above-mentioned Professorship and Scholarships of International Law shall be the Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the University of Cambridge the Master for the time being of Trinity College aforesaid the Regius Professor for the time being in the said University of Civil Law and the Professors for the time being in the said University of Moral Philosophy of the Laws of England and of Political Economy and that the election by a majority of the above-mentioned electors shall in every case be valid and in case of an equality of votes the Master for the time being of Trinity College aforesaid shall have a double or casting vote but so nevertheless that the said Fund and the accumulations or the income thereof or any part thereof respectively may be applied at the discretion of the said Master and Senior Fellows in increasing the stipend of the Professorship and the existing Scholarships for the time being of International Law or any of them.

Subject of the Professor's lectures. And I enjoin the said Professor of International Law in his lectures and in all parts of his treatment of the subject of International Law to make it his aim to lay down such rules and to suggest such measures as may tend to diminish the evils of war and finally to extinguish war between nations.

Number of lectures. And my will is that the said Professor of International Law shall give at least twelve lectures on or in connection with that subject in every academic year commencing with Michaelmas Term and shall at

the end of every such year produce to the Master and Senior Fellows of Trinity College aforesaid a certificate signed by at least ten resident members of the said University either graduates or undergraduates or partly one and partly the other that they have each of them attended ten at least of the said lectures in the preceding year. And if the said Professor do not produce such certificate then and so often as the same shall happen the said stipend for the year at the end of which such certificate ought to have been produced arising from the said endowment shall not be paid to the said Professor but shall be reserved and appropriated by the said College to form a fund out of which and the accumulations thereof (if any) other and additional Scholarships of International Law shall be founded subject to the same regulations as the said original Scholarships. ...[1]

Certificate to be signed by those who have attended.

II. *Opinion of Counsel, dated* 12 *March*, 1867[2].

In answer to the various questions contained in this case (which for convenience we have numbered in the margin) we are of opinion as follows :

1. The Will does not contemplate the making of any regulations by Trinity College for the governance of the Professor. As regards the Scholars the power of Trinity College in defining their numbers and stipends whether uniform or not and in fixing the rules and regulations to which they are to be subject is only limited by the qualification that such rules and regulations are not to be inconsistent with the Statutes of the University. Trinity College would from time to time have the power to vary those regulations. The University on its part has the power to accept or reject the benefaction or its continuance if any regulations should be made of which it may disapprove. We cannot doubt that any regulations proposed by the University as essential to their acceptance of the benefaction would be inserted in the rules and regulations made by Trinity College but should any serious difference of opinion arise in this respect it would be advisable to make a joint application to the Court of Chancery to frame a scheme in accordance with the interests of the benefaction.

2. The University would have the same powers to make rules for the government and discipline or admonition or removal in case of misconduct or incompetence of the Professor or for the appointment of a deputy in case of illness or infirmity or for enforcing residence as it has always had in the case of Professorships subject to the qualification that such rules must not be inconsistent with the terms of the Will.

3. Such rules might be imposed by Grace of the Senate (Statuta p. 65. 19 & 20 Vic. c. 88 § 17).

[1] From a printed extract from the Will circulated by the Vice-Chancellor, 20 October, 1866. Registry, Vol. xxxix. 30, 1.

[2] Circulated by Vice-Chancellor, 26 November, 1867.

4. What persons are qualified to be the Scholars will depend upon the rules to be framed by Trinity College.

5. There is nothing in the Will to compel the Scholars to become members of Trinity College. Should any such regulation be insisted upon by the College, we think it probable that the Court of Chancery might on petition disallow such a restriction as beyond the scope of the power of regulation given to the College.

6. There is nothing in the Will to render it compulsory on the Scholars to reside in the Hostel. But as the Will would seem to give them a right to such residence we think it most desirable that the University and the College should if possible before the Benefaction is accepted endeavour to agree upon some plan agreeable to both with reference to this part of the Will.

7. The Master and Seniors of Trinity College may make regulations as to the age or standing of candidates for scholarships or for their residence in the University after election or for their proceeding to degrees or for their having previously taken a degree or as to a Scholar forfeiting his Scholarship provided no such regulation be inconsistent with any of the general laws of the University.

8. If the University objects to any such regulations it might refuse to accept the Scholarships but it could not of its own power accept the benefaction and yet reject or modify any regulations made by Trinity College not inconsistent with the Statutes of the University.

9. The University might accept the Professorship and reject the Scholarships or vice versa.

10. The Election being by the Will to be made by "a Majority of the above mentioned electors" we think that no single elector could vote twice or oftener in more than one capacity.

11. The Professorship should be established by Grace of the Senate but as to the form of the Grace and what it should include this is matter not of Law but of University practice.

12. The provisions of the Will in regard to the certificate for stipend must be complied with.

12 *March*, 1867.

JOHN ROLT.
ROUNDELL PALMER.
JOHN BAILY.
GEORGE DENMAN.

11. Benefaction of Rebecca Flower Squire, 1898.

a. Law Library.

b. Law Scholarships.

Miss Rebecca Flower Squire, who died 26 November, 1898, by Will dated 18 November, 1898, left her estate in

trust (1) for the erection of a law library, the purchase and renewal of books, and the salary of the librarian; (2) for the endowment of scholarships, exhibitions, or Professorships. The whole matter is set forth at full in the *Declaration of Trust* printed below.

As regards the library, the Law School and Library Buildings Syndicate, in their report dated 8 May, 1900[1], state that they have obtained a design from T. G. Jackson, R.A., architect, for a room which, in accordance with the wish of the Squire Trustees, "will form a distinct and self-contained part of the whole building," and that this design has been approved by the Trustees. The Senate confirmed this report 7 June, 1900, with the following additional Grace:

That the offer of the Trustees under Miss Squire's Will to defray the cost of building a Law Library and of furnishing it with internal fittings be gratefully accepted and that the Library be named the Squire Law Library.

The University was informed of that portion of the Will which relates to Scholarships by the Council of the Senate in a report dated 18 November, 1901[2], to which the *Scheme* printed below was appended (in a slightly different form). This report was confirmed 12 December, 1901, by the following Grace:

That the offer of the Trustees of the Will of the late Rebecca Flower Squire to found and endow Law Scholarships in the University of Cambridge be gratefully accepted.

Declaration of Trust.

Deed is dated 8 August, 1902.

This Indenture made the eighth day of August one thousand nine hundred and two Between Edward Chester of Number 86 Newington Butts London Solicitor and James Flower of Number 1 Angel Court Throgmorton Street in the City of London Stockbroker of the one part and The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge (hereinafter called "the University of Cambridge") of the other part

[1] *Cambridge University Reporter*, p. 848. See also the Discussion, p. 912.

[2] Ibid., pp. 221—224.

By Will dated 18 Nov. 1898 a trust is created.

Whereas Rebecca Flower Squire late of Number 127 Victoria Street Westminster Spinster deceased by her Will dated the Eighteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight devised and bequeathed all and every her estate of what nature or kind soever and wheresoever situate unto the said Edward Chester and James Flower Upon trusts therein declared and in part hereinafter set forth that is to say:

In virtue of which testator's estate is to be spent on Exhibitions, Scholarships, Professorships, for Law and Divinity and on a Law Library.

As to all the rest residue and remainder of her estate which should remain after paying and satisfying the various bequests annuities sums of money and stock therein mentioned and her debts and funeral and testamentary expenses that her Trustees should hold the same Upon trust to lay out expend apply or make over the same in such amounts and shares and in all respects in such manner and form and subject to such terms rules provisions and restrictions whatsoever as her Trustees in the sole uncontrolled discretion of her Trustees should please in founding endowing supporting and enlarging as to some in the name of her brother James William Squire and as to others in her own name at the University of Oxford as to some and at the University of Cambridge as to the rest of exhibitions scholarships and professorships for law and divinity respectively and of a law library and of the librarian thereof and in the erection of a building for the law library and in the purchase of furniture and books therefor or some one or more of the said several purposes.

Will proved 30 December 1898.

And whereas the Testatrix died on the Twenty Sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight and her said Will was duly proved by the said Edward Chester and James Flower the Executors therein named on the Thirtieth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight

£15,000 to be set aside for erection of a Law Library in Cambridge, and for contingent expenses.

And whereas the said Edward Chester and James Flower sometime since proposed in exercise of the discretion reposed in them by the said Will to apply the sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds part of the residuary estate of the said Testatrix to or for the erection of a law library at the University of Cambridge and to or for furnishing the same and to apply further moneys or funds arising from the Testatrix's residuary estate in the purchase of books wherewith to stock the law library aforesaid, and to appropriate and invest other part of the said residuary estate in order that the income thereof might be applied for or towards the purchase of additions to or renewals of the books in the said library and in or towards the payment of the salary of the librarian.

Scheme for erecting the Library approved in High Court of Justice 30 July, 1900.

And whereas by an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the Thirtieth day of July one thousand nine hundred and made in an action entitled "Re Squire's Trusts Chester v. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge 1900 S. No. 2416," in which the said Edward Chester and James Flower are Plaintiffs and the University of Oxford the University of Cambridge and the Attorney

General are Defendants a Scheme set forth in the Schedule to the said Order for erecting the library aforesaid was duly approved by the Judge ; And it was ordered that the said Edward Chester and James Flower should be at liberty to carry such Scheme into effect and to set apart funds to answer the Fifteen Thousand Pounds proposed to be applied in building the said library and in providing fittings and furniture for the same.

£7500 to be applied to foundation and endowment of Scholarships in Law.

And whereas the said Edward Chester and James Flower afterwards proposed in further exercise of the discretion aforesaid to apply and make over a sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds New Consols being or representing further part of the residuary estate of the Testatrix for the foundation endowment and support of Scholarships in Law at the University of Cambridge And they have it in contemplation hereafter to apply and make over further parts of the capital or corpus of the residuary estate of the said Testatrix and of the income thereof in extension of the aforesaid Scholarships in Law or in the foundation endowment and support of other Scholarships at the University of Cambridge

Order approving such endowment 30 July, 1901.

And whereas by an Order dated the Thirtieth day of July one thousand nine hundred and one and made in the said action It was in effect declared amongst other things that the establishment and endowment of such Scholarships in Law at the University aforesaid were within the authority or discretion vested in the said Edward Chester and James Flower by the Will of the Testatrix

A deed to establish the aforesaid Scholarships with regulations submitted to Senate 12 December, 1901.

And whereas the said Edward Chester and James Flower thereupon caused to be prepared the Draft of a Deed to be executed for the purpose of establishing the aforesaid Scholarships in Law at the University of Cambridge and of declaring trusts of the said sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds New Consols and the income thereof as an endowment for the said Scholarships in Law and for setting forth a scheme or regulations for the said Scholarships and for the application and administration of the endowment thereof And they the said Edward Chester and James Flower submitted the aforesaid Draft to the Senate of the University of Cambridge at a Congregation holden on the Twelfth day of December one thousand nine hundred and one

This draft approved by the Senate.

And whereas the Senate of the University of Cambridge at the Congregation aforesaid consented to the establishment of the aforesaid Scholarships and agreed to accept the proposed endowment for the same and to administer the said Scholarships and the said endowment according to the scheme and regulations set forth in the aforesaid draft

Draft amended by Court of Chancery 24 July, 1902.

And whereas the aforesaid draft was afterwards amended in certain respects under directions of the Court given in the said Action And by an order dated the Twenty fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred and two and made in the said action the University of Cambridge by their Counsel accepting the said Draft as so amended

and which Draft is hereinafter referred to as "the Amended Draft Deed No. 2" the Court approved of the proposed application by the said Edward Chester and James Flower of the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds New Consols part of the residuary estate of the said Testatrix for the establishment of Scholarships in Law at the University of Cambridge according to the terms of the Amended Draft Deed No. 2 and the scheme contained in the Schedule thereto. And it was ordered (amongst other things) that the said Edward Chester and James Flower should be at liberty to transfer the said sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds New Consols to the University of Cambridge as mentioned in the Amended Draft Deed Number 2 and that the said Amended Draft Deed Number 2 should be engrossed in duplicate and that the several engrossments thereof should be identified by the signature of the Master attached to the Chambers of the Judge to whom the said action was assigned on such engrossments respectively And that the said engrossments should be executed by the said Edward Chester and James Flower and by the University of Cambridge And by the same Order the Court declared that it was within the discretion of the said Edward Chester and James Flower as Trustees of the Will of the said Testatrix to apply a sum not exceeding One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds part of the Testatrix's residuary estate in the purchase of books wherewith to stock the Law Library at the University of Cambridge authorised by the aforesaid Order of the Thirtieth day of July One thousand nine hundred And to appropriate or invest other part of the said residuary estate in order that the income thereof might be applied under the control of the University of Cambridge for or towards the purchase from time to time of necessary additions to or renewals of books in the said library and in or towards the payment of the salary of the librarian.

The Court allowed £1500 to be spent on Law Books.

And other sums on purchases or renewals of books and salary of librarian.

And whereas the said Edward Chester and James Flower have in accordance with the terms of the said Order of the Twenty Fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred and two transferred the said sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds New Consols into the corporate name of the University of Cambridge "Account B"

The aforesaid £7500 has been transferred to account of University.

And whereas the library the erection of which was authorised by the said Order of the Thirtieth day of July one thousand nine hundred cannot be completed for some time to come and it is not proposed by the said Edward Chester and James Flower to purchase books to stock the same or to appropriate and invest funds for providing for additions to or renewals of the books in the library and for or towards the salary of the Librarian as authorised by the said Order of the Twenty Fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred and two until the building for the said library shall have been completed

The library is not finished and therefore cannot be stocked at present.

And whereas the presents have been engrossed from the aforesaid Amended Draft Deed Number 2 and are identified by the signature of Master Richard John Villiers in the margin hereof

Joint declaration of Trustees and University.

Now this indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the premises the said Edward Chester and James Flower as Trustees of the Will of the said Testatrix Rebecca Flower Squire hereby direct and declare and the University of Cambridge hereby agree and declare as follows :

University to hold £7500 as endowment for Scholarships in Law.

1. The University of Cambridge shall and will hold the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds New Consols transferred into the name of the University of Cambridge as hereinbefore is mentioned as the endowment for the Scholarships in Law at the University of Cambridge hereinafter mentioned and for the purposes and subject to the provisions and regulations herein and in the Scheme set forth in the Schedule hereto expressed and contained concerning the same.

Investment may be varied from time to time.

2. The University of Cambridge may from time to time vary or transpose all or any part of the said sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds New Consols or any stocks funds or securities for the time being constituting or representing the endowment of the aforesaid Scholarships into other stocks funds or securities for the time being permissible to Trustees for the investment of trust moneys.

The University shall keep a separate account of this fund.

3. The University of Cambridge shall keep separate accounts of the property and funds for the time being representing the endowment of the Scholarships in Law hereby established and such accounts may be inspected at reasonable times and on due application by the said Edward Chester and James Flower or other the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of the Will of the said Testatrix and the University of Cambridge will from time to time upon the request in writing of the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of the said Will supply to them or him such copies of or extracts from the said accounts respectively as they or he shall require.

Any further income given subsequently shall be subject to the same trusts.

4. Any further property or funds whether in the nature of capital or income arising from or representing the residuary estate of the said Testatrix which the said Edward Chester and James Flower or other the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of the Will of the said Testatrix may hereafter in the exercise of the discretion reposed in them by the said Will appropriate in extension or augmentation of the Scholarships in Law hereby established or of the endowment thereof or of the income of such endowment shall be made over to and vested in the University of Cambridge and shall be applied and dealt with upon the same trusts and shall be subject to the same powers provisions and regulations as the original endowment or (as the case may be) of the income of such original endowment.

Scheme for the management and regulation of the Squire Scholarships in Law at the University of Cambridge, established by the foregoing Indenture and of the endowment thereof.

To be administered by Special Board for Law.

1. The endowment shall be administered and managed by the Special Board for Law of the University of Cambridge.

Who may be scholars.

2. The net income of the endowment shall be applied in maintaining scholarships in Law herein referred to as Squire Scholarships for persons sons of British subjects domiciled in England at the birth of such persons and whose means or the means of whose respective parents or of the persons (if any) standing *in loco parentis* to them are not such as to enable them to bear with reasonable regard to other requirements and to other claims upon them the whole expense of the residence and education of such persons at a College or Hall in the University of Cambridge. Any such person who shall be already a member of the University of Cambridge shall be an undergraduate of not more than one year's standing on the First day of October after his election to a scholarship.

Value of scholarships.

3. The scholarships shall be of such annual amounts as the Board shall from time to time appoint but of not less than Fifty Pounds nor more than Eighty Pounds per annum each. One half (or as near as

Name.

may be) of such scholarships shall be called "Rebecca Flower Squire Scholarships" and the other half shall be called "James William Squire

Expenses to be defrayed out of the income of the capital.

Scholarships." The whole of the net income for each year shall be allotted and applied to scholarships save only such a sum as the Board shall consider will probably be required for the expenses of the administration of the endowment for that year including the expenses of and incidental to elections. If in any year the amount reserved for expenses shall prove insufficient the deficiency shall be made good by a ratable deduction from the subsisting scholarships.

Tenure.

4. The Squire Scholarships shall provided the respective holders continue as long resident members of the University of Cambridge be tenable at any College or Hall of the University of Cambridge for three years in each case but with power to the Board to extend in any particular case the tenure thereof for a fourth or even a fifth year in cases where exceptional ability is shown provided the holder continues to be a resident member as aforesaid.

Temporary provisions.

The first elections to such scholarships respectively shall take place as follows namely to one scholarship or to such other number of the scholarships as the Board shall deem it desirable then to make an election within six calendar months next after the date of the foregoing Indenture and the scholar or scholars then elected shall hold his

scholarship or their scholarships as the case may be as from the First day of October one thousand nine hundred and two to such scholarship or such other number of the scholarships as the Board shall deem it desirable then to make a further election not later than the Tenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and three and as to the remainder (if any) of such Scholarships not later than the Tenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and four.

Date of elections.

Subsequently an election shall be held not later than the Tenth day of July in any year to fill up any existing vacancy and any vacancy which will or may arise on or before the First day of October in the same year whether by the expiration of the term of any then subsisting scholarship or otherwise. The tenure of the scholarship to which any person shall be elected at any such subsequent election shall commence on the First day of October next after his election. Notice of any vacancy or vacancies and of the election shall be published at a reasonable time before the election.

Scholarships to be given as reward of merit.

5. Every scholarship shall be given as a reward of merit and (subject to the preference hereinafter mentioned in favour of Founder's kin and of candidates born in the Parish of Saint Mary Newington London) shall be awarded by the Board either on competition or by selection to the candidate whom the Board shall consider most deserving in point of moral character ability and learning. But the subject of any examination for testing the fitness of any candidate need not necessarily include Law. No person shall be elected to a scholarship who has attained the age of twenty-one years or who will attain that age previously to the date at which his scholarship would commence and each candidate shall on applying for election declare in writing that he offers himself as a candidate with the sincere intention of qualifying himself for and being admitted to the practice of the Law as a Barrister or a Solicitor and of practising accordingly.

Age.

Benefits accorded to founder's kin.

6. At any election a candidate who as a descendant of John Squire of Saint Neots in the County of Huntingdon who died in or about the month of January one thousand seven hundred and sixty or of his son James Squire who was born at Saint Neots aforesaid in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and forty or of Matthew Flower of Saint Mary Newington in the County of London who died on or about the Twenty-ninth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one is of kin to the Testatrix Rebecca Flower Squire or a candidate born within the Parish of Saint Mary Newington shall be preferred the first preference being given to kindred. But such preference shall be subject to the candidate in question satisfying the Board that his standard of morals ability and learning is sufficiently high to render him worthy of election. Nevertheless no more than one scholarship at a time shall be held by virtue of kinship with the Testatrix and no more than one at a time by virtue of birth in the Parish of Saint Mary Newington.

The Special Board to examine claims of candidates.

7. For every election the Board shall examine the claims of all persons seeking to become candidates. No person already a member of the University of Cambridge shall be received as a candidate without the consent of the Head or Vicegerent of his College or Hall or of the Censor of Non Collegiate Students and no person not already a member of the University of Cambridge shall be received without sufficient testimonials.

Examiners.

8. Any examination to test the fitness of a candidate or candidates may be conducted by such examiners as the Board shall from time to time appoint but the Board need not appoint special examiners for this purpose alone if the service of examiners holding any other examination in the University of Cambridge can be made available. The examiners shall report to the Board the result of the examination.

Under what conditions a Squire Scholarship may be held with another Scholarship.

9. No person shall be elected to a Squire Scholarship who already holds a scholarship or scholarships or like benefit or benefits tenable at the University of Cambridge of the annual value of One Hundred and Thirty Pounds or upwards. Any person who after election to a Squire Scholarship obtains during the term of such scholarship any other scholarship or like benefit tenable at the University of Cambridge shall not be entitled to receive any payment in respect of his Squire Scholarship if and while the income of his subsequently obtained scholarship or scholarships benefit or benefits together with that of such (if any) as he held at the date of his election to the Squire Scholarship amounts to or exceeds One Hundred and Thirty Pounds per annum and if the same though of less amount than One Hundred and Thirty Pounds per annum would by the addition of the Squire Scholarship in full be made to exceed that amount then only so much shall be paid in respect of the Squire Scholarship as will bring up the income for the time being of the other scholarship or scholarships or benefit or benefits to One Hundred and Thirty Pounds per annum.

A Squire Scholar may not hold any office other than a Scholarship.

10. No holder of a Squire Scholarship shall at the same time hold any office employment or position in or for the University of Cambridge other than that of a student or a scholar.

Residence.

11. If a person not a member of the University of Cambridge shall be elected to a Squire Scholarship and his residence shall be deferred for more than one term after the commencement of his tenure of the scholarship he shall only have the profits of his scholarship from the date of the commencement of his residence.

Election may be deferred.

12. If in any year the Board shall consider that there is no candidate worthy of election the election shall be deferred till the following year.

Scholar may be deprived for idleness or bad conduct.

13. The Board shall have power to deprive any scholar of his scholarship or of any part of the emoluments thereof on account of misconduct or idleness or on account of the scholar ceasing to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency or ceasing to pursue his education in law and for this purpose the Board may act on the report of the

authorities of the College or place of education of the scholar or upon such other evidence as the Board shall deem reasonable and the decision of the Board shall be final.

Expenses to be paid out of the income of the endowment.

14. The expenses of and incidental to the elections to the Squire Scholarships including if the Board shall think fit a honorarium to the examiners (if any) in any case in which they are specially appointed or are put to additional trouble by reason of examining for the scholarships shall be paid out of the income of the endowment.

Moneys saved to be added to the capital.

15. Moneys arising from vacancies or mulcts or from any suspension or deduction hereby directed or from reservation for expenses beyond what shall be actually expended shall be invested in the name of the University of Cambridge as an addition to the capital of the endowment and such additions and the income thereof shall be subject to the same incidents provisions and regulations as the original endowment and the income thereof.

Board may delegate their powers to a Committee.

16. The Board may from time to time delegate either during their pleasure or for a stated period and either generally or for some specific purpose all or any of their functions or powers under this scheme to a Committee consisting of three or more members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge who need not necessarily all be members of the Board and any question arising before such Committee shall be decided by the votes of a majority of those present and in case of equality the senior member of the Committee present shall have a casting vote.

Alterations permitted.

17. These regulations may be altered from time to time by the Senate of the University of Cambridge but no such alteration shall vary or affect the conditions hereinbefore laid down with regard to:

(1) The parentage of persons eligible for Scholarships and their need of assistance to obtain a University education.

(2) The limit of age at election.

(3) The preference hereby given in favor of Founder's kin and of natives of Saint Mary Newington.

(4) The limits of the amount of any Scholarship.

(5) The limitation to One Hundred and Thirty Pounds per annum of the total amount receivable in respect of a Squire Scholarship and of any other scholarship or like benefit and the prohibition against holding with a Squire Scholarship any office employment or position in the University of Cambridge other than that of a student or a scholar.

(6) The requirement of the declaration mentioned in Clause 5

and

(7) Necessity for continued residence at some College or Hall.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto of the one part have hereunto set their hands and seals and the University of Cambridge have hereunto caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written[1].

EDWARD CHESTER.
JAMES FLOWER.

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box G. 31. The Grace to affix the Seal to this document passed the Senate 23 October, 1901.

IV.

PROFESSORSHIPS

1. Divinity, Greek, Hebrew, Law, Physic (Regius). 1540.

These five Professorships are commonly stated to have been founded by King Henry the Eighth in 1540, but no deed of foundation appears to be in existence. The single piece of direct evidence available for this date is that afforded by the letters patent dated 9 November, 1540, appointing Thomas Wakefield, M.A., Reader in Hebrew with a salary of £40 a year to be paid out of the revenues of the suppressed Abbey of Westminster (A).

There is indirect evidence that the other four Readerships were filled up in 1540 or soon afterwards[1].

In the statutes which Queen Mary gave to Trinity College it was provided that the stipends of the Readers in Divinity, Greek, and Hebrew, should be paid by that College; and minute directions were added respecting the mode of election, status of the Readers, etc. (B). This statute, with a few unimportant alterations, forms the forty-first chapter of the statutes given by Queen Elizabeth to the same College, 1559–60[2].

This statute shews that so early as the reign of Queen Mary the election of the Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek was entrusted as at present to a body of electors resident in the University, the salaries of the Professors being paid by Trinity College. The Regius

[1] *Letters of Roger Ascham*, Vol. i. (ed. Giles) p. 25. The letter may be dated May or June, 1542, from what is said in it of Bp. Gardiner's letter on the pronunciation of Greek, dated 15 May, 1542. The writer says: "De Cantabrigia si quid aves audire, en jam bene nova tibi videri potest: tam divinis et immortalibus literarum præsidiis et ornamentis auxit eam optimi principis nostri munificentia. Wigginus [Wiganus] *Theologiæ*, Smithus *Jurisprudentiæ*, Checus *Linguæ Grecæ*, Wakfeldus *Hebraicæ*, Blitus, qui sororem domini Checi duxit, *Medicinæ*, publici professores sunt instituti. Salarium quadraginta librarum singuli quotannis sunt accepturi."

[2] *Comm. Docts.* iii. 428.

Professors of Law and Medicine on the contrary were always on a different footing. The Crown has made and still makes the appointment, and the ancient stipend (now considerably reduced) is still paid by the Crown to the University.

Arms were granted to the five Regius Professors in 1590[1].

In 1605 (26 August) King James the First annexed the rectory of Somersham to the Regius Professorship of Divinity[2]; and in 1661 King Charles the Second gave to the Professors of Hebrew and Greek the privilege of continuing to hold their fellowships in connection with their Professorships (C).

By Act of Parliament, 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 113, leave was given to the University to sell, if they thought proper, the advowsons of the benefices annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity (D).

A scheme for annexing canonries in the Cathedral Church of Ely to the Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek was prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 13 July, 1848, and received the assent of the Queen in Council 11 August, 1848 (E).

In 1860 (29 March) the Commissioners framed a new statute for the Regius Professorships of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek. This statute was confirmed by the Queen in Council, 10 May, 1860[3].

By Will dated 25 March, 1871, George Jeremy of Lee Combe House, Axminster, Devon; and of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law; formerly of Trinity College (A.B. 1818, A.M. 1821) bequeathed to the University £1000 in augmentation of the income of the Regius Professor of Divinity (F). Mr Jeremy died 31 December, 1874; and the sum bequeathed (less legacy duty) was paid to the University in 1878[4].

[1] The grant is printed above, p. 33.

[2] The letters patent are printed above, p. 38.

[3] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 83. A statute framed by the Council of the Senate and published by them 26 October, 1857, though approved by Trinity College under its common seal, was rejected by the Senate 26 November, 1857. For the stipends of the Regius Professors of Greek, Law, and Physic, see Statute B, chapter vi.

[4] The Vice-Chancellor was authorised to give a receipt for the legacy and dividends by Grace 21 March, 1878.

The Universities Act, 1877, contains the following provision for the severance of the canonry in the Cathedral Church of Ely from the Regius Professorship of Greek:

26. The Commissioners, in a statute or statutes made by them for the University of Cambridge, with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, may provide for the canonry in the chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely, which is annexed and united to the Regius Professorship of Greek, being, on a vacancy, severed therefrom, and being thenceforth permanently annexed and united to a professorship in the University of a theological or ecclesiastical character, with power, nevertheless, for the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, if they think it expedient, to allow the present professor to resign the professorship and to hold the canonry as if it had never been annexed to the professorship

and, 11 May, 1878, the Master of Trinity College forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor the following Resolution:

That the Vice-Chancellor be informed that if the University desire that the Canonry of Ely now attached to the Regius Professorship of Greek be separated from the Professorship, the College is prepared to recommend to the Commissioners that the Professorship be endowed with a Fellowship of the College, and with the sum of £500 a year from the revenues of the College, in addition to his statutable payment of £40 a year.

This resolution was embodied by the Council of the Senate in a Report dated 10 June, 1878, confirmed by Grace 5 December, 1878[1]; but the separation was not effected until 1882, when (10 March) the statute now in force received the royal assent[2].

The Rectory of Somersham was disannexed from the Regius Professorship of Divinity by an Act of Parliament which received the royal assent 18 August, 1882. The income of the rectory is to be divided between the vicar and the Professor[3].

[1] *Camb. Univ. Reporter*, 1878, pp. 88, 245.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 63.

[3] See above, p. 50. The draft of the Bill on which this Act was based was approved by Grace 4 May, 1882. It was prepared in accordance with a Report of the Council of the Senate, dated 13 February, 1882, confirmed by Grace 9 March, 1882. (*Reporter*, pp. 303, 388, 514, 531.)

A. *Letters patent of King Henry the Eighth,* 1540.

Rex, [etc.].

Sciatis quod Nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes damus et concedimus dilecto subdito nostro Thome Wakefeld, A.M. officium sive locum Lectoris nostri in Hebraica Lingua iam noviter a Nobis fundatum et erectum in vsum et profectum iuventutis nostre Anglicane in alma Academia nostra Cantabrigie, ac ipsum Thomam Lectorem seu informatorem Lingue predicte facimus ordinamus et constituimus per presentes.

Habendum, exercendum, et occupandum officium predictum prefato Thome a festo Nativitatis Sancti Iohannis Baptiste vltimo preterito, pro tempore vite sue, per se, vel per sufficientem deputatum suum; percipiendo inde annuatim pro feodo et stipendio suo quadraginta libras sterlingorum, solvendas sibi ad festa Nativitatis Domini et Nativitatis Sancti Iohannis Baptiste, per equales portiones, per manus particularium receptorum reddituum et reventionum Collegii seu Ecclesie Cathedralis nostre, sive nuper Monasterii, de Westmonasterio pro tempore existencium. Eo quod expressa mentio [etc.]. In cujus [etc.]. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium nono die Novembris, 1540. Per ipsum Regem[1].

B. *The forty-first Chapter of the Statutes given to Trinity College by Philip and Mary.*

De officio trium Lectorum publicorum, qui in Scholis Academie prelegunt, quorum unus Theologiam, alter linguam Hebraicam, tertius Grecam docet. Ca. 41.

Each Reader to receive £40 a year. To give 4 lectures in each week during term.

Quo quis ampliore mercede et stipendio donatus est, eo majorem laborem libenti animo capere debet; et propterea statuimus et ordinamus, ut tres publici Lectores (quorum singuli quadraginta libras a Collegio Sancte et Individue Trinitatis a Rege Henrico Octavo, Patre nostro charissimo, fundato in singulos annos recipiunt) unaquaque hebdomada cuiusque termini in qua nullus festus dies occurrerit, quinquies[2] singuli minimum legant, et auditores semper antea de eo die quo legere volunt admoneant. Quod si vnus festus dies aut plures extra diem dominicum in aliquam hebdomadam alicuius termini inciderit tum reliquis diebus omnibus qui sunt profesti eos legere volumus. Festos dies hoc loco intelligimus qui sunt communiter

[1] Rymer, *Fœdera*, xiv. p. 705.

[2] For "in qua...quinquies," the statute of Elizabeth reads "quater."

observati et non sanctorum vigilie aut dies intercisi[1]. Insuper toto magne vacationis termino, si pestis non ingruerit, et tria ex precipuis Collegiis suam iuventutem non rus amandarint, eos quoque legere precipimus: precipua Collegia hoc loco intelligimus, Collegium Regis, Collegium Sancte et Individue Trinitatis, Collegium Divi Johannis, et Collegium Christi. Et quoties singuli, vel eo termino vel reliquis tribus terminis, diebus prestitutis legendi officium pretermiserint, toties decem solidis mulctentur, qui dempti de ipsorum stipendiis in Collegii vsum cedant.

And in Long Vacation.

Fine for not lecturing.

Quod si quispiam eorum egrotaverit, aut aliqua gravi causa aut negotio per Magistrum Collegii et maiorem partem octo Seniorum approbando impeditus fuerit, tum intra triduum ad summum pro se unum qui sit ad illud munus obeundum idoneus substituat, ut auditorum utilitati diligenter consulatur; verum aliis de causis nunquam pro se quempiam substituere sub pena loci sui amittendi permittimus.

When a deputy may be allowed.

Horas autem a Vicecancellario et Magistro dicti Collegii cum quatuor ex octo Senioribus prestitutas observent. Singulisque diebus quibus legere tenentur, singuli integram fere horam prelegendo consumant; quinetiam et auctores a predictis Vicecancellario Magistro et quatuor ex octo senioribus dicti Collegii designatos legant, et modum legendi quoque quem illi vtilissimum commodissimumque duxerint perpetuo teneant.

Lecture to last for one hour.

Porro statuimus et volumus, vt quotiescunque locum alicuius predictorum Lectorum vacare contigerit, plenam eligendi potestatem habeant Vicecancellarius Academie Cantabrigiensis, Magister Collegii predicti cum duobus maxime senioribus sociis eiusdem Collegii, quinetiam Prepositi seu Magistri trium reliquorum precipuorum Collegiorum, id est, Collegii Regalis, Collegii Divi Johannis, et Collegii Christi, et si quispiam predictorum Electorum Vicecancellarius id temporis fuerit, tum sumatur eius loco Magister Collegii Regine: qui omnes in publicis Scholis in vnum per Vicecancellarium cum consensu Magistri Collegii Sancte et Individue Trinitatis predicti convocati, breve quoddam scriptum seu instrumentum per scribam Academie, postridie quam locum vacare intellexerint, componendum curent, inque eo diem ad singulos eorum qui munus illud petunt diligenter examinandos prestituant. Huius scripti seu instrumenti sint duo exemplaria descripta; quorum alterum ad ostium templi Dive Marie prope forum siti, alterum ad ostium publicarum Scholarum affigatur, ibique vtrumque ad septem dies integros stet, quo ab omnibus totius Academie predicte studentibus intelligi possit eiusmodi locum vacare. Sit autem dies examinationis octavus dies postquam Vicecancellario et Magistro Collegii Sancte et Individue Trinitatis a Rege Henrico Octavo, Patre nostro charissimo, fundati locum vacare notum fuerit.

Mode of election.

Who are to elect.

Eight days' notice of day for examination of candidates to be given.

[1] For "Quod si...intercisi," the same statute reads "Cupimus tamen ut singulis profestis diebus legant."

A non-resident candidate may be sent for and time for examination extended.

Quod si quispiam eorum qui tunc abfuerint ab Academia, iudicio maioris partis Electorum, etiamsi non petat, dignissimus loco vacante videbitur, dies examinationis in eo casu tantum vsque eo poterit differri, quoad commode, respectu ad loci distantiam habito, vbicunque fuerit accersiri queat. Et si extra regnum Anglie fuerit, interea aliquis ad locum supplendum per maiorem partem dictorum Electorum surrogetur, et pro rata portione stipendium habeat.

In case of one who is out of England a deputy may be appointed.

How the examination is to be conducted.

For Divinity.

Sit autem examinandi modus eiusmodi. Si lectura Theologica vacaverit, tum Theologorum singuli qui illud munus petunt, quos vel Doctores Theologie, vel Baccalaureos eiusdem facultatis semper esse volumus, primum per facultatem Theologicam examinentur, quid in Scripturis Sacris intelligendis et in Sanctorum Patrum scriptis possint. Deinde singuli eorum qui petunt, diebus per Electores ad eam rem prestitutis, aliquam Scripture partem per predictos Electores sibi assignatam per spatium unius hore in Scholis publicis palam interpretentur.

For Hebrew and Greek.

Quod si lectura Hebraica vel Greca vacaverit, singuli qui petunt in linguarum illarum cognitione similiter per aliquot earum linguarum peritos examinentur, et certis diebus partem alicuius libri aut auctoris in illis linguis scripti per dictos Electores assignatam per spatium unius hore, vt supra de lectura Theologica dictum est, in Scholis publicis palam interpretentur.

Oath to be taken by the Electors.

Postridie autem quam singuli hoc modo palam prelegerint, predicti Electores publicis in Scholis in vnum convenientes iureiurando se obstringant, in locum illum iam vacantem se neminem, vel gratia, vel munere, vel spe alicuius muneris commotos, sed eum quem conscientia testante maxime ad illud munus idoneum iudicaverint electuros, semota omni sinistra animi affectione, prout sunt et Jesu Seruatori rationem in vltimo die reddituri, et Academie honori et utilitati studentium consulturi.

No notice to be taken of Royal Letters or others in favour of particular persons.

Atque si forte contigerit vel Nos, vel quempiam ex Successoribus nostris aut Magnatibus huius Regni aliquem per literas ad eiusmodi locum commendare qui non sit ad eum maxime idoneus, (optimum enim semper Deo teste et conscientia preficiendum cupimus,) tum volumus et mandamus, vt Electores sine vllo dictarum literarum respectu prestantissimum et ad Auditores instruendos accommodatissimum eligant.

Deputy for an absent elector.

Quod si quispiam eorum penes quos eligendi potestas sit forte abfuerit, eius locum suppleat illius Vicarius, eandemque auctoritatem inter eligendum habeat.

What qualities in a candidate are to be taken intoaccount.

Qui omnes inter eligendum potissimum considerent solidam doctrinam, vocis claritatem, pronuntiationem distinctam, et elocutionem.

Fellows of Trinity to be preferred.

Et socios Collegii Sancte et Individue Trinitatis predicti, si modo ceteris qui petunt pares sint, semper preferant. Et in quem major pars Electorum consenserit, is pro electo habeatur. Quod si Electores post tria aperta scrutinia hoc modo consentire non possint, tum is

How votes are to be given.

electus esto quem Vicecancellarius et Magister dicti Collegii soli nominaverint. Et si forte id temporis Magister dicti Collegii sit Vicecancellarius, tum is sit electus, quem ille et Prepositus Collegii Regalis nominaverint. At si hi duo, id est, Vicecancellarius et Magister dicti Collegii, vel si dictus Magister Vicecancellarius sit, tum nisi dictus Magister et Prepositus Collegii Regalis non de vno aliquo consenserint, is tum pro electo habeatur quem illius Academie Cancellarius (si Episcopus sit) solus nominaverit; verum si Cancellarius Academie illius non sit Episcopus, tum quem Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis solus nominaverit electus esto.

Election must be confirmed by the Crown.

Quem sic electum predicti Electores cum literis ad nos, vel ad successores nostros Reges Anglie mittant, vt nostra vel successorum nostrorum auctoritate confirmetur electio.

Admission to Office.

Qua re confecta, vt primum electus ille redierit ad Academiam[1], per Magistrum dicti Collegii Sancte et Individue Trinitatis, simul atque iusiurandum coram dicto Magistro et octo Senioribus eiusdem Collegii de hoc statuto servando dederit, admittatur.

Readers must be of good character, and unmarried.

Nemo in locum aliquem predictorum Lectorum vnquam eligatur qui sit de heresi probabiliter suspectus, vel infamia notatus, vel qui vxorem duxerit[2]. Qui ad Lecturam Hebraicam eligetur, sit minimum vel Magister Artium, vel Baccalaureus Theologie, vel Doctor eiusdem facultatis; qui autem ad Grecam lecturam assumetur, sit ad minimum vel Magister Artium, vel Baccalaureus Theologie. Doctores omnes, cuiuscunque facultatis fuerint, ab hac Greca lectura omnino excludimus.

Of what degree.

Position of a Fellow of Trinity College, if elected.

Quod si socius Collegii Sancte et Individue Trinitatis predicti ad aliquem locum predictorum Lectorum electus sit, cum primum admissus fuerit, deinceps socii nomen solum teneat, et si vnus sit ex numero octo seniorum, senioritatem illam quoque cubiculum suum et sisatorem habeat: commeatu vero stipendio et liberatura socio debitis, toto illo tempore, quo illud legendi munus obit penitus careat. Ceterum si legendi munus deposuerit, tum sodalitium vt antea, cum omnibus commoditatibus habeat.

Readers to live in Trinity College.

Insuper statuimus, vt singuli ad aliquod predictorum Lectorum munus electi, cuiuscunque Collegii socii aut pensionarii fuerint[3], aut vbicunque antea habitaverint, cum primum admissi fuerint, in dicto Collegio Sancte et Individue Trinitatis (prout Fundatoris voluntas postulat) quamdiu munus illud exequuntur habitent, et statutis eiusdem Collegii eodem modo quo socii eiusdem pareant; et omnes actus scholasticos ad quos socii tenentur observent, ceteraque omnia ut socii

Their status there.

[1] In the statute of Elizabeth the words "Quem sic electum...Academiam" are replaced by "Qua re confecta, electus ille."

[2] The words "vel...duxerit" are omitted in the statute of Elizabeth.

[3] The statute of Elizabeth inserts after "fuerint" "exceptis semper Collegiorum Magistris Doctoribus et maritis."

Collegii agant, sed nihil preter stipendium Lectori debitum a dicto Collegio recipiant. Et si quispiam illorum socius vel pensionarius alterius alicuius Collegii antea fuerit, nunquam vel in socium vel in numerum octo seniorum eiusdem Collegii, quamdiu illud munus tenuerit, eligatur. Verum si munus illud vel sua sponte deposuerit, aut pre morbo aut imbecillitate virium exequi non possit, in socium Collegii predicti, ne omni ope destituatur, per Magistrum et maiorem partem octo seniorum dicti Collegii, si modo statuta Collegii in quo antea socius fuerat permiserint, eum eligi volumus, quocunque dicti Collegii Sancte et Individue Trinitatis statuto non obstante. Quod si statuta Collegii in quo socius fuerat non permiserint, tum in dicto Collegio Sancte et Individue Trinitatis non in socium eligatur aut admittatur, sed tamen commeatum, stipendium, et liberaturam, ceteraque commoda habeat socio dicti Collegii qui sit eiusdem gradus debita, ea lege ut statuta dicti Collegii ad socium eiusdem gradus pertinentia per omnia obseruet. Atque toto illo tempore quo his commodis in dicto Collegio fruitur, sodalitium quod in dicto Collegio vel tunc vacat, vel proxime post vacabit, ne dictum Collegium quicquam damni inde accipiat, omnino vacare volumus et mandamus. Item singuli ad aliquod predictorum Lectorum munus electi, tam socii dicti Collegii quam ceteri, pro commeatu ex stipendio sibi pro lectura debito sex libras quotannis dicto Collegio solvant, hoc est, ad finem cuiusque anni quarte triginta solidos. Quod si aliquando egrotaverint, tum volumus vt pro singulis hebdomadis quibus egrotaverint viginti denarios ex predictis sex libris demptos habeant; cubiculum vero in Collegio gratis habeant.

To pay £6 annually for Commons.

Allowance when ill.

Singuli eorum suum legendi munus, quamdiu et illud diligenter obierint, et ipsi voluerint, teneant. Verum si quispiam eorum suum officium negligenter fecerit, et ter per Vicecancellarium et Magistrum dicti Collegii de ea re admonitus non emendaverit; aut si de heresi, aut de aliquo crimine notabili, coram Vicecancellario et dicto Magistro legitime convictus fuerit, aut si contra fidem orthodoxam; sanctorum patrum, aut generalium conciliorum decreta, testimonia, vel auctoritates aut contra sacramenta ritus aut ceremonias ecclesie catholice aliquando vel locutus esse vel aliquid egisse deprehensus sit; aut si uxorem duxerit, aut si in predicto collegio habitare recusaverit, aut ab eo discesserit, aut ab Academia amplius quadraginta dies in annos singulos abfuerit, nisi gravissima causa per Magistrum dicti Collegii et majorem partem octo seniorum eiusdem approbanda obstiterit, aut si quando apud nos aut successores nostros pro literis patentibus, quo locum suum durante vita habeat, agere vel egisse comperiatur, loco suo omnino privetur[1], quocunque scripto, auctoritate, aut mandato concesso,

Punishment for neglect of duty, criminality, heresy, or disobedience.

[1] Instead of the words "aut si quando...privetur" the statutes of Elizabeth, as printed, read "tum idem suum locum amittat"; but this clause is not in the MS. to which the Great Seal is attached.

vel in posterum concedendo, vel quacunque dispensatione a quocunque obtenta non obstante.

Nemo predictorum Lectorum durante tempore lecture sue vllum officium, magistratum, aut lecturam aliam, vel in dicto Collegio, vel in Academia habeat sub pena predicta. Readers to hold no other office.

Hujus Statuti vnum exemplar sit inter Statuta dicti Collegii et alterum in libro de Statutis Academie descriptum[1].

C. *Letters patent of King Charles the Second,* 1661.

Carolus Secundus, [etc.]

Dilecto nobis in Christo Henrico Ferne S. Theologiae Professori, Academiae Cantabr' Procancellario pro tempore existenti et Collegii nostri Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis in eadem Universitate Magistro, necnon reliquis trium Lectorum publicorum ex Fundatione Regis Henrici Octavi Electoribus; omnibus etiam aliis ad quos infra scripta ullo modo spectare poterint, salutem.

Cum inter statuta dicti Collegii et in libro de statutis Academiae certum quoddam statutum sub hoc titulo habeatur viz.: "De officio trium Lectorum publicorum" quorum unus Theologiam, alter linguam Hebraicam, tertius Graecam docet, in quo statuto inter caetera hae clausulae seu sententiae hisce verbis subsequentibus continentur, viz. "Quod si socius Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis Collegii praedicti ad aliquem locum praedictorum Lectorum electus sit, quamprimum admissus fuerit, deinceps socii nomen solum teneat," et paucis interjectis haec insuper: "Statuimus ut singuli ad aliquod praedictorum Lectorum munus electi cujuscunque Collegii Socii aut Pensionarii fuerint, aut ubicunque habitaverint, quamprimum admissi fuerint, in dicto Collegio Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis quamdiu munus illud exequentur, habitent." Porro de stipendio tribus hisce Praelectoribus assignato et de labore seu penso iis injuncto idem statutum statim ab initio haec habet: "Statuimus ut tres publici Lectores quorum singuli quadraginta libras a Collegio Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis a Rege Henrico Octavo fundato in singulos annos recipiant, unaquaque hebdomada cujuscunque termini quater singuli ad minimum legant, insuper toto magnae vacationis termino, si pestis non ingruerit et tria ex praecipuis Collegiis in Academia juventutem non rus amandaverint, eos quoque legere praecipimus et quoties singuli vel ex termino vel reliquis terminis diebus praestitutis legendi officium praetermiserint, toties decem solidis mulctentur, qui dempti de ipsorum stipendiis in Collegii usum cedant." Jam vero ex diversorum et fide dignorum, quibus dicti Collegii et Academiae status satis perspectus et lectionum in scholis habendarum ratio probe cognita est, relatione accepimus dictum

The statutory provisions affecting the Professorships attached to Trinity College.

[1] From the copy of the statutes given by Philip and Mary to Trinity College. These statutes are not dated, and they never passed the Great Seal.

stipendium amplum licet et magnificum in prima fundatione quam sit exile prout nunc dierum fert nummorum aestimatio, labor vero quam sit gravis et onus vix ferendum prout nunc obtinet legendi modus in scholis usitatus: Nos igitur hominum Academicorum, praesertim publicorum in Academia Professorum, commodis prospicere cupientes ex suprema nostra regia potestate, certa scientia et mero motu, dictas clausulas seu sententias superius a nobis recensitas annullamus et cassamus in quantum concernunt praescriptum illum numerum lectionum et sodalitii amissionem; et quo aequior sit inter mercedem et laborem proportio, statuimus quod socius dicti nostri Collegii si electus sit in Lectorem Linguae Hebraicae vel Graecae (nam Theologiae Professorem excipimus propter annexum satis opimum Sacerdotium) non tenebitur ex hoc tempore sodalitium suum deponere, sed eo gaudebit cum omnibus suis emolumentis; et nominatim Isaaco Barrow Linguae Graecae Lectori publico jam constituto licebit socii locum tenere eoque cum omnibus suis privilegiis et emolumentis gaudere et frui. Quod si alius cujuscunque Collegii socius electus fuerit, non tenebitur in dicto nostro Collegio Sanctae et Individuae Trinitatis habitare modo per statuta sui Collegii possit et a Praefecto atque sociis ejusdem Collegii ei permissum fuerit retinere suum sodalitium ejusque emolumenta una cum Lectura illa publica ad quam ascitus est.

A Fellow of Trinity College is not to vacate his Fellowship if elected Regius Professor of Greek or Hebrew.

Isaac Barrow, now Greek Professor, may continue Fellow.

A Fellow of another College need not migrate to Trinity.

Laborem vero quod attinet et pensum trium praedictorum Lectorum, statuimus ut bis tantum in unaquaque hebdomada idque solum inter trium terminorum spatia legere teneantur; Diebus vero praestitutis si officium legendi praetermiserint decem solidis toties quoties mulctentur, ut supra dictum est Denique statuimus ut praedicti Lectores quibus nostra hac indulgentia permissum est sodalitium una cum Lectura retinere, si promotionem ecclesiasticam, puta Praebendam vel aliam quamvis sine cura animarum (nam Sacerdotium, Decanatum et Archidiaconatum excipimus) obtinuerint, non teneantur in eo casu sodalitium amittere quocunque Collegii statuto non obstante. Reliqua autem omnia et singula quae in dicto statuto "De Officio trium Lectorum Publicorum" continentur, pristinum suum robur et firmitatem volumus habere.

Lectures to be given twice a week during three terms.

The case of ecclesiastical preferment.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium octavo die Aprilis anno Regni nostri tertio decimo.

Per ipsum Regem.

HASTINGS[1].

D. *Act of Parliament* 3 *and* 4 *Vict. c.* 113.

Sect. 70. And be it enacted that, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, arrangements may be made to enable the University of Cambridge, if they shall so think fit, to sell the advowsons

Benefices annexed to Regius Professorship of Divinity may be sold.

[1] The original is in the Muniment Room of Trinity College. It is printed in *Comm. Docts.* iii. 469.

of the benefices annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the said University or any of them, and to invest the proceeds of any such sale in proper securities, with a provision for the payment of the interest and annual profits thereof to the Regius Professor of Divinity for the time being; and that upon the completion of the sale of any such advowson the existing incumbent of the benefice shall be at liberty, upon resigning the same, to receive such interest and annual profits[1].

Annual profits to be paid to the Professor.

E. *Scheme of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.*

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 11th day of August 1848: Present The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the 3rd and 4th years of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to carry into effect with certain modifications the fourth Report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues" have duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a Scheme bearing date the 13th day of July 1848 in the words following:

Scheme prepared by Eccl. Comm. in pursuance of Act of Parl. 3 & 4 Vict.

We the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England in pursuance of an Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of your Majesty's reign intituled "An Act to carry into effect certain modifications in the fourth Report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues" have prepared and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council the following scheme for annexing canonries in the Cathedral Church of Ely to the Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek respectively in the University of Cambridge.

Canonries at Ely to be annexed to Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek, namely,

Whereas it was by the said Act enacted that the two Canonries in the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely which should be secondly and thirdly vacant should be permanently annexed and united to the Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek respectively in the University of Cambridge;

the two canonries which should be secondly and thirdly vacant.

And whereas the Canonry in the said Cathedral Church of Ely lately held by the Reverend George Leonard Jenyns deceased is now vacant and is the Canonry so secondly vacant and the Canonry which shall next be vacant in the same Church will be the Canonry so thirdly vacant within the meaning of the said recited Act;

The first of the above canonries is now vacant.

The next to be vacated will be the second.

We therefore humbly recommend and propose that the said Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Ely so lately held by the said George Leonard Jenyns deceased shall upon and from the twenty first day next after the day on which any Order of your Majesty in Council for ratifying this Scheme shall be published in the London Gazette

These two to be annexed to the Professorships of Hebrew and Greek respectively.

[1] *Enactments in Parliament*, 8vo., Oxf. 1869, p. 183.

and that the Canonry in the same Church which shall next become vacant shall immediately upon the vacancy thereof become and be permanently annexed and united to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew and the Regius Professorship of Greek respectively in the University of Cambridge in the order in which they are herein named and that the person who on such twenty first day shall be the Regius Professor of Hebrew and the person who at the time of the vacancy of such thirdly vacant Canonry shall be the Regius Professor of Greek in the same University or in case the said Professorship or either of them shall at such respective times be vacant then the person next appointed to the one or the other as the case may be and every future Professor of Hebrew and of Greek respectively in the same University shall be entitled to installation as a Canon of the said Cathedral Church and subject to the provisions of the said Act and all other Acts of Parliament shall and may hold the same Canonry with all the rights privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging so long as he shall remain and be such Regius Professor of Hebrew or of Greek as the case may be and no longer.

Notice given of the scheme.

And whereas previous to laying the said Scheme before Her Majesty in Council notice thereof was given to the Dean and Chapter of Ely and to the Master of Trinity College Cambridge and to the Rev. Samuel Lee Doctor in Divinity the Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge and to the Reverend James Scholefield the Regius Professor of Greek in the said University of Cambridge and certain objections and observations made and offered by the said Dean of Ely with the concurrence and by the desire of the said Chapter of Ely and also by the Master of Trinity College Cambridge and by the said Reverend Samuel Lee have been laid before Her Majesty in Council together with the said Scheme but no objections or observations have been offered by the said Reverend James Scholefield; And whereas the said scheme has notwithstanding the before mentioned objections and observations been approved by Her Majesty in Council;

The scheme is now ratified.

Now therefore Her Majesty in Council by and with the advice of Her said Council is pleased hereby to ratify and confirm the said scheme and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in Law immediately from and after the time when this order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act and Her Majesty is pleased hereby to direct that this order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the Diocese of Ely.

Signed

C. GREVILLE.

Registered in the Diocese of Ely 26 *day of August*, 1848[1].

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. A. 3.

F. *Extract from the Will of George Jeremy, M.A.*
25 *March*, 1871.

...I give and bequeath to the Trustees or Guardians of the Treasury, or as it is styled the Chest of that University [Cambridge] the sum of One thousand pounds of my new three per cent. annuities in order that the interest dividends and proceeds thereof may hereafter be devoted and applied by the Council of the Senate of that Community as an addition to the stipend or current income of the Regius Divinity Professor of that body for the time being....

2. Mathematics (Henry Lucas).
1663.

Mr Henry Lucas, founder of this Professorship, was a member of S. John's College, as he tells us in the passage from his Will quoted below, but there is no evidence that he matriculated. He was admitted to the honorary degree of Master of Arts, 4 February, 1635–36; and was elected one of the representatives of the University in Parliament, 24 October, 1640[1]. He died 22 July, 1663.

His Will, dated 11 June, 1663, contains the following bequest to the University:

...And having thus distributed the charities I intended to the poore of my kindred, and withall paid the observances I owe to my friends, I consider in the next place the Vniuersitie of Cambridge where I receaved in the Colledge of Saint John parte of my education and since the honor to be chosen by them twice for one of theire burgesses in Parlyament

And therefore to testifie my affection both to the place and learning I doe appoint and ordaine that my executors shall purchase lands to the value of one hundred pounds by the yeare to be imployed and setled as a yearely stipend and sallerie for a professor and reader of the mathematicall sciencies in the said Vniuersitie vnder such constitucions and orders as my executors with the advice of the Vice-chancellor and heads of Colledges for the tyme being in the said Vniuersitie shall iudge fittest for the honor of that greate body, and for the improvement and encouragement of that parte of learning which hitherto hath not bin provided for...[2].

[1] Dr Luard's Catalogue of Documents in the Registry, *Representatives*. No record has been preserved of a second election.

[2] Copied from the Registry of Wills, Somerset House.

The executors, Robert Raworth and Thomas Buck, lost no time in preparing statutes, which they issued 19 December, 1663 (A). Their work was approved by King Charles the Second in letters patent dated 18 January, 1664 (B), in which some additional regulations are made. By a similar document dated 27 April, 1675 (C) the Professor was dispensed from the obligation of being in Holy Orders.

The executors further purchased an estate in Bedfordshire, the rents of which amounted to the required value, and conveyed it to trustees on behalf of the University, 31 January, 1666–67[1]; but, as Isaac Barrow was elected the first Professor 20 February, 1663–64, it is probable that it had passed into their hands before that date.

There is no evidence that this benefaction was formally accepted by the University.

The Council of the Senate framed a new statute for this Professorship, repealing most of the provisions of the deed of endowment, and another for the Lucasian, Plumian, Lowndean, and Sadlerian Professorships in common, 21 October, 1857. These statutes, with some alterations, received the sanction of the Queen in Council 7 March, 1860[2]. By Statute B, cap. 18, the management of the estates is vested in the University.

A. *Statutes for the Professor*, 1663.

Executors of Will of Hen. Lucas.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc praesens scriptum pervenerit Robertus Raworth de Grayes Inn in Comitatu Middlesexiae, Armiger, et Thomas Buck de Cantabrigia in comitatu Cantabrigiae Armiger, Executores ultimi Testamenti dignissimi viri Henrici Lucas de London Armigeri, nuper defuncti, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Preamble.

Sciatis, quod cum praedictus venerabilis et consultus vir Henricus Lucas Armiger ex propenso suo in Academiam Cantabrigiensem, et in rem literariam affectu a praefatis Roberto Raworth, et Thoma Buck, Executoribus suis, terras comparari ad valorem centum librarum annuatim supremo testamento mandaverit, in annuum Professoris, seu Lectoris Mathematicarum scientiarum in dicta Academia stipendium

[1] The deeds are in the Registry of the University, Box I.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, pp. 92, 95.

vel salarium perpetuo cessuras, sub ejusmodi constitutionibus et regulis, quas Executores sui, adhibito Procancellarii et Praefectorum Collegiis dictae Academiae consilio, tam honori magni istius corporis, quam hujusce literaturae, omni hactenus praemio destitutae, incremento ac promotioni judicaverint summopere accommodatas; Nos praedicti Executores, pro ratione fidei nobis commissae de exequenda praeclari Benefactoris voluntate soliciti, rogato prius et impetrato dictorum Procancellarii et Praefectorum consilio, habitoque ad id consilium praecipuo respectu, ordinationes infra scriptas, promovendis istis studiis Mathematicis, uti arbitramur, apprime conducentes, approbamus, omnique per dictum Henrici Lucas testamentum nobis concessa authoritate ratas volumus et declaramus.

Lucas has directed his executors to buy land to the value of £100 for the salary of a Professor of Mathematics, and to make statutes for the same. These statutes have been made.

Itaque statuimus imprimis et ordinamus, quod perpetuis futuris temporibus quicquid annui reditus (deductis necessariis expensis,) ex praenotatis terris ad usum praedictum acquisitis vel acquirendis quacunque justa ratione accreverit, id integre cedet in subsidium et praemium Professoris Mathematici, modo infra dicendo, et sub conditionibus mox exprimendis electi et constituti.

The entire rent to be paid to the Professor.

Quod officium attinet dicti Professoris Mathematici, ut horum studiorum, qua publice, qua privatim, excolendorum ratio habeatur, volumus et statuimus ut dictus Professor teneatur singulis intra uniuscujusque termini Academici spatium septimanis semel ad minus aliquam Geometriae, Arithmeticae, Astronomiae, Geographiae, Opticae, Staticae, aut alterius alicujus Mathematicae disciplinae partem (pro suo arbitratu, nisi aliter expedire Procancellario visum fuerit) per unius circiter horae spatium legere atque exponere, loco et tempore a Procancellario assignandis, sub poena quadraginta solidorum pro singula lectione omissa, ex stipendio ipsi debito per Procancellarium subtrahendorum, et Bibliothecae Academicae, pro coemendis libris, vel instrumentis Mathematicis, applicandorum; nisi ex gravi corporis infirmitate officio suo satisfacere non poterit. Quam tamen excusationem nolumus ultra tres septimanas valere, ut nisi elapsis tribus septimanis alium substituat idoneum Lectorem, Procancellarii judicio approbandum, sciat sibi pro qualibet lectione praetermissa viginti solidos de stipendio suo per Procancellarium subtrahendos, et usui praedicto applicandos[1].

Number and subjects of his lectures.

Fine for neglect of duty.

What is to be done with the fines.

Quo autem dictus Professor ad munus hoc legendi non perfunctorie praestandum efficacius astringatur, praestiti fideliter ab ipso officii certius extet indicium, et studiorum praesentium fructus quadantenus etiam ad posteros derivetur, statuimus ut dictus Professor semel quotannis, proxime ante festum Sancti Michaelis non pauciorum quam decem ex illis quas praecedente anno publice habuerit, Lectionum exemplaria nitide descripta Procancellario exhibeat, in publicis Academiae archivis asservanda. Quod si ante tempus praescriptum facere neglexerit, eo usque careat stipendio suo, donec effectum det, et quanta fuerit rata portio temporis postea elapsi, usque dum id perfecerit,

Copies of his lectures to be handed to the Vice-Chancellor, and to be kept in the Public Library.

[1] Some words have been omitted in this sentence.

tantam reditus sui vel salarii annui partem Procancellario teneatur exsolvere, Bibliothecae Academicae ad usus praedictos applicandam.

The Professor to be at home on certain days to answer questions.

Quinetiam decernimus, ut dictus Professor teneatur duobus per singulas cujusque termini hebdomadas a Procancellario praestituendis diebus, unoque extra terminum die, quandocunque dictus Professor in Academia praesens fuerit, per duas horas itidem praefigendas omnibus illum consulturis vacare, liberum adeuntibus aperto cubiculo accessum praebere, circa propositas ipsi quaestiones, et difficultates haud graviter respondere; in eum finem globos et alia idonea instrumenta Mathematica penes se in promptu habere; inque omnibus ad illud propositum spectantibus studiosorum pro sua virili conatus adjuvare.

To keep mathematical instruments in his rooms.

To be admonished for neglect of duty by Vice-Chancellor.

Quorum aliquod si ultro neglexerit, corripiatur a Procancellario, et si de neglecto officio saepius admonitus neutiquam se emendaverit, poenam incurrat intolerabilis negligentiae inferius decretam.

What residence is required.

Porro ut horum observatio fortius muniatur, et ne quis ex dicti Professoris absentia oboriatur neglectus, statuimus ne dictus Professor intra praefinita terminorum intervalla Academia excedat, aut alibi extra Academiam per sex dies continuos moretur, nisi gravissima de causa per Procancellarium approbanda, idque petita prius et impetrata a Procancellario venia: sin fecerit secus, quanta fuerit rata portio temporis ab egressu suo praeterlapsi, tanta salarii sui parte penitus excidat. Quod si forte diutioris ab Academia absentiae, quae dimidii termini spatium excedat, causa acciderit necessaria, Procancellarii, et duorum (qui Collegiorum Praefecti fuerint) seniorum Doctorum judicio approbata, aliquem interea idoneum substituat, qui suo loco legat, et reliquis muniis fungatur modo supradicto, et sub poena consimili.

May not undertake cure of souls.

Quinimo pari causa, ne dictus Professor ab officii sui debita executione distrahatur, nolumus omnino et prohibemus, ut is ulla quavis Ecclesiastica promotione gaudeat, quae animarum sibi curam adnexam habeat, aut residentiam exigat hisce statutis adversantem; sub poena amissionis, ipso facto, omnis juris, quod in hac sua professione praetendere valeat.

Standing and acquirements.

Quoad personam vero et qualitatem Mathematici Professoris, volumus et injungimus, ut qui huic provinciae admovetur, sit vir bonae famae, et conversationis honestae, ad minimum Magister Artium, probe eruditus, et Mathematicarum praesertim scientiarum peritia instructus.

Executors to elect Professor; afterwards the Heads of Colleges.

Ejus autem nominandi, et eligendi jus ac potestas esto penes nos praedictos Executores venerabilis viri Henrici Lucas, durante nostra utriusque vita, aut uno supremum diem obeunte, penes alterum e nobis, qui in vita superstes permanserit. Postea vero perpetuis futuris temporibus ejus eligendi plena potestas sit penes Procancellarium, et Praefectos omnium Collegiorum dictae Academiae, vel illam partem Praefectorum, qui electioni interfuerint, et peragatur tunc electio in hunc modum.

Postquam Mathematici Professoris locum quacunque ex causa

vacare contigerit, Procancellario incumbet quam cito fieri poterit, schedula scholarum publicarum ostio per octo dies continuos affixa, cum de dicta vacatione, tum de tempore ad futuram electionem destinato significare (tempus autem electionis ultra trigesimum a prima significatione diem extrahi nolumus) quo tempore dicti electores publicis in scholis in unum congregati juramento semetipsos obstringant, seposito omni privato respectu, affectuque sinistro, se nominaturos, et suo comprobaturos suffragio quem, conscientia teste, ex petitoribus, (vel ex iis qui ab electorum quolibet nominantur) maxime secundum praenotatas qualitates idoneum censuerint ad id munus obeundum; is vero, in quem plura suffragia conspiraverint, pro electo habeatur: quod si duobus forte vel pluribus paria obvenerint suffragia, Procancellario jus erit unum ex illis, qui aliis (si quando id contigerit) plura et inter se paria suffragia obtinuerint, pro suo arbitrio eligendi.

What is to be done on a vacancy.

Oath to be taken by electors.

If the votes are equal the Vice-Chancellor has a casting vote.

Electus autem proximo opportuno tempore admittatur a Procancellario, praestito ante admissionem juramento se munus Professoris Mathematici a dignissimo viro Henrico Lucas in hac Academia institutum juxta ordinationes et statuta officium suum concernentia, pro suo posse fideliter executurum.

The successful candidate to be admitted by the Vice-Chancellor.

Denique, quo praedictus Professor intra debitos honestatis atque modestiae limites contineatur, neque de ulla criminum ultro admissorum impunitate praesumat, statuimus ac decernimus, ut si dictus Professor convictus fuerit vel propria confessione, vel per testes idoneos, vel per evidentiam facti de crimine aliquo graviore (puta de laesa Majestate, haeresi, schismate, homicidio voluntario, furto notabili, adulterio, fornicatione, perjurio) vel si intolerabiliter negligens fuerit, neque poenis superius expressis poterit emendari, per Procancellarium et Collegiorum Praefectos (vel majorem eorum partem) a sua amoveatur Professione, sine spe regrediendi, aut commodum aliquod ulterius percipiendi. Quod si senio, morbo diuturno, aut incurabili impotentia, seu debilitate corporis vel animi fractus, suae Professioni (modo et forma predictis) perficiendae non suffecerit, abrogetur ei Professio per Procancellarium et dictos Praefectos (vel majorem eorem partem) hoc tantum adhibito moderamine, ut illi (sic a Professionis munere non sua culpa dimisso) si tempore Professionis suae laudabiliter se gesserit, neque alias ipse de proprio ad valorem centum librarum annuatim provisum fuerit, tertia pars stipendii remaneat usque ad mortem suam; reliquis partibus successor sit tantisper contentus, integrum post ejus mortem percepturus.

If the Professor is guilty of any crime, or neglect of duty, he may be removed.

If incapable through age or disease, he may be removed, but in this case he is to receive a pension.

In cujus rei testimonium nos praefati Robertus Raworth et Thomas Buck sigilla nostra praesentibus apposuimus. Dat' 19 die Decembris Anno Regni Domini nostri Caroli Secundi Dei gratia Angliae, Scotiae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Regis, Fidei Defensoris &c. decimo quinto, annoque Domini 1663[1].

[1] From a certified copy of the original in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 8. 2.

B. *Letters patent of King Charles the Second*, 1664.

Carolus Secundus [etc.].

Preamble.

Cum per dilectos nostros Robertum Raworth, et Thomam Buck Armigeros, Executores ultimae voluntatis consulti viri Henrici Lucas Armigeri nuper defuncti innotuerit nobis dictum Henricum Lucas in rei literariae beneficium Professoris Mathematici munus in Academia nostra Cantabrigiensi instituisse; nec non dictis iisdem Executoribus suis, adhibito Procancellarii et Praefectorum Collegiis dictae Academiae consilio, quae ad dicti muneris commodam constitutionem, ac executionem debitam sibi ex usu viderentur, ordinandi curam commendasse: Et cum dicti Executores pro ratione fidei sibi commissae, rogato prius et impetrato praedictorum Procancellarii et Praefectorum consilio, ordinationes quasdam fecerint eo conducentes, quas a nobis suppliciter oraverint authoritate nostra regia stabilitas iri et ratificatas: Item cum dicti Executores de praedicto munere ulterius bene mereri studentes, juxta consilium praedictorum Procancellarii et Praefectorum, per sanctionem quoque nostram Regiam dicti Professoris lectionibus publice habendis certos ex Academicis auditores assignari; ab electoribus dicti Professoris et ab electo Professore juramentum exigendi potestatem fieri; dicto Professori, si Collegii cujusvis socius fuerit, sodalitii sui una cum dicto Professoris loco retinendi privilegium indulgeri; et si ante susceptum hoc munus socius non fuerit, ut postea in socium eligi possit, facultatem concedi; eundemque demum Professorem a muneribus quibusdam publicis obeundis eximi ac prohiberi a nobis itidem supplices efflagitaverint;

Rules made by the executors are confirmed.

Nos dictae Academiae commodo juxta ac studiorum profectui consultum cupientes, dictorumque votis Executorum benigne annuentes, imprimis ordinationes istas a predictis Executoribus confectas Regia nostra potestate sancimus et confirmamus, iisque omnibus et singulis plenum obsequium deberi atque praestari volumus et mandamus.

Who may attend the lectures.

Item lectionum, quas secundum ordinationes praedictas Professor Mathematicus habere tenetur, auditores esse volumus non-graduatos omnes post annum secundum, et Artium Baccalaureos omnes usque ad annum tertium sub eadem poena, cui per statuta Academica obnoxii sunt a reliquis publicis Lecturis absentes.

Oaths to be taken by electors and elected.

Quinetiam Procancellario potestatem impertimus juramentum exigendi et administrandi tam illis, qui per dictas ordinationes eligendi jus obtinent, quam Professori electo et mox admittendo, juxta sensus in dictis ordinationibus expressos atque praescriptos.

The Professor may be Fellow of a College.

Porro volumus et statuimus, ut dictus Professor eligi possit in socium cujusvis collegii non vetante professione sua; et ne is sodalitio suo, si quod ante susceptum hoc munus obtinuit, aut postea obtinebit, vel ullis sodalitii sui emolumentis aut privilegiis eo tantum nomine seu causa privetur, quovis cujuscunque collegii statuto non obstante.

Nolumus denique et prohibemus, ut praedictus Professor Decani, Thesaurarii, Seneschalli, aut Lectoris cujusvis in suo collegio munus capessat, aut ut inibi Tutorem se gerat (nisi Nobilium forte vel generosorum sociis commensalium) vel ut Procuratoris, Taxatoris, aut alterius cujuslibet lectoris publicum in Academia officium sustineat, sub poena amissionis ipso facto omnis juris, quod in hac sua professione praetendere valeat. Quapropter et dictum Professorem ab omnibus et singulis muneribus istis praedictis liberatum volumus et exemptum.

May not hold certain specified College and University Offices.

In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die Januarii, anno regni nostri decimo quinto. Per breve de privato sigillo[1].

8 January, 1664.

C. *Letters patent of King Charles the Second,* 1675.

Carolus Secundus [etc.]

Cum munus Professoris Mathematici in Academia nostra Cantabrigiensi a consulto viro Henrico Lucas non ita pridem institutum authoritate nostra regia et literis patentibus stabiliverimus, et ordinationes ad idem munus spectantes ratificaverimus, et ad petitionem Executorum cum consilio Procancellarii et Praefectorum privilegia insuper nonnulla eidem Professori Mathematico in perpetuum concesserimus; inter quae statuimus ut dictus Professor eligi possit in socium cuiusvis Collegii non vetante Professione sua, et ne is sodalitio suo, si quod ante susceptum hoc munus obtinuit aut postea obtinebit, vel ullis sodalitii sui emolumentis aut privilegiis eo tantum nomine seu causa privetur quovis cuiuscunque Collegii statuto non obstante. Quod privilegium ea intentione illi indulsimus ut eidem Professori liceret quodvis sodalitium capessere et retinere.

Quod ut debitum sortiatur effectum nec restrictioni alicui in damnum aut preiudicium eiusdem Professoris pateat indulgentia nostra, insuper volumus et statuimus ut verba nostra praedicta in favorem dicti Professoris semper accipiantur, ut non eo tantum sed nec alio quovis nomine aut causa sodalitio suo aut eius emolumento privetur nisi quod quemlibet eiusdem Collegii socium cuiuscunque professionis aut ordinis merito privare debeat. Et speciatim volumus et ordinamus ut ordines sacros non nisi ipse voluerit, suscipiat, nec ob defectum sacrorum ordinum sodalitio cedere ipse teneatur aut ab aliis quibuscunque cogatur, sed ea immunitate quamdiu suo munere fungitur gaudeat et fruatur qua quilibet socius Medicinae aut Juri Civili vel Canonico dicatus frui solet quovis cuiuscunque Collegii Statuto aut consuetudine vel interpretatione quacunque non obstante.

If a Fellow of a College to be in the same position as other Fellows.

Need not take Holy Orders.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Wesmonasterium vicesimo septimo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo. Per breve de privato sigillo[2].

27 April, 1675.

[1] From a copy in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 8. 2.

[2] From a copy in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 8. 3.

3. Arabic (Sir Thomas Adams).
1666.

In 1631, Mr Thomas Adams, draper, of London, agreed, at the suggestion of his friend and correspondent Mr Abraham Wheelocke[1], to defray the charge of an Arabic Lecture, at £40 per annum, for three years from Lady Day, 1632. At the same time he announced his intention "to endeavour to perpetuate the same publick Lecture by a settled maintenance for ever[2]." The first lecturer was Mr Wheelocke, with whose work the University was so well pleased, that the Vice-Chancellor and certain Heads of Colleges addressed a letter of thanks to Mr Adams for the selection of so excellent a man (A).

When this letter was written, the Lecture had been continued for four years instead of for three, as first intended; but whether the same arrangement was continued until the death of Wheelocke (in September 1653) or whether it was interrupted by the Civil War, has not been ascertained. After the Restoration Sir Thomas Adams, as he had then become, having been created a Baronet by Charles the Second, 13 June, 1660, drew up a deed of endowment, dated 20 June 1666, by which the Drapers' Company are made trustees of his benefaction, and statutes for the Professorship are prescribed (B). There is no evidence that the University was consulted on this gift. The statutes were confirmed by royal letters patent[3], 4 July in the same year. The annual salary therein prescribed, £40, is still regularly paid by the Drapers' Company.

In 1841 the endowment was increased by a legacy (C) of £1000 from the Reverend John Palmer, B.D., Fellow of

[1] Wheelocke graduated from Trinity College: B.A. 1614, M.A. 1618; became fellow of Clare Hall 1619; and proceeded B.D. 1625. He was librarian of the University 1629–53.

[2] To Mr Wheelocke, 3 March, 1631: quoted in Cooper's *Annals*, iii. 248.

[3] As this document merely repeats the statutes given by Adams in his own deed, it has not been reprinted. It will be found in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 26.

S. John's College (Professor 1804–1819), who died Thursday, 9 April, 1840[1].

A new statute for the Professorship, framed by the Council of the Senate in 1857, and approved by the Commissioners, received the royal assent 16 April, 1861[2]; and, at the same time, a statute for Sir Thomas Adams' Professorship and other Professorships in common. This has since been repealed[3]. The clause in the deed of foundation, requiring the Professor to be *ad minimum magister artium*, was repealed by a statute which received the royal assent 18 July, 1894[4].

A. *The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges to Mr Adams*[5], 9 *May*, 1636.

To our very loving and much respected friend Mr. Thomas Adams att his howse in Gracious Street in London.

Worthy Sir,

Having these foure yeares enioyed your bountifull exhibition for the maintenaunce of a Professor of the Arabick tongue in our University, and now also understanding your pious desire of setling it for perpetuity; wee cannot but returne yow the Scholars tribute of thanks and honor due to so noble a Benefactor, and shall upon any intimation from yow be ready to serve yow with our best counsells and endeavors for the improving it to those good ends to which yow intend it.

The worke it selfe wee conceive to tend not onely to the advancement of good Literature by bringing to light much knowledge which as yet is lockt upp in that learned tongue; but also to the good service of the King and State in our commerce with those Easterne nations, and in Gods good time to the enlarging of the borders of the Church, and propagation of Christian religion to them who now sitt in darkenesse. The genleman yow have pitched uppon for your Professor Mr. Abraham Wheelocke, wee doe every way approve of, both for his abilities and for his faithfull paynes and diligence in that employment.

[1] The Senate prescribed the investment of this legacy in consols 20 Oct. 1841.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 96.

[3] Ibid. p. 79.

[4] Ibid. p. 71.

[5] Copied from Stokys' *Liber Rerum Memorabilium* or *Black Paper Book*, preserved in the Registry of the University, fol. 228 b.

God prosper the worke according to your pious intentions; and render a full reward of it to yow and yours; making your memory as the memories of all other our famous Benefactors, ever precious among Us! It is the harty desire and prayer of

Your very loving freinds

Hen: Smith procan: [Mr. of Magdalene]
Samuell Ward [Mr. of Sidney Sussex]
S. Collins [Prov. of King's]
Tho: Bambrigg [Mr. of Christ's]
Gu. Beale [Mr. of S. John's]
Tho: Batchcrofts [Mr. of Gonv. and Cai.]
William Sandcrofte [Mr. of Emmanuel]
Rich: Sterne [Mr. of Jesus]
Edward Martin [Presidt. of Queens']

Dated att the Consistory
May 9. 1636.

B. *Deed of foundation signed by Sir Tho. Adams.*

13 June, 1666.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc Scriptum pervenerit Thomas Adams Miles et Baronettus, Civitatisque Londinensis Aldermannus, Salutem in Domino sempiternam.

An annual rent of £40 derived from certain described lands is given to the University of Cambridge for the salary of a Professor of Arabic.

Sciatis quod ego predictus Thomas Adams ex propenso in Academiam Cantabrigiensem, et in rem literariam affectu, una cum Gulielmo Adams Armigero filio meo et herede apparente, unum annualem redditum quadraginta librarum bone et legalis monete Anglie in annuum Professoris seu Lectoris lingue Arabice in dicta Academia stipendium vel salarium, exeuntem de Domo Dominicale de Chawreth alias Chawrey, horreis, stabulis, edifficiis et structuris atriis gardinis et pomariis eidem spectantibus, et una pecia terre eidem adjungenti continente per estimacionem quatuordecim acras, et uno campo vocato Chawreyhallfeild continente per estimacionem viginti acras, uno magno campo vocato Milfeild continente per estimacionem quadraginta acras, uno prato cum arbusto lupulato eidem adjungente continentibus insimul septem acras per estimacionem, uno alio prato vocato le Ley Meadow continente per estimacionem quatuor acras, uno campo vocato le Ley continente per estimacionem viginti et septem acras, uno campo vocato Crawleyfeild continente per estimacionem viginti et octo acras, uno clauso pasturæ vocato Oxwick continente per estimacionem decem acras, uno prato vocato Oxwickmead continente per estimacionem quatuor acras, et uno alio prato vocato Moore Oxe Meadow continente per estimacionem septem acras, et una pecia terre boscalis vocata Le Ley Spring continente per estimacionem unam acram et dimidium acre. Omnia que quidem premissa iacentia et

existentia in parochia de Broxted in Comitatu Essexie dimissa sunt ad firmam per predictum Thomam Adams Militem et Baronettum per nomen Thome Adams Armigeri cuidam Roberto Salmon per indenturam gerentem datum septimo die Novembris anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo quarto pro termino viginti et unius annorum a festo Sancti Michaelis tunc proximo sequente sub annuali redditu octoginta librarum et quatuor capis saginatis ad festa Annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli per equales porciones durante termino predicto.

Statutes are also given.

Per indenturam gerentem unum atque idem datum cum presentibus factam inter nos prefatos Thomam Adams et Gulielmum Adams ex una parte et Ricardum Ryves Militem Aldermannum Civitatis Londini, Theophilum Biddulph Militem, Thomam Essington Armigerum, Edvardum Clagget,...[1] et Robertum Adams Cives et Pannarios Londini, et ex Assistentibus et sub insigniis Sodalitii Pannariorum Londinensis alumnos, ex altera parte, dedi, et adhibito Procancellarii Prefectorumque in eadem Academia Collegiorum consilio, ordinationes infrascriptas condendas putavi, et per presentes ratas esse volo atque declaro.

The aforesaid annual rent to be paid to the Professor.

Statuo itaque imprimis ordinoque quod perpetuis futuris temporibus predictus annualis redditus integre cedet in subsidium et premium Professoris seu Lectoris lingue Arabice modo infra dicendo et sub conditionibus mox expresse tradendis electi atque constituti.

He is to give one lecture in each week of term-time under a fine of ten shillings, to be given to the Library to buy Oriental books.

Quod officium attinet dicti Professoris Arabici ut hujus lingue qua publice qua privatim cognoscende ratio habeatur, volo statuoque ut dictus Professor teneatur singulis intra unius cuiusque termini Academici spatium septimanis semel aut lingue Arabice rudimenta tradere aut authorem aliquem in ea lingua preclarum exponere per unius circiter hore spatium loco et tempore a Procancellario assignandis sub pena decem solidorum pro singula lectione omissa ex stipendio ipsi debito per Procancellarium subtrahendorum ac Bibliothece Academie pro coemendis orientalis lingue libris applicandorum nisi ex gravi corporis infirmitate officio suo satisfacere non poterit.

In vacation, if in residence, he is to be at home for two hours on one day in each week, to advise all who may wish to consult him.

Teneatur porro per singulas extra terminum hebdomadas, si in Academia presens fuerit, duabus horis unius diei a Procancellario prestituendis omnibus illum consulturis vacare, liberum adeuntibus aperto cubiculo accessum prebere, adipiscende excolendeve lingue Arabice cognitioni operam dantium studia dirigere, et conatus adiuvare, quorum aliquid si ultro neglexerit, corripiatur a Procancellario, et si de neglecto officio sepius admonitus neutiquam se emendaverit, penam incurrat intolerabili negligentie inferius decretam.

Punishment for neglect.

Qualifications of the Professor.

Quod autem personam et qualitatem Professoris huius Arabici spectat, volo et iniungo ut qui huic provincie admovetur, sit vir bone

[1] The omitted passage contains the names of 15 members of the Drapers' Company.

fame et conversationis honeste, ad minimum Magister Artium, probe eruditus, et linguarum orientalium præcipue Arabice peritia instructus, et qui nullo alio Professoris aut Lecture loco seu officio gaudeat (nisi forte ante admissionem deponere voluerit). Inter autem personas ita eligibiles ceteris paribus preferri volo Præfectos Collegiorum, dein Collegiorum socios, exin Magistros artium Academie gremiales.

Who are to elect.

Eius autem nominandi et eligendi ius ac potestas esto penes meipsum quamdiu vixero, postea vero perpetuis futuris temporibus eius eligendi potestas sit penes Procancellarium et Præfectos omnium Collegiorum vel illam partem Præfectorum qui electioni interfuerint.

Mode of election.

Et peragatur tunc electio in hunc modum. Postquam Arabici Professoris locum quacunque ex causa vacare contigerit, Procancellario incumbet quam cito fieri poterit schedula Scholarum publicarum ostio per octo dies continuos affixa, tum de dicta vacatione tum de tempore ad futuram electionem destinato significare (tempus autem electionis ultra trigesimum a prima significatione diem extrahi nolo) quo tempore dicti Electores publicis in scholis in unum congregati iuramento semetipsos obstringant seposito omni privato respectu affectuque sinistro se nominaturos, vel saltem suo comprobaturos suffragio, quem conscientia teste ex petitionibus vel ex iis qui ab electorum quolibet nominantur maxime secundum prenotatas qualitates et limitationes idoneum censuerint ad id munus obeundum. Is vero in quem plura suffragia conspiraverint pro electo habeatur. Quod si duobus forte vel pluribus paria obvenerint suffragia Procancellario ius erit unum ex illis qui (si quando id contigerit) plura et inter se paria obtinuerint pro suo arbitratu eligendi.

Case of equality of votes.

Oath to be taken by the Professor.

Electus autem proximo opportuno tempore admittatur a Procancellario prestito ante admissionem suam juramento se munus Professoris Arabici a Thoma Adams Milite et Baronetto in hac Academia institutum iuxta ordinationes et statuta officium suum concernentia pro suo posse fideliter executurum.

Removal of Professor for offences or neglect of duty.

Denique quo predictus Professor intra debitos honestatis atque modestie terminos contineatur, neque de ulla criminum ultro[1] admissorum impunitate presumat, statuo atque decerno ut si dictus Professor convictus fuerit vel propria confessione vel per idoneos testes, vel per evidentiam facti de crimine aliquo graviore (puta de læsa Maiestate, hæresi, schismate, homicidio voluntario, furto notabili, adulterio, fornicatione, periurio) vel si intolerabilitur negligens fuerit, neque penis superius expressis poterit emendari, vel sua lectura minime contentus alium Professionis aut Lecture locum obtinuerit, per Procancellarium et Collegiorum Præfectos vel maiorem eorum partem a sua amoveatur Professione sine spe regrediendi aut commodum aliquod ulterius percipiendi.

Quod si senio, morbo diuturno, aut incurabili impotentia seu

[1] MS. vltra.

debilitate corporis vel animi fractus, sue Professionis officio modo et forma predictis prestando non suffecerit, abrogetur ei Professio per Procancellarium et dictos Prefectos vel maiorem eorum partem, hoc tantum adhibito moderamine, ut illi sic a Professionis munere non sua culpa dimisso (si tempore Professionis sue laudabiliter se gesserit neque alias ipsi de proprio ad valorem quadraginta librarum annuatim provisum fuerit) tertia pars stipendii remaneat usque ad mortem suam; reliquis partibus successor sit tantisper contentus integrum post ejus mortem percepturus.

If he has to resign through old age or ill-health he is to have a third of his salary.

In cuius rei testimonium, Ego Thomas Adams Miles et Baronettus Civitatisque Londinensis Aldermannus sigillum meum præsentibus apposui.

Dat' vicesimo die Junii, anno regni Caroli Secundi Dei gratia Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris &c. decimo octavo, Annoque Domini 1666.

THOMAS ADAMS (L. S.)[1].

C. *Extract from the Will of the Rev. John Palmer, B.D.*

I give to the University of Cambridge the sum of one thousand pounds sterling for the perpetual augmentation of Sir Thomas Adams' Professorship of Arabic, subject to the following conditions:

First, that the Professor shall provide a book in which, at the end of every public Lecture, each student of that language shall write his name and College with his own hand;

Second, that the Vice-Chancellor, whenever application shall be made to him for the payment of this augmentation, shall inspect the said book and satisfy himself that the Professor has fulfilled *bonâ fide* the duties enjoined by the oath of his admission;

Third, that the Vice-Chancellor, if he be not satisfied that the Professor has fulfilled his duties as aforesaid, shall not pay this augmentation for that year, but shall retain the same and all other augmentations forfeited in the same manner until the sums so accruing can be invested conveniently from time to time in the Public Funds for the further perpetual augmentation of the same Professorship[2].

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box. I. 4.

[2] From a copy of the devise in the Registry, Vol. xxxix. 7. 11.

4. Moral Theology (John Knightbridge). 1677.

The Reverend John Knightbridge, fellow of Peterhouse[1], and Rector of Spofforth in Yorkshire, by Will dated 2 December, 1677, made the following provisions:

I give unto the Master and Fellowes of Peterhouse in Cambridge, as feofees in trust and upon the condition afterwards exprest all that my fee farme rent issuing out of the Mannor of Heslington neer Yorke, as also an house in the Minorys, whereof one Cooke is now my Tenant, as also seaven pounds per Annum out of the land I have lying in Chelmsford, knowne by the name of little Vinters. All these I give unto the said Master and Fellowes, upon condition that they pay unto a Professor in Moral Theology or Casuisticall Divinity the sum of fifty pounds yearely. Provided allwayes that the Professor aforesaid be chosen by the Vice-Chancellour of Cambridge for the time being, the Regius and Margaret Professors, and the Master of Peterhouse for the time being, and if it should happen that there should be discord in the election that is to say two for one and two for another, then the Master of Peterhouse shall have the casting voice. And my will is the Professor to be chosen shall bee of the age of fifty yeares, and Doctor or at least Batchellour in Divinity, and my will is that the Professour so chosen shall read five Latine Lectures in the Publique Schooles of Cambridge in every terme, and shall at the end of every terme exhibite a copy of the said five Lectures fairely written to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, to be either printed or kept in the Publique Library of the University as shall be thought meet. And my will is that if the Professor so chosen shall neglect to read any of the said five Lectures every terme, without some reasonable cause to be approved of in writing under the hands of the major parte of the said Electors, then it shall be lawfull for the Master and Fellowes of Peterhouse to withdraw the said maintenance to their owne use till the said Professor do read the said Lectures as is above directed[2].

Mr Knightbridge died in December, 1677, when it was discovered that the Will and Codicils were invalid to pass freehold estate, as his signature was not attested by any witness. But his brother and heir at law, Mr Anthony Knightbridge, being desirous of carrying out his intentions, confirmed the various devises in the Will. In the next place

[1] B.A. Oxf. incorp. 1645; M.A. 1645; B.D. 1655; D.D. 1673.

[2] From a copy in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 9. 1.

the trustees were unable to find a fit person to undertake the Professorship according to the terms of the Will. Application was therefore made to the Court of Chancery, and a decree was obtained, 18 July 1682, allowing the Professor to be of the age of forty years, and to deliver four lectures in each term in lieu of five[1]. Shortly afterwards the Rev. Tho. Smoult, D.D., Fellow of S. John's College, was elected[2], and retained the Professorship till his death in 1707.

In 1700 (10 October) the Senate decided by Grace that the name of John Knightbridge should be added to the benefactors of the University[3].

Professor Smoult, by Will dated 29 September, 1703, made the following bequest:

> Item I give three hundred pounds to purchase land or any rents of that value to be annexed and joyned to the settlement made by Dr John Knightbridge now kept in St Peter's College for the use and maintenance of a Casuist Reader or Professor in Practical Theology the land or purchase to be settled upon the same or other trustees at the discretion of my executor[4].

This sum was laid out in the purchase of several pieces of land of copyhold tenure; and it was decided by Grace (11 June, 1713) that the name of the donor should be added to the benefactors of the University[5].

In 1839 (6 July) the Court of Chancery decided that the Professor was entitled to the whole rents and profits of the trust premises[6].

Interesting information respecting the sale of a portion of the property and other matters concerning the trust, is contained in a decree of the Court of Chancery dated 4 June, 1847; but, as the document is readily accessible[7], it need not be reprinted.

In 1857 (15 December) a new statute was accepted by

[1] A copy of this decree is in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 9. 5.

[2] A Grace passed the Senate 10 Oct. 1683, that he should take rank among the other Professors.

[3] Grace Book Θ, p. 463.

[4] Registry, *ut supra*, Vol. xxxix. 9. 6.

[5] Grace Book Θ, p. 613.

[6] Registry, Vol. xxxix. 9. 23.

[7] See *Endowments of the University*, ed. 1876, pp. 37—52.

the Senate, further relaxing the conditions of election, and vesting the management of the Trust Estate and Funds in the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars. This statute was confirmed by the Queen in Council 16 April, 1861; and in 1873 (18 July) a decree of the Court of Chancery[1] vested the real estate and the funds, in the University.

By Statute B, Chap. XV, it is enacted that the Professor shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of Chap. IX, and that the Professorship shall in future be designated as a Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

5. Music.

1684.

A Professor of Music was first appointed by a Grace of the Senate, 2 July, 1684, expressed in the following terms:

Cum par sit et æquum, atque etiam e dignitate Academiæ, ut elegantissima facultas Musicæ suum quoque haud secus ac cæteræ, Professorem habeat: Placet Vobis ut Senatûs auctoritate constituatur Musices Professor, atque ut ornatissimus vir Dr Staggins hac vestra gratia in illud munus ritè electus nomine et titulo publici vestri in Musica Professoris insigniatur[2].

No stipend was assigned to Professor Staggins, nor to any of his successors, until 1868, when £100 was allowed to Professor Sterndale Bennett, "so long as he continues Professor of Music[3]."

Professor Bennett died 1 February, 1875, and in the interval between his death and the election of a successor the Council of the Senate issued a report, proposing, among other things, "that a stipend of £200 per annum should be assigned to the next Professor of Music." This was confirmed by Grace 4 March, 1875[4]. The same amount is granted by the existing ordinance, confirmed by the Senate 24 November, 1887. The Professor will in future be elected according to Statute B, Chap. XV.

[1] Registry, *ut supra*, Vol. xxxix. 9. 59.

[2] Grace Book Θ, p. 250. Nicolas Staggins had been admitted Mus.D. *per lit. reg.* 28 Sept. 1681.

[3] The Grace passed 27 February, 1868. Grace Book Σ, p. 321.

[4] Grace Book Υ, p. 19.

6. Chemistry.

1703.

The first Professor of Chemistry was elected by the following Grace, which passed the Senate, 10 February, 1702–3:

Cum Johannes Franciscus Vigani Veronensis Artem Chymicam multa cum laude (non sine magno studiosorum emolumento) per annos viginti hic apud nos exercuerit; Placeat Vobis ut dictus Johannes Franciscus Vigani titulo Professoris Chymiæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi cohonestetur.

Placeat etiam ut super has concessione vestra literas habeat vestras testimoniales muneris sui Professorii sigillo vestro communi sigillatas[1].

In 1716 (10 October) a building called the New Press, opposite to Queens' College, was assigned to the joint use of the Professors of Chemistry and Anatomy[2], which the former retained until 1784, and the latter until 1832[3].

No stipend was assigned to the Professor until 1766, when Richard Watson, M.A. (Professor 1764–73) obtained a stipend of £100 a year from the Crown, through the intervention of Lord Rockingham[4]. This stipend, with others, was annually voted by Parliament, and paid by the Treasury, until the Cambridge University Act, 1856, became law. This contains a provision (Chap. XLVII) that the Stamp Duties on Matriculations and Degrees are remitted, but that provision is to be made by the University for paying the above salaries. The Senate therefore pledged itself, by Grace, 10 December, 1857, that the following sums, heretofore paid by the Treasury, should in future be paid by the Vice-Chancellor:

Cum capite 88°, *sect.* 47°, *legis anno Victoriæ reginæ* 19° *et* 20° *latæ statutum fuerit ut aboleatur vectigal pro impressione, quod nunc temporis fisco pendendum est ab iis qui vel in matriculam academiæ vel ad gradus admittendi sunt, quum primum sustentandis oneribus, quibus hactenus subventum est pecuniarum ope ex Parliamenti consulto, quotannis facto, a dominis ærarii erogatarum, ita provisum fuerit ut*

[1] Grace Book Θ, p. 490. [2] Ibid. p. 667.

[3] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. Chap. II.

[4] Cooper's *Annals*, iv. 343. *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson*, 4to, 1817, pp. 30—32.

dominis ærarii satis sit factum; Placeat vobis ut e cista communi in posterum numerentur quotannis a Procancellario

Professori Historiæ Modernæ Regio libræ 371,
Lectori in Jure Civili Regio libræ 100,
Lectori in Chemia libræ 100,
Lectori in Anatomia libræ 100,
Lectori in Botanica libræ 182,
Lectori Jacksoniano libræ 100,
Lectori in Mineralogia libræ 100.

In 1857 (15 December) a new statute for the Professorship was confirmed; and in 1861 (8 May) the Council of the Senate recommended that the stipend of the Professor be increased to £300 a year. This was confirmed 30 May. In 1871 (30 January) it was recommended that his stipend be increased to £500 a year. This recommendation was confirmed 9 February, 1871.

The Professorship is now governed by Statute B, Chaps. IX, XI, XV.

7. Anatomy.

1707.

The first Professor of Anatomy was elected by the following Grace, which passed the Senate 12 June, 1707:

Cum Georgius Rolfe varias Anatomias in hac Academia perfecerit summa cum laude in usum Studiosæ Juventutis optimum

Placeat Vobis ut Professoris Anatomici Titulum propter singularem ejus in ista facultate peritiam Honoris ergo consequatur[1].

In 1857 (15 December) a statute, since repealed, was made for this Professorship. It received the royal assent 16 April, 1861[2].

In 1861 (8 May) a Syndicate appointed 7 March in that year recommended that the Professor should in future "receive from the University Chest...such a sum as will augment [his] Endowment Stipend[3] to £300 per annum." This recommendation was confirmed by Grace 30 May, 1861.

In 1865 (12 June) a Syndicate reported in favour of dividing this Professorship, and appointing: (1) a Professor

[1] Grace Book Θ, p. 545.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1869, p. 87.

[3] For the history of this stipend see Professor of Chemistry.

of Anatomy with (2) a Demonstrator in Anatomy; (3) a Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. These recommendations were confirmed by Grace, 8 February, 1866.

The Professorship is now governed by Statute B, Chaps. IX, XI, XV.

8. Modern History (Regius).

1724.

In 1724 (16 May) King George the First sent a letter to the University (A) in which he states his intention to appoint a "Person of Sober Conversation and prudent Conduct, skilled in Modern History and in the knowledge of Modern Languages, to be Our Professor of Modern History," with a stipend of £400 per annum, out of which he "shall be obliged to maintain, with sufficient salaries, two Persons at least well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and speaking the said languages"; and further, that he intends to nominate twenty scholars, each of whom "shall be obliged to learn two at least of the said languages." A yearly report is to be sent to the King by the Professor and the teachers, giving an account of the progress made by each scholar.

On the reception of this letter a Congregation was held (18 May) and a reply (B) was agreed to, which was directed on the following day to be engrossed, sealed, and transmitted to the King.

The letters patent (C) founding the Professorship on the lines indicated in the above letter, are dated 28 September in the same year; and, 20 October following, by an instrument under the privy signet, the King appointed Samuel Harris, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse, to be the first Professor.

The twenty scholars mentioned in the letters patent were appointed by two similar instruments signed by the King and countersigned by Lord Townshend; the first 15 on February 27, 1724–25, and the remaining five on May 31[1].

[1] These documents are in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 14. 8, 9.

Professor Harris makes his first report to the Duke of Newcastle for transmission to the King, 26 October, 1725; and encloses a more detailed account of the progress made by the scholars in modern languages signed by the two teachers, and dated 14 October in the same year. No record of the appointment of these teachers, Fr. Masson, and H. B. Piazza, has been preserved. The reports sent in were evidently satisfactory, for Harris was reappointed by an instrument dated 18 November, 1725; and again in the following year, by a similar instrument dated 28 September, 1726. A second report, giving a further account of the progress made by the scholars, is dated 3 April, 1727[1], and five more scholars were appointed 30 April in the same year.

The King died 11 June, 1727. His successor, by letters patent, dated 11 April, 1728 (D), expresses his intention of continuing the foundation with all his father's provisions; but no more scholars have been appointed, and the Professors retain their office "during His Majesty's pleasure."

A new statute for this Professorship received the Royal assent 16 April, 1861[2]. It repealed the directions contained in the above letters patent, except so far as relates to the appointment of the Professor by the Crown.

Historical Library.

The Will, dated 8 March, 1806, of John Symonds, LL.D., Professor 1771–1807, contains the following clause:

> Also it is my will and meaning that any book or books and manuscripts in or on which the name or names of any person or persons shall be found written with my own hand shall be delivered and given to such persons by my executors[3];

[1] These reports are in the Public Record Office, and copies in the Registry of the University. On the whole subject of this foundation, with a *resumé* of the reports from Oxford, see a paper by Oscar Browning, M.A. (King's) in *The Cambridge Review*, 25 November and 9 December, 1897. For the history of the stipend see Professor of Chemistry, pp. 181, 182.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 98.

[3] Copied in the Registry of Wills, London. Prof. Symonds died 18 February, 1807.

and, in an undated codicil, he gives directions about "books not marked for the Historical Library at Cambridge." It may therefore be claimed for Symonds that he founded that library, by his Will. His successor, Professor Smyth (1807–49), added a large number of volumes.

This library, consisting of about 1600 volumes, is for the present housed in King's College[1]; and an annual grant of £30 is allowed for maintenance[2].

A. *Letter of King George the First to the University*, 1724.

Endorsed: To Our Trusty and Welbeloved the Vice-Chancellor of Our University of Cambridge, to be communicated to the Senate there.

George R.

Trusty and Welbeloved, We greet you well!

We being greatly desirous to favour and encourage Our two Universitys, those ancient and laudable Nurserys of Piety and Learning; and to enable them more effectually to answer the end of their Institution by sending forth constant Supplys of learned and able Men to serve the Publick both in Church and State; And having observed that no Encouragement or Provision has hitherto been made in either of the Said Universitys for the Study of Modern History or Modern Languages, the knowledge of which is highly necessary towards compleatly qualifying the Youth committed to their Care for Several Stations both in Church and State to which they may be called; and having Seriously weighed the prejudice that has accrued to the Said Universitys from this Defect, Persons of Foreign Nations being often employed in the Education and Tuition of Youth both at home and in their Travels; and great numbers of young Nobility and Gentry being either sent abroad directly from School or taken away from the Universitys before the Course of their Studys can be there compleated, and Opportunitys frequently lost to the Crown of employing and encouraging Members of the two Universitys by conferring on them such Employment both at home and abroad, as necessarily require a competent Skill in writing and Speaking the Modern Languages.

In order therefore to remedy these and the like Inconveniencys, We have determined to appoint two Persons of Sober Conversation and prudent Conduct, of the Degree of Master of Arts or Bachelour of Laws, or of Some higher Degree in one of the Said Universitys, Skilled

[1] *Reporter*, 1890, p. 112.

[2] Grace 4 June, 1891, *Reporter*, p. 948.

in Modern History and in the knowledge of Modern Languages, to be Nominated by Us, to be Our Professors of Modern History, one for the University of Cambridge, and the other for that of Oxford, who Shall be obliged to read Lectures in the Publick Schools, at Such times as shall hereafter be appointed;

And We have further determined that each of the Said Professors shall have a Stipend of Four Hundred Pounds per Annum, and out of the Said Stipend shall be obliged to maintain with sufficient Salarys, in the University where he shall be established, two Persons at least, well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and Speaking the Said Languages; which Said Teachers shall be under the Direction of the Professors respectively, and shall[1] [be obliged to instruct] gratis in the Modern Languages [twenty] Scholars of each University, to be nominated by Us, and each Scholar so nominated shall be obliged to learn two at least of the Said Languages, both the Professors and Teachers taking especial Care that the times and hours for the instructing and teaching the Said Scholars be so ordered, as not to interfere with those appointed for their Academical Studys, which Professors and Teachers shall also be obliged once every Year to transmit an attested Account of the Progress made by each Scholar committed to their Care to Our Principal Secretarys of State, to be laid before Us, that We may encourage the diligence and Application of such amongst them, as shall have qualified themselves for Our Service, by giving them suitable Employments either at home or abroad, as occasion shall offer.

And Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, that you forthwith, upon the Receipt hereof, call a Congregation, in order to communicate these Our Royal Intentions to the University. And So We bid you farewell. Given at Our Court at St James's the 16th Day of May 1724 in the Tenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command

TOWNSHEND[2].

B. *Thanks of the University to the King,* 1724.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of Your University of Cambridge, having been honoured with Your Majesty's Royal Letter, which has been read to us in full Senate, Intimating your gracious and Princely intentions of establishing both in this and Your other University a New Professor-

[1] In this line and the next a piece has been torn out of the MS. The words omitted have been supplied from the copy of the letter in Grace Book I, p. 99.

[2] From the original in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 14. 6.

ship of Modern History and Modern Languages, with an Appointment so ample as Welnigh to equal the Stipends of all our other Professors put together, beg leave to approach Your Sacred Person, with the sincerest assurances of Duty Loyalty and Gratitude, which such unparallell'd Munificence requires.

Your Majestie, like a Common Father that is Watchfull for the Welfare of his Children, has Wisely observ'd where our greatest defect lay, and where Your relief could be most seasonably apply'd. We have for many years, with grief observ'd, and may now with assurance venture to speak out our grievance, since Your Majesty has been pleased to enter so far into our cause, as to join in the same complaint, that foreign tutors have had so large a share in the Education of our Youth of Quality both at home and in their travels, and we are thoroughly sensible that the Reason, why they have been so employ'd, in Preference to Men of far Superiour Learning of our own country, has been the Want of proper helps towards the attaining those Accomplishments in our Universities, for which Your Majestie is now making so honourable Provision, but we are now firmly perswaded that when Your Maj^ties^ noble design shall have taken effect, when there shall be a sufficient number of Academical Persons well vers'd in the knowledge of Foreign courts, and well instructed in their respective languages, when a familiarity with the living tongues shall be superadded to that of the dead ones, when the solid learning of antiquity shall be adorned and set off with a skillful habit of conversing in the Languages that now flourish & both be accompanied with English Probity, Our Nobility & Gentry will be under no Temptation of sending for persons from foreign Countries, to be entrusted with the education of their Children: That the appearance of an English Gentleman in the Courts of Europe with a Governour of his own Nation, will not be so rare, & uncommon as it has hitherto been, & that Your two Universitys thus refin'd & made more compleatly serviceable to the Education of Youth by Your Majesties most Judicious & well directed as well as liberal Benefaction, will be able to furnish You with a constant supply of Persons every Way qualified for the Management of such weighty affairs & negotiations as Your Majesties Occasions may require.

We most heartily beseech the Almighty to prosper this, and all Your great and Glorious Undertakings, that you may long live & reign till you have received the fullest Conviction that your Royal Purpose has not been frustrated, but that this new Institution has Proved (as Your Princely Wisdom intended it should) a real & National Blessing....[1]

In Return for such repeated obligations we shall not fail to put up our incessant Prayers to God for the Preservation of Y^r^ Majestie &

[1] The omitted passage concerns the appointment of Whitehall Preachers, (see above, p. 46), and other matters.

your Royal Family, & shall always endeavour to contribute in the best manner we are able to the Tranquillity, Peace, & good order of your Government.

May the 19th 1724[1].

C. *Letters patent of King George the First,* 1724.

Ignorance of modern history and modern languages in the Universities.

Georgius Dei Gratia, &c. Omnibus ad quos &c.

Quum Academiae nostrae eo consilio institutae fuerint ut viros eruditos et praestantes tum in Reipublicae quum in Ecclesiae subsidium perpetuâ successione suppeditarent, quumque in hoc regno utpote exteris nationibus per legationum foederum et commerciorum vincula undequaque illigato, varia extent munia quae non modo accuratam illam veteris litteraturae veterumque linguarum peritiam quae tantâ cum laude in Academiis nostris floret, sed etiam recentioris historiae scientiam linguarumque hodiernarum tum in scribendo quum in loquendo usum et facilitatem apprime desiderant; quibus tamen addiscendis et excolendis nulla adhuc in utrâvis Academiâ proposita sunt praemia aut adjumenta; ex quo defectu factum est ut bona juventutis ingenuae pars, magno suo cum incommodo, aut alienigenis statim educanda tradatur, aut studiorum Academicorum stadio nondum confecto in partes exteras dimittatur; utque homines peregrini destinata Academicis favoris nostri testimonia necessitate quâdam nonnunquam intercipiant.

A Professor of Modern History to be appointed.

Sciatis igitur quod nos tot tantisque incommodis mederi studentes Academiamque nostram Cantabrigiae (ad regum proavorum exemplum) non tueri solum sed etiam ornare et augere cupientes, de nostrâ speciali gratiâ, scientiâ certâ et mero motu creavimus, ereximus, ordinavimus, fecimus, constituimus et stabilivimus perque has praesentes creamus, erigimus, ordinamus, facimus, constituimus et stabilimus in Academiâ nostrâ Cantabrigiensi praedictâ officium sive munus Professoris in Modernâ Historiâ. Qui quidem Professor vir erit iis dotibus eoque gradu in praedictâ nostrâ Academiâ ornatus, eoque modo ac formâ nominandus, designandus atque admittendus ad dictum Professoris officium, quemadmodum a nobis per has praesentes inferius declaratur. Idemque Professor ea munia obibit, iisque fungetur officiis, talique gaudebit stipendio, quemadmodum per has praesentes infra describitur, videlicet:

Professor to be M.A. or LL.B. or of some higher degree.

(1) Nos per has praesentes volumus, statuimus et mandamus quod Professor praedictus vir erit honestate morum ac prudentiâ laudabilis, quod gradum habebit vel Magistri in artibus vel Baccalaurei in legibus

[1] Grace Book I, p. 100. This letter was read to the Senate 18 May, with the following Grace, which passed on the following day: "Placeat Vobis ut Literæ modo lectæ transcribantur et Communi Vestro sigillo sigillatæ præsententur Regiæ Majestati vestro nomine."

vel aliquem altioris etiam ordinis in nostrâ praedictâ Academiâ; quod nuncupabitur Professor Regius in Modernâ Historiâ, quodque de tempore in tempus a nobis nominabitur ad idem Professoris Officium per instrumentum manu nostrâ regiâ signatum. Quod quidem instrumentum Professor a nobis nominatus Vice Cancellario nostrae praedictae Academiae pro tempore existenti exhibebit, praestitoque juramento per has praesentes in eundem finem inferius declarando (quod juramentum praedictae nostrae Academiae Vice Cancellarius pro tempore existens pro authoritate per has praesentes sibi commissâ administrare mandatur) statim sine omni morâ per praedictum Vice Cancellarium ad idem Professoris munus admittetur. Quod quidem tenebit ac possidebit per spatium unius anni integri, a die admissionis suae computandi, si modo tam diu vixerit.

To be appointed by an instrument under the Royal Sign Manual.

To hold office for one year.

(2) Volumus praeterea perque has praesentes statuimus et mandamus quod juramentum ab unoquoque hujusmodi Professore nostro ante admissionem suam ad praedictum munus praestandum his verbis concipietur, scilicet: *Ego A. B. nominatus Professor Regius Historiae Modernae juro me fideliter pro meo posse observaturum omnes ordinationes et statuta munus et officium meum concernentes, Sicut Deus me adjuvet per Jesum Christum hoc sacro sancto Evangelio annunciatum.*

Oath to be taken by the Professor.

(3) Volumus praeterea per has praesentes statuimusque et concedimus quod Professor noster pro tempore existens habebit et recipiet stipendii loco annuam summam quadringentarum librarum bonae et legalis monetae Magnae Britanniae vel sibi vel suis assignatis ad Receptum Scaccarii nostri quod Westmonasterii est solvendarum aequalibus semestribus solutionibus, quarum prima fiet ad finem sex mensium calendariorum a die admissionis suae ad idem Professoris officium computandorum.

Professor to be paid £400 per annum by two equal half-yearly portions.

(4) Volumus praeterea perque has praesentes statuimus jubemus et mandamus quod praedictus noster Professor duos ad minimum Praeceptores sive Magistros eliget, et stipendia idonea iisdem suppeditabit in praedictâ nostrâ Academiâ. Qui quidem Praeceptores sive Magistri linguas hodiernas ita callebunt, ut tum loquendi tum scribendi rationes accurate possint docere, praedictique nostri Professoris mandatis obtemperabunt, tenebunturque viginti scholares praedictae nostrae Academiae in linguis hodiernis gratis erudire.

The Professor to appoint and pay two teachers of modern languages able to teach their pupils to speak as well as to write.

Viginti autem hi scholares a nobis de tempore in tempus nominabuntur per Instrumentum manu nostrâ regiâ munitum, a nobis etiam per simile Instrumentum de tempore in tempus pro nostro beneplacito amovendi. Horum etiam scholarium unusquisque duos ad minimum annos in praedictâ nostrâ Academiâ antequam nominandus erit, habebit completos, (qui quidem anni dierum numero a tempore matriculationis uniuscujusque in nostrâ praedictâ Academiâ computabuntur) unicuique etiam horum scholarium nostrorum licebit addiscendis linguis modernis et Modernae Historiae ut supradictum est eousque

To teach 20 scholars gratis.

These scholars to be nominated by the King. Each must have passed two years at the University counted from matriculation.

Must pass three years more as Scholar.

operam dare donec tres annos in Academiâ nostrâ praedictâ a tempore nominationis suae compleverit eâdem ut prius annos computandi ratione observatâ nisi citius a nobis per Instrumentum manu nostrâ regiâ signatum amoveatur.

The Professor must give at least one lecture in each term, to be attended by the above 20 scholars and other students.

(5) Volumus praeterea perque has praesentes statuimus et mandamus quod praedictus noster Professor semel ad minimum in unoquoque termino inde ab admissione suâ de Modernâ Historiâ in scholis publicis praedictae nostrae Academiae ad viginti hos nostros scholares aliosque qui interfuerint publicam habebit praelectionem. Quibus viginti propterea expresse praecipimus et modo quodam speciali mandamus ut hisce Professoris nostri lectionibus semper interesse meminerint. Volumus etiam beneplacitumque nostrum est ut alii etiam scholares in dictâ nostrâ Academiâ intersint dictis Professoris nostri in Modernâ Historiâ praelectionibus publicis eo modo et secundum easdem regulas quibus aliis praelectionibus publicis in Academiâ nostrâ praedictâ adesse tenentur.

The lecturer to give a list of the best authorities on modern history.

(6) Volumus praeterea perque has praesentes statuimus et mandamus quod praedictus noster Professor publicas has suas lectiones incipiat de optimis Historiae Modernae scriptoribus historicam faciendo narrationem monendoque viginti nostros scholares aliosque qui interfuerint quâ methodo quibusque authoribus legendis felicissime hisce studiis progredi possint.

The 20 scholars to attend the Professor to and from the Schools.

(7) Volumus praeterea perque has praesentes statuimus et mandamus quod iidem praedicti viginti scholares professorem nostrum praedictum tum euntem ad scholas publicas tum inde redeuntem deducent et comitabuntur quotiescunque praedictus noster Professor publicas suas de Historiâ Modernâ ut modo mandavimus habebit praelectiones.

Professor to be punished for neglect of duty as the other Professors in the University are.

(8) Volumus praeterea perque has praesentes declaramus et mandamus quod si praedictus noster Professor per spatium uniuscujusvis termini integri ab admissione suâ neglexerit aut omiserit in scholis publicis praedictae nostrae Academiae de Modernâ Historiâ publice praelegere, tum et eo in casu praedictus noster Professor ob singulas suas negligentias aut omissiones iisdem poenis pecuniariis subjectus erit quibus caeteri Professores in praedictâ nostrâ Academiâ ob similes negligentias suas aut omissiones subjiciuntur, praedictaeque poenae in nostrum praedictum Modernae Historiae Professorem de tempore in tempus eâdem authoritate infligentur atque eo modo exigentur eosdemque in usus erogabuntur ac similes poenae quae in caeteros praedictae nostrae Academiae Professores iisdem de causis infliguntur secundum leges et statuta quae in praesens vim obtinent in praedictâ nostrâ Academiâ. Quibus legibus et statutis volumus, statuimus et mandamus praedictum nostrum Professorem pro tempore existentem in omnibus aliis rebus etiam subjici et teneri.

(9) Volumus praeterea perque has praesentes statuimus et mandamus quod praedictus noster Professor et praedicti linguarum hodiernarum magistri in praedictâ Academiâ imprimis et praecipue cavebunt ne tempora aut horae quae ab iis ad erudiendos praedictos viginti scholares in Modernâ Historiâ linguisque hodiernis destinabuntur eadem sint quae per leges Academiae ad alia studia sunt designata.

Care to be taken that the hours for lectures and instruction in Modern History and Languages do not clash with those already appointed for other studies.

Praeterea quod quivis praedictorum viginti scholarium a nobis eo modo quo supradictum est nominatorum e linguis hodiernis duas ad minimum addiscet et callebit.

Each of the 20 scholars must learn at least two languages.

Item quod idem Professor noster praedictique magistri ad unum e Principalibus nostris Statûs Secretariis narrationem quandam progressûs uniuscujusque dictorum scholarium manibus suis subscriptam singulis annis transmittet ut nos certiores facti vel eos si qui fuerint qui studia haecce neglexerint amovere possimus vel diligentiam industriamque eorum incitare qui sese aptos utilesque publicis rebus obeundis reddiderint domi forisve prout occasio tulerit munus aliquod idoneum iis assignando.

Reports of the yearly progress of the scholars to be sent to the King.

(10) Volumus praeterea perque hasce praesentes declaramus quod hae erunt in praesens leges nostrae, statuta et ordinationes tam praedictum nostrum Modernae Historiae Professorem spectantes quam Praeceptores sive Magistros linguarum hodiernarum scholaresque ad easdem addiscendas nominatos; Nobis tamen reservantes potestatem plenam authoritatemque easdem de tempore in tempus prout nobis idoneum congruumque visum fuerit mutandi, explicandique per instrumentum manu nostrâ regiâ sigilloque regio quod vocatur le Privy Signet munitum, atque adjiciendi insuper ejusmodi alias leges, statuta atque ordinationes quas vel temporum ratio postulaverit vel quas progrediente hâc nostrâ regiâ institutione utiles magis ac necessarias fore constiterit.

These regulations may be subsequently changed by the King.

In cujus rei &c. Teste Meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo octavo die Septembris anno regni nostri undecimo. *Per Breve de privato sigillo*[1].

D. *Letters patent of King George the Second,* 1728.

Rex omnibus ad quos &c.

Quandoquidem Georgius primus nuper rex pater noster beatissimae memoriae, per literas suas patentes sub magno sigillo suo Magnae Britanniae confectas, die vicesimo octavo mensis Septembris anno regni sui undecimo datas, in Academia sua Cantabrigiae officium sive munus Professoris in Moderna Historia creaverit, erexerit, ordinaverit, fecerit, constituerit et stabiliverit, itidemque per praedictas literas patentes quasdam leges, ordinationes, statuta atque mandata, tam ad officium

Preamble describing what George I. had done.

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box N, 24.

supradictum sive munus Professoris in Moderna Historia Praeceptores sive Magistros linguarum hodiernarum, Scholaresque in dictis linguis erudiendos, quam ad nominationem dicti Professoris de tempore in tempus per instrumentum manu sua regia signatum, et ad nominationem et amotionem eorumdem Scholarium pro beneplacito suo per similia instrumenta manu sua regia munita spectantia fecerit, condiderit et sanciverit, uti ex iisdem literis patentibus inspectis plenius uberiusque liquere potest.

The foundation to be continued.

Nos tam honestum tam laudabile tamque utile dicti patris nostri regii institutum plurimum comprobantes volentesque praedictam nostram Academiam Cantabrigiae hoc quoque favoris nostri regii testimonio ornare, quo magis magisque ingenua juventus bonis artibus ibidem floreat et varia linguarum etiam hodiernarum cognitione aptius commodiusque perpoliatur, officium sive munus Professoris in Moderna Historia et leges, statuta, ordinationes atque mandata eodem pertinentes, prout in literis patentibus nuper patris nostri regii superius laudatis speciatim recensentur, in Academia nostra Cantabrigiensi de novo erigere et continuare decrevimus.

The Professor, Teachers, and Scholars, to be appointed as heretofore.

Sciatis igitur quod nos de gratia nostra speciali, certa scientia et mero motu officium sive munus Professoris in Moderna Historia de novo ereximus, constituimus, stabilivimus et confirmavimus, ac per hasce praesentes de novo erigimus, constituimus, stabilimus et confirmamus in praedicta Academia nostra Cantabrigiae una cum hujusmodi legibus, statutis, ordinationibus atque mandatis, tam ad dictum officium sive munus Professoris nostri regii, Praeceptores sive Magistros linguarum hodiernarum, Scholaresque de tempore in tempus in linguis hodiernis et Moderna Historia erudiendos, quam ad nominationem dicti Professoris nostri regii pro tempore existentis per instrumentum manu nostra regia signandum, ac ad nominationem et amotionem eorundem Scholarium pro tempore existentium pro nostro beneplacito per similia instrumenta manu nostra regia munienda spectantibus, prout in literis patentibus supradictis amplius continentur; volumusque ulterius ut omnia et singula in praefatis literis patentibus expressa eamdem vim vigoremque obtineant, ac si a nobis ac in nomine nostro regio ab initio ordinata atque instituta fuerint, nobis tamen reservantes potestatem plenamque auctoritatem easdem leges, statuta, ordinationes atque mandata de tempore in tempus prout nobis idoneum congruumque visum fuerit mutandi explicandique per instrumenta manu nostra regia sigilloque regio quod vocatur le Privy Signet munita, atque adjiciendi insuper ejusmodi alias leges, statuta atque ordinationes, quas vel temporum ratio postulaverit vel quas progrediente hac nostra regia institutione utiles magis ac necessarias fore constiterit.

In cujus rei &c. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium undecimo die Aprilis. Per Breve de privato sigillo.

9. Arabic: The Lord Almoner's Reader or Professor. 1724.

It is a matter of University tradition that the first Lord Almoner who assigned a stipend to a Reader in Arabic was Lancelot Blackburn, Bishop of Exeter 1717–24, and Archbishop of York from 1724 to his death 23 March, 1743; and that he appointed David Wilkins to be the first Reader in 1724[1].

It is, however, certain that the foundation had been projected at an earlier date, for a Royal Warrant, dated 12 August, 1715, begins as follows:

> An Establishment of certain Annual Pentions and annuities which Our Pleasure is shall commence from the 24th day of June, 1714, and be paid and accounted payable Quarterly during Our Pleasure.... Other Pentions or charities granted or continued by her late Majesty Queen Anne. To the Lord Almoner...for an Arabick Professor at Oxford and at Cambridge, each 50*l.*—100*l.*[2]

[1] Cooper's *Annals*, iv. 186. In confirmation of this statement Mr Cooper quotes a poem signed S. H., i.e. Samuel Hadderton, Fellow of Trinity College and University Librarian, in the collection entitled *Luctus in obitum serenissimi Georgi I* [etc.], fol., 1727, sig. G. After praising the liberality of George Lewis, Archdeacon of Meath, who had presented a collection of Oriental MSS., coins, and curiosities, the writer says:

> "Jamque Eborum Præsul, Tibi, Georgi, consulit alter
> Lewisioque suam jungere gaudet opem."

A note upon this passage tells us: "*Archiep. Eb.* qui nunc est, et *Regi ab Eleemos.* applicand. curavit 50 *libr. p. Ann.* usui *Lectoris Ling. Arab.* cui *linguæ discendæ* multi omnium ordinum nunc gnaviter incumbunt, *hac re excitati.*"

[2] See an article signed Hubert Hall in *The Athenæum*, 16 Nov. 1889, p. 673. In the Evidence addressed to Her Majesty's Commissioners, 1850, p. 92, the Lord Almoner's Professor states: "In answer to my inquiries addressed to the Almonry Office, I am informed by the Secretary, that after a careful search he finds only that in the year 1724 the two Professors (one in each University) were in the payment of that office, under the authority of the Lord Almoner; and that there are no records whatever anterior to that year, nor anything to show their origin."

The appointment is made by the Lord Almoner for the time being. The following extracts from one of the Patents of Office will be found interesting:

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come, The... Lord High Almoner to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Greeting.

Know ye that by virtue of my said office of High Almoner, I have nominated constituted and appointed...A. B. to be Professor and Lecturer of the Arabic Language in the...University [of Cambridge]... and I do as far as in me lies authorize the said A. B. to receive possess and enjoy the salary or stipend issuing and payable out of the Lord High Almoner's Office and hitherto customarily paid to the Professor and Lecturer of the Arabic Language in the said University for the time being....

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal of my said Office of Lord High Almoner....

The salary is £50, less fees, paid direct to the Professor by the Lord Almoner.

10. Botany.

1724.

The first Professor of Botany was elected by the following Grace, which passed the Senate 10 November, 1724:

Cum Ricardus Bradley, Societatis Regalis Londinensis Socius, in re Herbaria se peritissimum exhibuerit, atque in horto Botanico instruendo et exornando et sumptus et operam impendere spoponderit in summum hujus Academiæ commodum decusque

Placeat Vobis ut professoris Botanici titulum honoris ergo apud vos consequatur[1].

On Bradley's death, 5 November, 1732, the Senate decided (Grace 23 January, 1732–33) that another person should be elected in his room[2]; and John Martyn, who had entered at Emmanuel College in 1730, was chosen (8 February, 1732–33) by the Senate, *more burgensium*[3]. After his resignation, 18 November, 1761, his son Thomas

[1] Grace Book I, p. 122.

[2] Ibid. p. 335. The words used are: Placeat Vobis ut alius ad idem munus exequendum a Vobis eligatur.

[3] Ibid. p. 336.

Martyn, M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, was elected in the same manner, 2 February, 1762[1]. In 1793 (13 Sept.) he received a patent from King George the Third, with an annual salary of £200[2]. Martyn died 3 June, 1825.

These three elections had taken place without previous nomination by the Heads of Colleges, and, in anticipation of Martyn's death, a legal opinion was taken (in 1816) as to what course ought to be pursued in the future, especially in view of the fact that in the patent the Professor was styled by the Crown "our public Professor or Reader of Botany." Counsel advised that no change of procedure was necessary[3].

On Martyn's death John Stevens Henslow, M.A. Joh., and three other persons came forward as candidates, but no election was held, as the difficulty about the right of nomination (see MINERALOGY) had not been settled. He however received a patent from the Crown, dated 26 July, 1825, in virtue of which he became King's Reader[4].

In 1857 (13 December) the Senate accepted a new statute for the Professorship, which provided that in future the Professor should be chosen by the persons whose names are on the Electoral Roll of the University. This statute was confirmed by the Queen in Council 16 April, 1861. It has since been repealed.

The Professor's stipend was raised to £300 a year by Grace 30 May, 1861, confirming a report of a Syndicate appointed "to consider what Professorships should receive an additional Stipend."

The Professorship is now governed by Statute B.

[1] Grace Book K, p. 358.

[2] A copy of the patent is in the Registry, Vol. xxxix. 16. 2. The Duke of Grafton had signified his willingness to procure this in 1771, but went out of office before the matter could be completed. Gorham's *Lives of the Martyns*, p. 140. The payment of this salary devolved upon the University in 1857 (see above, p. 181).

[3] This opinion is in the Registry, Vol. xxxix. 16. 3.

[4] Ibid. Vol. xxxix. 16. 7[a].

11. Geology (John Woodward).

1727.

John Woodward, M.D.[1], by Will dated 1 October, 1727 (A), directed his executors to buy, and convey to the University of Cambridge, an estate which should produce £150 a year, out of which sum £100 was to be paid to a Lecturer who should expound such of Dr Woodward's doctrines as he thought proper to select. He also bequeathed to the University two cabinets of English fossils marked A, B, with their catalogues.

Dr Woodward died 25 April, 1728, and in the following September the two cabinets reached Cambridge, but the first Professor, Conyers Middleton, D.D., was not elected until 13 July, 1731. The new foundation was not accepted by Grace, but the University was evidently well aware of its importance, for by Grace, 26 February, 1728–29, they agreed to purchase for a sum not exceeding £1000 the two other cabinets mentioned in the Will, containing respectively foreign fossils and additional English fossils. In 1731 the executors bought an estate of the required value near Beccles in Suffolk; and in 1734 the University provided accommodation for the cabinets by cutting off from the north end of the Arts School a space about fifteen feet in length, now the Novel Room of the Library.

In 1857 (15 December) the University accepted a new statute for the Professorship, which was confirmed by the Queen in Council, 16 April, 1861[2].

A. *Extract from the Will of John Woodward.*

In the name of God Amen. I John Woodward, Doctor of Physic and Professor of the same in Gresham College in London...do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say:

[1] He received this degree by diploma from the Abp. of Canterbury 4 Feb. 1694–5, and was admitted to the same at Cambridge by Grace 28 June, 1695, when he became a member of Pembroke College. The diploma is in the Registry, Box M. 1. For further information respecting Woodward and his benefaction see *Life of Sedgwick*, i. pp. 166—188.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 98.

Imprimis I resign my Soul into the merciful Hands of God who gave it, and my Body unto the Earth to be buried by my Executors herinafter named in the Abbey Church of Westminster, desiring that my Funeral be with as little Pomp and Expences as may well be.

Disposition of his collections, and especially his cabinets of fossils.

Item, I give devise and bequeath to my said Executors...all my Household Goods my Roman Urns Lamps and other Antiquities my foreign Fossils in my Cabinet marked Letter D, and my additional English Fossils in my Cabinet marked Letter C; and the said two Cabinets with the Catalogues of the said Fossils that I have drawn up and also all my Books, Jewels, and Plate, my ready money my money in the South Sea Company...and all other my Personal Estate of what Nature kind or Quality soever (except my two Cabinets marked A and B herinafter otherwise given and bequeathed) in special trust that they employ and dispose of the same for the performance of this my Will provided nevertheless that if my said Executors shall not think proper to sell my Foreign Fossils and additional English Fossils in my said two Cabinets marked D and C then my Will is that in such case they shall and may have power and authority to give away the same or cause them to be reposited and kept in such place and manner as they shall think fitting...[1].

Lands of 150 pounds per Ann. to be purchased and conveyed to the University:

My Will is, that my Executors, so soon as conveniently may be, do purchase lands, tenements, and hereditaments in fee-simple, scituate lying and being in some good part of South Britain, of the yearly value of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that after such purchase made, they do convey and assure the same to and upon the University of Cambridge: I mean, the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of that University, for ever, in such manner and form, and by such proper terms and conveyances, as counsel learned in the law shall for that purpose advise and direct.

of which 100 pounds to the Lecturer. Lecturer to be chosen by the Executors, and afterwards by the Archbishop, etc.

The sum of one hundred pounds thereout to be paid yearly and every year to a Lecturer, to be chosen, for the purposes herein-after specified, by my executors, the survivors or survivor of them; and from and after their decease, by the Lord Archbishop of the Province in which the said University of Cambridge is, who, it is to be presumed, besides his favouring of learning and all useful knowledge, will think himself under obligation to have special regard to this University; and, for still the same reason, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in which the said University is, by the President of the College of Physicians, and by the President of the Royal Society of London, by the two Representatives, or Members from time to time elected and serving in Parliament for the said University, by the whole Senate, (that is to say) the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of that University, the

[1] In the omitted clauses the testator gives directions for the sale of his household goods etc., the payment of debts and legacies, and the collection of money due to him.

Provosts Masters and Heads of the several Colleges and Halls for the time being; the Doctors, Masters of Arts, and all who have a right of voting for Members of Parliament, representing the said University; or a majority of the above specified illustrious and excellent persons: And it is my request to them, that in consideration of the benefit which may thence accrue to the publick, they will be pleased to take upon them the care and guardianship hereof; and that they will make choice only of such men for reading the Lectures herein-after specified and directed, as have distinguished themselves by their virtue their learning judgment and great abilities. And in case it shall happen that by reason of age, sickness, or absence from the University, the said Archbishop, Bishop, Chancellor, or either of the two Members of Parliament, or of the two Presidents above-mentioned, cannot be present and give their attendance at the time that any election is to be made, it is my will and intention that any of these electors, so absent, may appoint a proxy to assist and give a vote at that election.

Archbishop, Bishop, Chancellor, two Presidents, and Members of Parliament may vote by proxy.

And I Will that the first Lecturer be chosen as soon as may well be after my decease, and that all the succeeding Lecturers be from time to time chosen after each vacancy or removal of the predecessor or former Lecturer, within the space of two months at furthest; the Vice-Chancellor causing publick notice to be timely given by billets fixed up in the Publick Schools, and by advertisements printed in the Gazette, or some other like authentick publick newspaper.

Lecturer to be chosen within two months after each vacancy.

And my Will is that none be chose but Batchellours, or men that have not been married, and that in case of the marriage of any of the said Lecturers afterwards, his election shall be thereby immediately made void, lest the care of a wife and children should take the Lecturer too much from study, and the care of the Lecture.

To be a Bachelor.

And my Will further is, that if a Divine shall at any time happen to be Competitor with a Layman for this Lectureship, in case the latter shall be as well qualified, he shall ever have preference of the former; not out of any disrespect to the Clergy (for whom I have ever had a particular regard), but because there is in this kingdom better provision, and a much greater number of Preferments for the Clergy, than for men of learning among the laity.

Layman be preferred to a Divine.

And my Will is, that all such Lecturers shall from time to time be further subject to such rules orders and directions (not interfering with those herein-after particularly specified and sett forth) as the electors, or a majority of them shall from time to time think fitt to make.

Lecturers to be subject to orders.

And my Will is, that no one shall at any time be chosen Lecturer who then hath any Preferment, Office or Post whatever that shall any ways so employ and take up his time as to interfere with his duty herein sett forth, and in particular that shall require his attendance out of the University. And in case any of the Lecturers after he is chosen

To have no other preferment.

shall accept of any such Preferment Office or Post, his election shall be thereby made void, and another chosen in his room.

Must reside, and never be absent above two Months in the long Vacation.

And it is further my intent and meaning, and I do hereby will and order, that such Lecturer from time to time so to be appointed and chosen by my executors the survivors and survivor of them, so long as they or any of them shall be living, and afterwards to be chosen by a majority of those excellent and illustrious persons above-mentioned, shall reside in the said University of Cambridge and never be absent from the same above the space of two months in the year, and those to be in the long Vacation in the summer.

Must read four Lectures every year, one of which to be printed.

And that the said Lecturer shall there read four Lectures every year, at such times and in such place of the said University as the majority of the said electors shall appoint, on some one or other of the subjects treated of in my *Natural History of the Earth*, my *Defence of it against Dr. Camerarius*, my *Discourse of Vegetation*, or my *State of Physick*, at his discretion; but in such language, *viz.* English or Latin, as shall be appointed from time to time by the Chancellor Vice-Chancellor Provosts and Masters of the several Colleges and Halls belonging to the said University; the said Lectures, or at least one of them, at the Lecturer's own free choice and election, to be published in print every year.

Two Cabinets marked A and B given to the University.

Item I give and bequeath my original Collection of English Fossils contained in two of my Cabinets marked with the several letters A and B, and also the said two Cabinets with the Catalogues of the said Fossils which I have drawn up, to the said University of Cambridge. And my Will is, that as soon as may well be after my Decease, my executors or the survivor of them, do cause and procure the same to be lodged and reposited in such proper Room or Apartment as shall be allotted by the said University, to the satisfaction of my executors or the survivor of them. And my Will further is, that the said Lecturer from time to time to be chosen, shall have the care and custody of all the said Fossils, and the catalogues of them, and that he do live and reside in or near the said Apartment so to be allotted for repositing the said Fossils as above-mentioned in the said University; and that he be actually ready and attending in the Room where they are reposited, from the hour of nine of the clock in the morning to eleven, and again from the hour of two in the afternoon till four, three days in every week (except during the two months in the long Vacation, wherein he is allowed to be absent as above-mentioned) to shew the said Fossils gratis, to all such curious and intelligent persons as shall desire a view of them for their information and instruction; and that he himself shall be always present when they are shewn, and take care that none of the said Fossils be mutilated or lost.

The Lecturer to have the custody of them, and to have an apartment near them, and be ready to shew them 3 Days in the week, gratis.

And I request and desire the said Chancellor Vice-Chancellor Provosts and Masters of the several Colleges and Halls, or a majority of them, that before the admission of every Lecturer, and likewise

Two inspectors to examine once a year the collection of Fossils, of which catalogues to be kept in the Public Library.

afterwards once every year, they do appoint two discreet and careful persons who shall inspect and examine the said Collections of Fossils, and compare them with the catalogues; of which I will, that besides those to be kept by the Lecturer, there be copies reposited in the Publick Library of the said University, for greater security that the said Fossils be preserved with great care and faithfulness; and that the said two persons to be appointed to inspect and examine the same, shall give under their hands a report of their examination thereof, their comparing them with the said catalogues, and the state and condition in which they are kept, and whether any of them are lost or mutilated; for which their care and trouble, I desire and direct that five pounds apiece be annually paid them out of the said estate in fee above directed to be purchased and conveyed to the uses and trusts of this my Will.

The inspectors to have five pounds apiece for their pains.

Lecturer must give security.

And to the end that the said Fossils may be preserved and kept with the greater care and faithfulness, it is my will that the Lecturer and keeper of them from time to time shall before his admission give such security as my executors and the survivor of them, and after the decease of such survivor, the succeeding electors shall think proper.

To be allowed 10 pounds per ann. for experiments, correspondences, &c.

And I further will that the sum of ten pounds shall be yearly and every year paid to the Lecturer above-mentioned, out of the rents of the said estate in fee, to be laid out and employed by him, from time to time, in making observations and experiments, keeping correspondence with learned men on the subjects directed to be treated of in the Lectures, and in procuring additions to the Collections of Fossils, or in which of them each Lecturer for the time being shall think fitt; he rendering annually to such of the electors as shall be in the University an account in writing in which of the ways the said sum of ten pounds hath been disbursed and employed.

Accountable to the electors for it.

Ten pounds per ann. for a dinner first of May.

And I further will and direct, that out of the annual rents of the said estate in fee, the sum of ten pounds annually for ever be appropriated and allowed for a Dinner on the first day of May; or if this fall on a Sunday, then on the second day of May, for the said Lecturer, two Inspectors or Examiners, and the said Chancellor Vice-Chancellor Provosts and Masters of the Colleges and Halls of the said University; to the end that they may then confer and consider of the methods to improve the design and use of the said donation by me hereby made. And I greatly wish that these things that are of so much use and importance, and which I have with great diligence and expence collected, may by this settlement, the care of the electors, and the diligence of the Lecturer, be made serviceable to the setting forth the wisdom of God in the works of Nature; to the advancement of useful knowledge, and to the profit and benefit of the publick.

The remainder to pay taxes, &c. to the use of the University.

And it is my further will and intention, that the surplus and residue of the annual rents of the said estate in fee, after the salary to the Lecturer, the ten pounds per annum to the two inspectors or examiners, the ten pounds per annum for correspondence and experi-

ments, and the ten pounds per annum for the dinner first paid and satisfied; I say that all the surplus and residue of the said annual rents shall go and belong to the said University for ever, for the payment of taxes, or any other necessary contingencies that may happen. But in case any surplus should remain, after such taxes and contingencies paid, that then such surplus be disposed of yearly and every year, in such manner as the said University shall think fit; but in hopes, that for the honour of the University, and the benefit that will thence accrue to the publick, if the design of this donation be rightly carried on, that the said University will be pleased to dispose of the said residue in making experiments and observations, in correspondence, in natural collections, books, or other things that may serve to the promoting the good ends of this donation. But in case the taxes should at any time amount to more than the said sum of twenty pounds, being the residue of the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds hereby bequeathed to the said University; then my will and intention is, that the Lecturer shall pay such overplus of the said taxes out of his said salary.

If the taxes rise above 20 pounds per ann. the Lecturer to pay the overplus.

And further it is my will and intention, that any Lecturer not doing his duty, and acquitting himself rightly to their satisfaction, shall be removable at the discretion of the electors or the majority of them, and another chosen in his place; his salary to commence from the quarter-day next ensuing the death or removal of his predecessor.

Lecturer failing in his duty removable.

And I do hereby will order and direct that the above-mentioned salary of one hundred pounds per annum, herein-before limited and appointed as a provision for the said Lecturer, be paid and satisfied to him from time to time by four even quarterly payments, at and upon the four usual feast days or days of payment in the year (that is to say); the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed *Virgin Mary*, the Nativity of Saint *John the Baptist*, the Feast of Saint *Michael the Archangel*, and the Nativity of *Christ;* and in case of default of payment of the said sum of one hundred pounds per annum for his salary, and the sum of ten pounds per annum, for the uses above-mentioned out of the said lands or estate so purchased and conveyed as above specified, to the Lecturer to whom it shall become due, by the space of six months, after any of the days of payment whereon it is directed to be paid as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for that Lecturer to distrain for such arrears of his said salary; and if there be not sufficient by such distress, to pay himself the said arrears, that he shall and may sue for them, and enter upon the said estate settled for support of the Lecturer, and hold and keep the same till his arrears be paid, or till he accept another place or office, or be absent from the University, or neglect to read or print the Lectures as is herein for that purpose particularly specified.

Lecturer to be paid quarterly.

If not paid in six months may distrain.

And as to my own private writings and manuscripts relating to the

What is to

be done with Dr Woodward's MSS.

natural history of the Earth, to Physic and all other subjects that I have written upon, I should have been greatly pleased that the times had favoured and my Fortunes and Affairs permitted me to have finished and published them in order to which I have so long studied and laboured with the utmost diligence and faithfulness ; but as things have fallen out I can now only leave them to be disposed of by my executors in such manner as they in their discretion shall think fit.

and with his published works.

But for such others of my writings as I have at any time in my life caused to be published the property and copyright of all which is in myself and also all such others of my writings as my executors may hereafter appoint to be printed I say of all those and these I do give and devise one moiety of the said property and copyright and the benefit and profit thence arising to the said University and the other moiety to the said Lecturer and his successors from time to time upon this special trust and confidence that the said University and the said Lecturer and their successors do take care that all my said works whether published in my lifetime or afterwards from time to time be printed as soon as the former edition of the same or of any part is sold off or become scarce....

And I do order and direct that so soon as the lands [etc.] be purchased and conveyed to the above mentioned uses of this my Will the deeds of purchase and conveyance thereof shall be enrolled in Chancery with proper descriptions by words and by proper plans or draughts, of each parcel of the said estate and that the Title deeds and ancient writings and evidences which concern the said estate shall likewise be deposited in Chancery and attested copies of all and every of them be lodged and kept in the said Publick Library of the said University[1]....

12. Astronomy and Geometry (Thomas Lowndes). 1748.

Thomas Lowndes, of Overton in Cheshire, by Will dated 6 May, 1748, made the following bequest:

Annual rent of the estate to be paid to Professor.

...I give and devise all my Estate at Overton, and all my lands and hereditaments in Smallwood and elsewhere in the county of Chester, and all other my real estate, unto the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and their successors for ever,...upon trust that they shall for ever pay all the clear rents and profits of my said real estates annually to the support and maintenance of a Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the said University of Cambridge, after

[1] From "a true copy" in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 17. 1.

deducting thereout all costs, charges, and expenses of executing the said trust hereby in them reposed, and all taxes, repairs, and other outgoings.

Name. Which Professor I will shall be for ever called Lowndes' Astronomical and Geometrical Professor in the University of Cambridge, and shall be from time to time chosen and appointed by the Lord High Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, or the First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Lord Steward of the King's Household for the time being, or the major part of them.

Mode of election.

Statutes. And I will and desire that proper statutes, rules, and ordinances in relation to the said Professorship, and the number of the lectures to be read therein, and the times for such reading, and all other regulations for the perpetual government of the said Professorship, shall be made by and under the hands and seals of the Right Honourable [George][1] Earl of Macclesfield, Martin Folkes, Esq., President of the Royal Society, Dr. Bradley, and my much-honoured friend William Jones, Esq., of Beaufort-buildings; which statutes and ordinances shall be for ever binding to the said Professors....

Discharge of mortgage. And I will that the first money that can be got from the contract I now have depending with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for meliorating Brine Salt shall be applied to satisfye a mortgage on my said real estate, now due to M^rs^ Bridget Clayton, and all other moneys due from me to her... In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 6^th^ day of May 1748[2].

Mr Lowndes died 12 May, 1748. The Senate did not formally accept his benefaction by Grace, but their action in deciding (1 March, 1749–50) to defend a suit in Chancery brought against the University by the heirs-at-law[3], implies acceptance of the new Professorship.

Mr Lowndes had been much interested in the production of Brine Salt, which, he alleged, could be made by his process, of equally good quality, and at a far cheaper rate than French bay salt; and he had obtained assurance from

[1] In the two copies of the Will in the Registry *Thomas* Earl of Macclesfield is mentioned, but this is clearly a mistake, as he died 28 April, 1732, sixteen years before the Will was drawn; and further, in the statutes printed below, his son, *George* Earl of Macclesfield, describes himself as one of those appointed to prepare statutes.

[2] From the copy of the Will in the Registry marked 19* in Vol. xxxix. 18.

[3] Grace Book K, p. 126. A large number of documents relating to Mr Lowndes' estates is in the Registry of the University.

the Admiralty, moved by a petition presented by him to the House of Commons, and favourably received, that if his salt stood certain tests, he should receive a substantial reward in money; but his death took place before all the trials which he had himself suggested could be made.

In or about 1757 Dr Roger Long, Mr Lowndes' first Professor, petitioned the House of Commons to the effect that as the Government had obtained considerable advantage from Mr Lowndes' discovery it would be proper to acknowledge their obligation to him by freeing his estate from the mortgage referred to in the Will. The House agreed to the following Vote, 19 March, 1759:

> That a Sum not exceeding One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds be granted to his Majesty, to be paid to *Roger Long*, D.D., *Lowndes's* Astronomical and Geometrical Professor in the University of *Cambridge*, without Account, to enable him to discharge, in Pursuance of the Will of *Thomas Lowndes*, Esquire (the Inventor of a Method for meliorating the Brine Salt of this Kingdom) a Mortgage upon an Estate devised for the Endowment of the said Professorship, by the said *Thomas Lowndes*, and to reimburse to the said *Roger Long* the Interest Monies he hath paid, and that are growing due, and the Expences he hath incurred in respect of the said Mortgage, and that the same be paid without Fee or Reward.

As Dr Long urges in his petition, among the arguments for granting his prayer, that the University "may be put in full possession of the estate devised to their Benefit, and the Title Deeds thereof safely lodged among their Archives"; and as the deeds are now in the Registry of the University, it may be concluded that the mortgage was discharged by the State[1].

The Will directs that statutes for the Professorship are to be prepared by certain named persons. It appears from the only copy of such statutes which has been preserved (A) that the duty which should have been discharged by the whole body, had been so long deferred that it devolved upon the sole survivor, George Earl of Macclesfield. The statutes are undated, but it is not difficult to discover the period of their

[1] The documents relating to this affair are in the Registry, Vol. xxxix. 18.

composition. Of the persons named, William Jones died 3 July, 1749; Martin Folkes 28 June, 1754; and James Bradley 13 July, 1762. As the Earl himself died 17 March, 1764, it follows that the statutes must have been written in the time that intervened between the death of Bradley and that date.

A new statute for the Professorship was accepted by the Senate in 1857; and was approved in its present form by the Queen in Council 7 March, 1860[1].

A. *Statutes made by George, Earl of Macclesfield.*

Whereas Thomas Lowndes, Esq^{r}. by his last Will and Testament did found a professorship of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge, and did direct that Statutes for the same should be made by the Right Hon^{ble} George Earl of Macclesfield, Martin Folkes Esq^{r} then President of the Royal Society, James Bradley D.D. Royal Astronomer at Greenwich, and William Jones Esq^{r}.; and whereas the settling the said Statutes has been hitherto omitted; lest the good intent of the Founder should be frustrated, I, George Earl of Macclesfield, now the only survivor of the above mentioned Persons, do constitute and appoint the following Statutes to be observed by every Person who shall hereafter be elected Lowndes's Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the said University:

I. The Person elected to be Professor shall within one Calendar Month after he shall be chosen repair to the University and exhibit to the Vice Chancellor the Instrument of his Election, and promise to observe the following statutes:

1. To reside the major Part of each Term, or two whole Terms every Year in the University, and therein to read yearly one Course of Astronomy consisting of at least 20 Lectures, explaining the Motions of the Sun, Moon, Planets, Comets and Stars, the Doctrine of Eclipses, Physical Causes of the Planetary Motions, Phænomena of the Tides, and such other Things as have Relation to Astronomy. And also to read one Course of Geometrical Lectures in every Year, not less than 20 in Number, upon Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius or some modern Geometrical Author; explain the Principles of Plain and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, the Conic Sections, &c. upon pain of Forfeiture of Twenty Shillings for every Lecture omitted. **Residence and Lectures.**

2. To give Public Notice a week or ten days before of the Time and Place of Reading, and print a Sylabus of the Heads of the Lectures to be read. **To give notice of Lectures and print a Syllabus.**

[1] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 94.

The Professor must provide astronomical instruments, and make observations.

3. To provide before the end of the first year after his election a good Clock and a Meridian Telescope, with other Astronomical Instruments (if not before provided) proper for observing the Transits of the Sun, Moon, and Planets, Eclipses of the Sun Moon and Satellits of Jupiter, and the Places of Comets, under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds to be deducted out of that years Salary. And with those Instruments to observe as many of such Phænomena as can be seen at Cambridge for 6 weeks in every year, together with a competent Number of Transits of fixt Stars: the Observations to be deposited in the University Library, and a Copy thereof to be sent by the Professor to the Royal Society within 6 Months after the end of the year wherein the Observations were made, upon Pain of forfeiting Twenty Pounds for every year such Observations shall not be made and communicated to the Royal Society as aforesaid. All the forfeitures to be applyed to the use of the University Library for purchasing Books of Astronomy and Geometry.

His Observations to be placed in Library, and sent to Royal Society.

Instruments bought to be his private property.

4. Such Instruments as shall be purchased by any Professor to belong to his Executors, except he gives them to the Professorship.

A deputy allowed.

5. If the Professor be disabled by age or infirmity he may appoint a Deputy who shall perform the several Parts of the Duty above required[1].

13. Natural and Experimental Philosophy (Richard Jackson).

1783.

This Professorship was founded by the Reverend Richard Jackson, formerly Fellow of Trinity College. He proceeded B.A. 1727–8, M.A. 1731.

By his Will (A), dated 20 February, 1775, to which is appended a codicil dated 5 July, 1781, he appoints the Master and Fellows of Trinity College trustees for the administration of his estate, and the division of the rent between the Head Gardener of the Botanic Garden, and the Lecturer, Professor, or Demonstrator[2]. The document also prescribes the mode of election of the Professor, the number of lectures to be given, and, in a scheme appended to the

[1] Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 18. 32*.

[2] This benefaction has not been placed among the "Foundations with more than one object" (Sect. iv) because it is evident that the testator intended the gardener of the Physic Garden to assist the Professor in his researches.

Will, the nature of the experiments which Mr Jackson wished to have undertaken. Mr Jackson was buried 15 September, 1782; and a Syndicate was appointed 7 December, in the same year, to decide what the Will meant, and whether it would be to the advantage of the University to accept the devise[1]. They reported in favour of acceptance, and a Grace passed the Senate 21 February, 1783, asking the Master and Fellows of Trinity College to proceed to carry out the testator's wishes[2].

The first Professor, Isaac Milner, M.A., Queens' College, was elected 11 December, 1783; and in the following year, 26 May, 1784, a Syndicate was appointed "to erect a building wherein the Professor of Botany and the Jacksonian Professor may deliver public lectures." This building, the lecture room on the east side of the old Botanic Garden, lately pulled down, was completed in 1787[3].

A new statute, making the Electoral Roll the electors, and repealing the directions about lectures etc., passed the Senate 15 December, 1857. A similar statute, drawn by the Commissioners, was confirmed by the Queen in Council, 16 April, 1861[4]. Part of this has since been repealed[5]. The payment of the salary allowed by the Crown (£100) devolved upon the University after 1857[6].

In 1875, after the death of Professor Willis, the Council of the Senate issued a Report recommending that the next Professor should be a member of the Board of Natural Science Studies instead of the Board of Mathematical Studies, as heretofore, and that his stipend should be raised to £500 a year[7]. This Report having been confirmed by Grace 18 March, 1875, an agitation was set on foot in the University which ended in the decision that the next Professor should be a chemist. In accordance with this view James Dewar was elected without opposition, 13 April, 1875[8]. In future, the Professor will be elected under the provisions of Statute B, Chapter XV.

[1] Grace Book A, p. 132.
[2] Ibid. p. 134.
[3] *Arch. Hist.* iii. 152, 153.
[4] *Statutes*, ed. 1882, p. 111.
[5] Ibid. ed. 1896, p. 99.
[6] See above, pp. 181, 182.
[7] *Reporter*, 9 March, 1875, p. 253.
[8] Ibid. 20 April, p. 29.

A. *Will of the Rev. Rich. Jackson*, 1775.

In the Name of God this is the last Will and Testament of me Richard Jackson....

Master and Fellows of Trinity College to be trustees.

I hereby give, devise, and bequeath all that my Freehold Estate at Upper Longsdon, in the parish of Leek, and County of Stafford,... to the Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College, within the Town and University of Cambridge, of King Henry the Eighth's foundation, their heirs and successors for ever in and for the Trusts herein mentioned...[1][They] shall divide the [rents] (the necessary expense of collecting the same being first deducted) into five equal parts, and pay one-fifth part of the same to the Head or chief Gardener of the University Physic Garden there for the time being, and shall pay the remainder, without deduction, except the necessary charge of collecting, to a Lecturer, Professor, or Demonstrator of Natural Philosophy in the said University, on his bringing a certificate, signed by eight scholars at least, who have attended his Lectures for twenty days out of sixty, that he has duly gone through a course of Demonstrations, Exhibitions and Lectures, according to the articles set forth in a schedule hereto annexed.

One fifth of the rents to be paid to the Head Gardener of the Physic Garden; the rest to a Lecturer or Professor of Natural Philosophy.

How the Lecturer is to be chosen.

And my Will is that such Reader or Professor be chose by the Regent Masters of Arts only of the University who have been resident there for the greater part of the year previous to the day of election, (excepting only such Masters of Arts as are under one year's standing, who may vote though they have not been resident for that term); which said Regent Masters, on notice given to them by the said Master Fellows and Scholars aforesaid (or any of them) of this my devise, shall assemble publicly on some day to be fixed by the Master of Trinity College or the Vice-Master, in some of the public buildings belonging to the said University, or in the Hall or Chapel of Trinity College aforesaid, or the open Court there, and within one month after such notice given to them, by the said Master Fellows and Scholars or any of them, by fixing up a writing on the School-doors, the doors of St Marys Church, the door of the Regent House, or any of them, and shall by Poll, to be taken by the Proctors for the time being, or if they or either of them be absent, then by the two Junior Regent Masters then present (neither of whom is candidate for the office of Lecturer) chuse by majority of votes, given in writing, under the hand of each voter, to the Proctors or Junior Regents aforesaid, such person as they shall in their own proper judgments look upon to be best qualified by his knowledge in Natural Experi-

[1] In the omitted portion the testator gives directions about the letting of his farm, and makes certain specific bequests, which are to be paid by annual increments. The Will is printed *in extenso* in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, pp. 97—110.

mental Philosophy and the practical part thereof, and of Chymistry, to instruct the students in the said University in the said sciences, such Lecturer to be a Member of Trinity College (either Fellow or not), if such be found equally qualified with any other candidate, and preference to be given *caeteris paribus* to a Staffordshire or Warwickshire or Derbyshire or Cheshire Man; Who may be lecturer.

Which Lecturer being so chose by a majority of the said Regent Masters as aforesaid, (and in case dispute arise about the majority, then the same to be determined by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Provost of King's College, and the Master of Trinity College there, or if either of the two last be Vice-Chancellor, then by the Master of St John's College, so as to make up three, or by the majority of such three) shall within twelve calendar months after the day of his election, read publickly a course of Lectures on Anatomy, Animal Economy, Chymistry, Botany, Agriculture, or the Materia Medica at large, with due and proper exhibitions of the subject to be read upon, or whose properties are to be explained or enquired into, together with proper Dissections, Analyses and Experiments upon the subjects of the same, according to their respective natures, as may compose a due series of experimental lectures and such practice as may truly thence result for confirmation of what is known at present, or for making further discoveries in any branch thereof as may best tend to set forth the Glory of Almighty God, and promote the welfare of mankind, by making farther progress in the practice of physic or of agriculture, and the investigation of the relative properties of various earths, sands, clays, marls and the like to each other, so as they best may answer the growth of useful vegetables therein, and also in a more precise investigation of the properties of what is or may hereafter be part of the Materia Medica, so as to form a more certain practice than at present exists of the art of curing diseases or preventing them or making life more easy under them; and here it is my serious request that the said Lecturer will in this Disquisition have an eye more particularly to that *opprobrium medicorum* called the gout, both in getting a better history of the disorder itself, and the symptoms preceding, attending and following it, than is extant at present: Also of the best method of procrastinating the fits from coming by the use of diet and the other non-naturals: And in finding a medicine that may cure it (of which I have no doubt from the goodness of God that a discovery may be made); and my further request to the Lecturer or Professor is, that herein he will adhere to plain facts, both in the history and narrative of experiments without adding any hypothesis (unless after the manner that is done by Sir Isaac Newton at the end of his Optics): But of this it is my intention, God willing, to draw up a more regular scheme of *Series Lectionum*, directing what is to be shewn, and what is to be tried or done in a separate paper, to be kept annexed hereto. Duties of the lecturer. Subjects of his lectures and studies.

And my Will is that the Lectures be read on thirty-six several Number of lectures.

days, and not less than one hour at each lecture, on some of the days between the beginning of Michaelmas Term and the Commencement, yearly; and that the said Lecturer or Professor do admit to the same, without fee or reward, twelve persons, four of whom to be of Trinity College, if they chuse to attend, and the other eight out of the University at large, yet so that none of these shall have access to more than two of these courses of Lectures gratis, and that each of these shall attend at least thirty of the Lectures, and in case of neglect, others to be taken into their places, either in that course or in the next ensuing course.

Salary to be paid to lecturer except one fifth which is to be paid to gardener of Physic Garden who shall supply plants for the lectures.

And my Will is, that at the end of the said course, the Bursar of Trinity College on such Lecturer producing a certificate as aforesaid, under the hands of eight scholars as aforesaid, shall pay to him or his legal order the whole product of the Estate at Upper Longsdon aforesaid, clear as it came in for the preceding year, excepting a fifth part of that sum yearly, which the said Bursar is hereby desired and directed to pay to the Chief or Head Gardener of the Physic Garden in the said University, who in consideration thereof is required to furnish the said Lecturer or Professor with two or three (at least) specimens (either green if it may be or dry) of such plants or parts of plants as he may want to shew or examine in his Lectures, and which are of the growth of this Kingdom, he the said Professor giving the said Gardener a list of what plants he shall want a fortnight at least before the time they will be wanted:

What is to be done if lectures be not given.

But in case the said Lecturer or Professor shall neglect or omit the said sixty days' Lectures for the term of one whole year, then the Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College aforesaid, or some of them, or the Bursar on default of a certificate being brought to him that such Lecture had been duly read as aforesaid, shall give public notice by the ways and means aforesaid of such omission; for which

Fee to Bursar.

the said Bursar shall and may out of the said rent receive five pounds for his trouble; and then the said Regent Masters as aforesaid are requested within one calendar month after such notice, on a day to be fixed by the Master of Trinity College for that purpose, or in his

New lecturer to be chosen.

absence, by the Vice-Master, to elect some other person qualified as aforesaid to be Lecturer or Professor in the same manner as if the former Lecturer was naturally dead:

What is to be done if the Regents do not elect.

And in case the said Regents neglect or omit to chuse a new Professor or Lecturer within the time aforesaid, then the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, the Provost of King's College and the Master of Trinity College, or the majority of them (taking in the Master of St John's College if either of the two last happen to be Vice-Chancellor) shall appoint a Lecturer to and for the purposes aforesaid, and according to the forementioned qualifications, provided always that no person, who by his neglect or omission of the said sixty Lectures has vacated his place, shall ever be chosen again or reinstated in the same.

And my Will is, that such rents as may arise or grow due during the time that a vacancy shall happen in the said Professorship by the death of the said Reader, or his neglecting his duty, shall be paid in equal shares to two of the Students (whether Scholars of the House or not) of Trinity College, who took the degree of Bachelor of Arts with most reputation previous to the day on which the said rents may grow due:

Rents accruing during vacancy to be paid to two B.A. students of Trin. Coll.

And in case any doubt or dispute shall arise about the due reading of the said Lecture, or the proper subject of it, or the payment of the salary of the Lecturer or Gardener of the Physic Garden respectively or any other point or case relating to the premises herein contained, then my Will is that the same be determined by the Provost of King's College, the Master of Trinity College and the Master of Saint John's College in Cambridge, or the majority for the time being of them, and in case they shall be divided in their opinions, then by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being (unless he happens to be head of one of the three Colleges, and then by the Bishop of Ely for the time being), whose determination shall be final. But if any person shall think himself aggrieved by such determination, and carry his plea to any other Court of Common or Civil or Ecclesiastical Law or Equity, then my Will is that by such process or appeal he or they shall be immediately and fully barred and deprived of all profit and benefit arising from the hereby demised premises as fully as if this Bequest had never been made....

How differences of opinion respecting the meaning of the Will are to be settled.

An appeal to Courts of Law is not allowed.

Extract from a second Codicil to the above recited Will of the Rev. Richard Jackson, dated 25 July, 1781.

...In case the Course of Lectures at Cambridge are omitted to be read, or the Lecturer, in case of vacancy, chosen for one calendar year, I then devise the whole year's rents of the Longsdon Estate to be paid to the Vicar and Overseers of the Poor of Leek, to be applied in apprenticing children thereof.

Disposition of rents if lectures be omitted.

Sketch of Lectures in Practical Philosophy.

To the Master, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College in Cambridge, Richard Jackson presents a sketch of the form of Lectures in Practical Philosophy which I would have followed by my Professor or Lecturer in the University of Cambridge.

As my design in founding this Lecture is the promotion of real and useful knowledge, my opinion is, that this cannot be done to any good purpose by mere reading a Discourse or Disquisition or Essay, but shewing and doing something in the way of experiment upon the

Experiments to be performed.

subject undertaken to be treated, and my intention in this being to lead young persons by the most easy, natural, and as much as may be geometrical method of conducting these inquiries into the properties and uses of natural bodies, whether mineral, vegetable, or animal, and their relative effects upon each other, I therefore recommend the method which Boerhaave has followed in his practice of chymistry to be pursued in these Lectures. That is, the natural body which is the subject to be inquired about is to be exhibited in its genuine simple state, the obvious and distinguishing marks of it shewn, so as to specify wherein it agrees, and wherein it essentially differs from other bodies that are like it; what effects various degrees of heat or cold have upon it, either in disclosing the qualities which it possesses unchanged, or how and into what different or contrary qualities it does change them. The same method I recommend to be pursued in the application of water, spirits, oils, or those things which are called Menstruums in general, to any natural body which is the object of inquiry, always beginning with the simplest and most easy operations first, and remarking accurately, and recording honestly, all the appearances which arise in the course of the experiment. Not that my design is in setting down these rules, (which I write in the order in which they occur) to tie the Lecturer down to Boerhaave's plan, or the plan of any other man, but to recommend it as the most easy and methodical scheme that I know of investigating and of exhibiting to beginners the real properties with which natural bodies are endowed, unaltered and unchanged as much as may be, by the effects of fire or the like, and what effects they have upon each other when applied together in the simplest manner.

Inquiry into the nature of common things.

The field before us is immense, and unless circumscribed by some bounds, and limited by some rules, more likely to puzzle or overwhelm the poor faculties of our minds than to inform and enlarge that information which experiments may bestow, so that among the many objects of inquiry, as my intention is to direct this Lecture to the point which may be of most use to mankind, I recommend an inquiry into those things which we cannot be without, and upon which not only our well-being but our very existence in this world depends. I mean in the first place, the properties of air and water, heat and cold, and what has a considerable share in the effect of all these, the powers of electricity....

Investigation into the properties of plants.

When any particular plant is made the subject of disquisition, the first thing to be done must be to ascertain the particular species which your thoughts and experiments are then employed about, and this by enumerating the most obvious and most distinguishing outward marks and characters, by which its genus tribe and species may be known and made apparent to a common understanding, and if there be two or more plants of the same family whose appearance is so much alike that there is danger of mistaking one for the other, then by an actual

exhibition of both to obviate this difficulty, and shew the distinguishing mark by which the one may be certainly known from the other. In order to set forth this in the clearest light, it may be necessary to give an historical account of the natural place, of the growth, time of springing, flowering, seeding and decaying of each, with the best method of culture that is known, wherein the Gardener is to give his assistance, and speak either from his own knowledge and experience, or produce his authority (if he speaks upon the declaration of others). The subject matter being in the first place ascertained, the next will be to point out wherein the virtue or valuable and useful part (either as to a nutritive or medicinal quality to man or other animals, or as an instrument in preparing or fitting any other things for use) resides; whether in the whole plant or any of its parts, as in the flower cup, flower chive, seed, or coat of seed, pith, bark, or any, and which, part of bark, skin or any other covering, root, or in short any other part of the subject, together with the best and easiest method of developing and exhibiting its properties unaltered.

The theory of ascertaining the virtue of plants from their sensible qualities is too superficial, as is the doctrine that plants of the same genus or class are of similar properties, or that much of these properties may be collected from the place of their native growth. These, and all such schemes as these, can never bring mankind into any real knowledge of the distinguishing properties, so as to enable them to make right use of the good, and guard against the bad qualities which they possess. This can only be learned by making particular experiments upon every particular part of each plant. An instance of which, to go no further than the product of almost every (*sic orig.*)
may be seen in the poppy, the meal of whose seed is a mild nutritive Balsamic, and the juice, besides the bitter taste and rancid smell, which lie obvious, is possessed of that amazing faculty of depriving the bodily organs of the power of sensation, which nothing but actual trial could possibly discover. So that in short my intention in founding this practical Professorship of Physiology is, that the Reader shall in public experimentally exhibit to young persons the most easy and natural, and best approved method of discovering and demonstrating the medical or nutritive, or domestic properties of bodies of the Mineral and Vegetable Kingdoms, and make the object of his private experiments and disquisitions their more hidden and concealed properties, but to publish them for public good as soon as discovered, and to make those several parts of all, which have been looked upon as useful in gouty cases, the first objects of his inquiry; and see which are useful, and wherein they are so, and which are worthless, so as to throw them aside.

The lectures to be experimental.

On the whole my intention is that this shall be an Experimental Lecture, wherein something shall be shewed, something shall be done, and something shall be read by the Lecturer to the young Students

who attend his Lectures, the number of which is set forth in my Will. That is, the natural bodies which are the subject of experiment or of inquiry shall be exhibited by the Lecturer to the Students, by laying specimens of each before them which are genuine, and the obvious and primary properties as they appear in shattered condition pointed out, so that they may be distinguished by their peculiar characteristicks as far as can be this way done from all other bodies whatsoever. In the next place, there shall be a course of experiments made and exhibited by the Lecturer to the said Students, upon the natural bodies so exhibited to them in the way of Chymical Analysis, beginning with the gentlest and most simple operations, and proceeding as much as may be in a geometrical gradation to the more complex, in the manner of Boerhaave's Chymistry; whereby the more hidden properties of natural bodies, and the relative qualities and effects which they have upon each other, and the changes which they operate on one another, may be developed as much as may be and faithfully laid open.

And lastly, that along with, or after such exhibition and course of experiment (which experiments shall at least be thirty different set processes and operations), that the Professor or Lecturer shall, in a plain discourse in English, set forth all the phaenomena that occurred in the performing or exhibiting any and each of them, in the natural order that they appeared, with the final result of each, and what general doctrines may be raised from the whole; and that after the whole course of thirty-six Lectures and thirty Experiments thus read and exhibited to twelve Students at least, and their respective personal signing the certificate mentioned in my Will, that the said Lecturer, before he receives the said salary, or any part thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being, two copies, fairly written, of one of the Lectures which had been read by him within the course exhibited that year, one of the said copies, signed and dated by the said Vice-Chancellor, and the Lecturer, to be laid up in the Public Library of the University and the other in the Library of Trinity College, annually for ever; such Lecture each year being different from that of the preceding year, and yet so connected in general as to form a rational series of experimental doctrines.

36 lectures and 30 experiments.

Copies of lecture to be given to Vice-Chancellor.

The Gardener not only to deliver specimens to the lecturer, but to make experiments on the culture of plants.

And as to the Gardener of the Physic or Public Garden of the said University, it is required that before the Legacy devised to him by my Will, or any part of the said Legacy be paid to him, that he shall have furnished to the said Lecturer of Physiology all such vegetables or parts of vegetables, being of the natural growth of these Kingdoms, as he may require, or shall be necessary or useful to him in the course of the said Lecture, of which delivery the Professor or the major part of the twelve Students, required by my Will to attend the said Lecture, shall sign a certificate, to be by him delivered to the Master and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and that the said Gardener for the time

being shall at the time of delivering the said certificate, deliver also an account in writing of ten different experiments which he had or shall have tried within the course of the preceding year, and which relate and tend to illustrate the rational culture of two at least of such vegetables as are most useful for food in the first place, and in the next as medicines to man, or any species of animals, setting forth therein the nature, qualities or composition of the several sorts of soil or composts, the degree of moisture or dampness, heat and cold, the effects of transplanting, grafting, inoculating, pruning, or other manual operations, on the vegetable or soil it was planted or grew in, which have by his own experience been found useful or hurtful to the growth of all and each of the several species of plants, which are by him subjected to trial, together with a detail of the said experiments, in the order tried by him, and the good or pernicious effects of each honestly set forth; and herein I more particularly recommend an inquiry into the nature of such vegetables as will grow on sandy and gravelly or rocky soils and mountainous places which are now commonly naked, and reputed irremediably barren, which may be useful for food, medicine, manufactures or timber; and also such manures or composts, and intermixing or changing several soils, which may promote the growth of useful vegetables on such soils; making inquiry in our own and foreign nations what vegetables of any kind grow naturally therein, and trying whether by culture of any sort, or meliorating the several different earths, they may not be improved, so that those parts of the earth which are now useless or barren may bring forth something that may in some way be beneficial; and that the said Gardener's labours and experiments herein may be of use to mankind, I forbid him to spend his time in such trifling occupations as those people called Florists commonly spend their time on, as varying the colour or increasing the size of a tulip, ranunculus, &c., but in the culture of plants, useful as aforesaid to mankind, so as by a sagacious and well planned series of useful trials, a good and sure foundation may be laid for a system of rational agriculture.

What experiments he chiefly favours.

I recommend, in the first place, an Experimental Analysis of Lime Stones, their various kinds, and distinguishing marks, and the comparative goodness of each, and particularly wherein their activity lies, as experiments shall discover, and how and what effects they produce on animal and vegetable bodies, or different soils, and on what soils or kinds of soils they are more or less beneficial or hurtful, and what vegetables they assist or deprave the growth and goodness of, and in what quantity the several kinds of it may be best applied as medicine or manure. And as I have devised one-fifth part of the net produce of the rents of the estate at Longsdon to be paid yearly to the Gardener of the Public Garden of the University of Cambridge, my Will is, that the said Gardener, besides furnishing such plants as may be required by the Physiological Lecturer as necessary for his Lecture shall, in con-

sideration of such his share of the said rent, apply himself to investigate the nature and best method of such herbs of all sorts shrubs and trees, as are useful for food to man or cattle, and will by culture be made to grow on boggy, sandy, gravelly, or any other kind of land, which at present is by the said properties, or some other bad qualities, barren and unproductive of anything useful; and as the Moorlands of Staffordshire, near Longsdon, furnish many kinds of soil which are now unfruitful, and the estate itself is naked of wood about the house, and all the hills around it void of trees, while the Alps and many parts of the Highlands of Scotland, and north parts of America are clothed with useful timber, though in a loftier, colder and more barren situation than any part of the Moorlands or Peak, my Will is, that the said Gardener do, in the first, apply himself to the surrounding the said Farm at Longsdon with hedges that may shelter and be of use in keeping the inclosures warm, and also in planting it with such trees, either single in rows, or in clumps, as by experience are found to flourish in such situations and such soils as that of Longsdon. And in doing this I recommend that he would rather employ such shrubs and trees of the growth of cold foreign climates, both for fencing and timber, than of those which are in use in this nation, still having regard to those of which some experience has been had in the Physic Garden of Cambridge, or other place within the Gardener's own knowledge, that time and costs may not be lost in planting things at Longsdon which previous trials have shewn to be such as to promise no good. The same rule I would recommend to be followed in culture of herbs and grasses on boggy, sandy, gravelly or other such barren soils; that is, to have recourse to the product of such kind of places in foreign countries as of like sort with the soil of our own, on which however the annual product exceeds that of our country. But still not to disregard or neglect the plants which are natives of our own barren (*sic orig.*), which I know may be much meliorated by proper culture. And my Will is, that if the said Gardener shall want any portion of land belonging to my said Estate at Longsdon, on which he may think it right to make plantations of trees, shrubs or herbs, that the College shall permit him to have it, and in what quantity, and in what part of the Estate he shall (*sic orig.*); he, the said Gardener, making such abatement of rent to the Tenant, in proportion to the quantity and quality of the land so appropriated as the College shall appoint, and this I do on the especial confidence that such use will be made by the Gardener of the land so taken by him as will render the Estate better, and not worse, as this last must diminish his own salary, and improving the value of the Estate increase his own salary in proportion. And my Will is, that fifty trees be each year planted on the land, and well fenced[1].

[1] Collated with a "fair copy" in the Muniment Room of Trinity College.

14. Laws of England, Medicine (Downing College). 1800.

It is provided by the charter of Downing College, dated 22 September, 1800, that the College "shall consist of one Master, two Professors (that is to say), a Professor of the Laws of England and a Professor of Medicine, and sixteen Fellows[1]" [etc.]; and in a subsequent passage of the same charter provisions for the election and duties of the Professors are made:

> The future Professors of the said College shall be elected by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Archbishop of York, and the Masters of St John's College and Clare Hall, and of the said intended college, to be called Downing College, for the time being, from among persons qualified in the following manner (that is to say), The Law Professor shall be, at the time of his election, a Doctor of Laws, a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Laws in one of our two Universities of England, of ten years standing from his matriculation, and also a Barrister at Law; and the Professor of Medicine shall be, at the time of his election, a Master of Arts, who shall have been licensed to practice physic for the space of two years, or a Doctor or Bachelor of Physic in one of our said two universities of England, or a member of some one of the Scotch universities of seven years standing, and twenty five years of age, who shall have attended the medical lectures in one of the Scotch universities for four years[2].

The annual salary of each Professor is to be £200[3].

The Downing Professors are now governed by Statute V of the Statutes of Downing College[4]; and by Statutes D and E of the University Statutes.

[1] *Comm. Docts.* iii. 606.

[2] Ibid. p. 611. Their courses of lectures are defined in a subsequent passage, p. 615. See also Statute N, pp. 627—629.

[3] Ibid. p. 614.

[4] *Statutes of University and Colleges*, 1883, p. 706.

15. Mineralogy.

1808.

The first Professor of Mineralogy was elected by the following Grace, which passed the Senate 15 December, 1808:

Cum vir reverendus Edvardus Daniel Clarke LL.D. sit in studio Mineralogiæ apprime versatus, et eidem studio apud Vos promovendo curam magnopere impenderit, tum lectionibus publicis, quas jam biennio perlegit, institutis, tum speciminibus undequaque collectis exhibitis:

Placeat Vobis ut idem E. D. Clarke Professoris Mineralogiæ titulo suffragiis vestris cohonestetur[1].

After Clarke's death (9 March, 1822) the following Grace passed the Senate (15 May):

Cum per mortem Edvardi D. Clarke nuper Professoris Mineralogiæ munus istud jam vacans existit, Placeat Vobis ut alius ad idem munus exequendum a Vobis eligatur[2].

The words 'a Vobis eligatur' were held by many members of the Senate to imply that the election was to be by the Senate without previous nomination by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges. A nomination of two persons, however, took place, and votes were given, of which Mr Henslow received a majority[3]. A mandamus was applied for in the Court of King's Bench in 1822 and 1823, but judgment was not given. Finally the question was referred by the Senate to Sir John Richardson in a letter under Seal 25 December, 1825. His determination (A) dated 1 December, 1827, was published to the Senate 12 December in the same year.

The two succeeding Professors, Mr Whewell and Mr Miller, were admitted to the title of Professor by Grace:

Placeat Vobis ut Magr Whewell, Coll. SS. Trin., titulum Professoris Mineralogiæ apud Vos consequatur[4].

[1] Grace Book A, p. 532. [2] Ibid., M, p. 454.

[3] Ibid., p. 466. For the whole question, and the titles of the pamphlets published, see Cooper's *Annals*, iv. pp. 536, 537.

[4] Ibid., N, p. 199, 21 March, 1828.

The Professor's salary, £100, was paid by the Crown till 1857, when it devolved on the University[1].

A new statute was made by the Statutes Syndicate, and confirmed by Grace, 15 December, 1857. This was subsequently altered by the Commissioners 23 October, 1860, and their statute received the royal assent 16 April, 1861. This has since been repealed, and the Professorship is now governed by Statute B.

A. *Determination of Sir John Richardson, 1 December, 1827.*

To the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Sir,

In pursuance of the Letter, addressed to me by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in Senate assembled, sealed with their common seal, and bearing date the twenty second day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, (wherein, after reciting that a difference of opinion had arisen in their body respecting the Election of the Professors of Mineralogy, Botany and Anatomy, they requested me to determine, after having heard counsel, the manner in which these Professors should in future be elected,) I have accepted the reference thereby made to me and have been attended by Mr Alderson and Mr Amos, the Counsel of the several Parties, and have heard such arguments, and perused and examined such papers and evidences, as they thought proper to lay before me respecting the matters in difference; and now having maturely considered the same, I request you to make known to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars this my opinion and Determination on the premises, that is to say:

First: I am of Opinion, and so determine, that although the University has from time to time appointed several Professors of Anatomy Botany and Mineralogy and in several instances has in so doing apparently assumed that such offices continued to exist after the death of the last Professor, yet in fact whatever has been hitherto done on each and all of these occasions has amounted to no more than to temporary provisions, each made for the particular appointment at that time contemplated, and which had not the effect of binding the University to continue the office, or to appoint another Professor after the next vacancy; consequently, that the University has not yet founded or established any permanent Professorship either of Anatomy Botany or Mineralogy; and that no such permanent Offices do at this time exist:

[1] See above, pp. 181, 182.

Secondly: I am of Opinion, and so determine, that either Strangers with the previous or subsequent consent of the University, or the University itself by Grace or By-Law, may, *ad Eruditionis amplificationem*, found and establish permanent Professorships in Anatomy Botany or Mineralogy, or in any other branch of Science or liberal Learning, and may by the terms of the foundation prescribe any reasonable mode of Election, which they may deem most proper, and that by so doing they would not infringe the Statutes of the University made in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth:

Thirdly: I am of Opinion, and so determine, that if the University, or any Stranger, should found any new Professorship, and should not by the terms of the foundation provide any particular mode of Election the case would then fall within the provisions of the fortieth Chapter of those Statutes (that *De nominatione et electione Lectorum et aliorum officiariorum*) and that the Elections must be made, in conformity therewith, according to the mode prescribed by the thirty fourth chapter of the same Statutes (that *De electione Procancellarii*):

Fourthly: I am of Opinion, and so determine, that the words *a vobis eligatur* or other equivalent words, used in a Grace submitted to the Senate are not sufficient to prescribe any particular mode of Election; such words being in my judgment equally satisfied by an Election made with, or without, previous Nomination; which Election is in neither case made by the Senate assembled in Houses, but by the members of the Senate voting individually, and therefore, that in cases where an Election is made in pursuance of a Grace so worded, and where no particular mode of Election is otherwise prescribed, the mode of Election must be governed by the fortieth chapter of the Statutes before cited.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

16. Archæology (Disney).

1851.

I. *Mr Disney's collection of Ancient Marbles.*

This collection of Marbles was offered by Mr [John] Disney [of the Hyde, Ingatestone, Essex], to the Vice-Chancellor [James Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College] at a personal interview in December, 1849.

By the advice of the Heads of Colleges the Vice-Chancellor and Dr Philpott inspected the collection and reported it to be, in their judgment, worthy of the acceptance of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor proposed to Mr Disney that the Senate should be invited to accept the Marbles on the condition that they should be always kept together as a collection bearing Mr Disney's name, and exhibited in some public building of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor also added that at present the collection might probably be placed in the Statue gallery of the Fitzwilliam Museum, with the distinct understanding that it is not necessarily to continue there, if another arrangement should hereafter be found more convenient to the University or the Museum[1].

On the same day Mr Disney wrote as follows to the Vice-Chancellor:

CAMBRIDGE, *December* 4, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

I hope I made myself distinctly understood, that the marbles, which we spoke about to-day, should be placed in a room (or part of a room) by themselves, as a set coming from me, and not mixed up with any other future donation; each specimen bearing, as you suggested, my name, and date.

They would, I think, fill the centre portion of the room you mentioned at the Fitzwilliam: certainly, either of the end compartments; and within such compartment or room the inscription *Disney Museum* must be placed.

If however the University wish to make it more especially their own, I have no objection to the collection being placed (still kept distinct) in any other public building belonging to them.

Believe me, yours truly,

JOHN DISNEY[2].

The Vice-Chancellor next issued the following notice:

CHRIST'S COLLEGE LODGE, *April* 10, 1850.

The Vice-Chancellor has the gratification of announcing to the Members of the Senate that a valuable collection of ancient Marbles and Statuary has been offered to the University by John Disney, of the Hyde, in the County of Essex, Esquire, with the view of its being

[1] This account of Mr Disney's gift is in the Minute Book of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, in the handwriting of Dr Cartmell. I have added the words in square brackets.

[2] From a copy in the same Minute Book. The original seems to be no longer in existence.

placed in one of the Public Buildings of the University, and being kept together as an Archæological Collection bearing his name.

The Vice-Chancellor gives Notice, That at the Congregation on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, Graces will be offered to the Senate:

1. To accept Mr Disney's munificent offer on the conditions above specified[1].

2. To affix the Seal to a letter of thanks written [by the Public Orator] to Mr Disney.

3. To authorise the Syndicate appointed for the management of the Fitzwilliam Museum to receive the Collection into the Museum; and to make the necessary arrangements with Mr Disney for its removal.

These Graces passed the Senate without opposition, and the collection arrived in the course of the year.

The collection consisted of 83 pieces, forming part of the collection of antiquities called *Museum Disneianum*. It was formed by Mr Thomas Hollis and Mr Thomas Brand, in the course of several visits to Italy between 1748 and 1753, and placed at the Hyde in a room specially designed by Sir Wm. Chambers, Architect, to contain it. Some pieces had been subsequently added by Mr Disney himself[2].

II. *The Disney Professorship of Archæology.*

In the following year (12 March, 1851), the University was informed by the Vice-Chancellor that Mr Disney had offered £1000 3 per cent. Bank Annuities to endow a Professorship, to be called the Disney Professorship of Archæology. This proposal was accepted by Grace 4 April, 1851, when a draft of the proposed deed of endowment (A) was laid on the Registrary's table. A Grace to seal this document passed the Senate 28 May, 1851.

[1] The words of this Grace are: Quum obtulerit Academiæ Johannes Disneius de Hyde in Comitatu Essexiæ Armiger collectanea pretiosa marmorum antiquorum et statuarum quæ in Museo aliquo Academico conservarentur nomine Collectaneorum Archæologicorum Disneianorum: Placeat Vobis ut collectanea dicta ab Academia accipiantur. Grace Book O, p. 167.

[2] See "Museum Disneianum, being a description of a collection of Ancient Marbles, in the possession of John Disney, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., at the Hyde, near Ingatestone." 4to. London, 1846. The preface, by Mr Disney, contains a brief history of the collection.

Mr Disney died 6 May, 1857. By his Will, dated 7 November, 1856, he made the following provision for increasing the endowment of his Professorship:

...I give and bequeath to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds in the Bank Three Pounds per Cent. Annuities in Trust nevertheless and as an augmentation of the Disney Archæological Professorship for ever[1].

A. *Deed of Trust*, 28 *May*, 1851.

28 May, 1851. Parties to the deed.

This Indenture made the twenty eighth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty one Between John Disney of the Hyde in the Parish of Ingatestone in the County of Essex Esquire and of Saint Peter's College in the University of Cambridge of the one part, and The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University of Cambridge of the other part:

Preamble.

Whereas the said John Disney has recently presented to the University of Cambridge his collection of Statues and Works of Art and which collection is now deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum and known by the name of the *Museum Disneianum*;

And whereas the said John Disney is desirous of founding and endowing a Professorship in the said University to be called or known by the name of "The Disney Professorship of Archæology" in manner hereinafter mentioned, and of providing a fund for the payment of a Professor who shall deliver Lectures on the subject of Antiquities and other matters and things connected with Antiquarian research and the Fine Arts;

And whereas the said John Disney has previously to the execution of these presents transferred into the Names of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University and by that designation the sum of One thousand pounds Three pounds per centum per annum Consolidated Bank Annuities to be held by them upon the Trusts and for the intents and purposes hereinafter declared and agreed concerning the same;

Now this Indenture Witnesseth and it is hereby mutually covenanted declared and agreed by and between the said parties hereto in manner following (that is to say):

Disney Professorship of Archæology to be founded.

First That the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars shall and will as soon as conveniently may be establish and maintain in the said University a Professorship to be called "The Disney Professorship of Archæology" and that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars shall stand possessed of and interested in the said sum of One thousand pounds Three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities so

The University to possess the £1000 con-

[1] Registry, Vol. xxxix. 24. 8.

veyed to them by John Disney.

transferred into their names by the said John Disney as aforesaid Upon trust to pay the Dividends Income and annual proceeds thereof to the Professor for the time being appointed as hereinafter mentioned;

Professor to be appointed by Disney during his life.

Secondly That the first appointment to the said Professorship shall be made by the said John Disney who shall and may during his life as well as such first appointment as from time to time so often as the Office shall become vacant of his own free will appoint by writing under his hand and seal a person to hold the said Disney Professorship of Archæology, such person being a member of the University of Cambridge who has taken the Degree of Master of Arts or some higher Degree in the same University;

After Disney's death by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads.

Thirdly That from and after the death of the said John Disney whenever the said Professorship shall become vacant by effluxion of time or by the death or resignation of the Professor or from any other cause whatsoever it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges or Halls and in the event of their disability from absence or illness their respective deputies or *locum-tenentes* and they are

Who may be Professor.

hereby required within six Calendar months after any vacancy shall have happened to nominate and appoint the same or any other Member of the said University who shall have taken the Degree of Master of Arts or some higher Degree to hold the said Professorship;

Duties.

Fourthly That it shall be the duty of the said Disney Professor of Archæology to deliver in the course of each Academical year at such days and hours as the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being shall appoint Six Lectures at least on the subject of Classical Mediæval and other Antiquities the Fine Arts and all matters and things connected therewith;

May hold office for 5 years.

Fifthly That it shall be lawful for the Disney Professor of Archæology for the time being to hold his Office for five years from the date of his appointment but no longer unless he be reappointed in the manner hereinbefore described and that having in each Academical year delivered Six Lectures as aforesaid to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges he shall be entitled to receive the Dividends and Profits arising for that year from the above named sum of One thousand pounds Three pounds per centum per annum Consolidated Bank Annuities;

To deliver six lectures per annum.

Sixthly That if the said Professor shall in any one year fail to deliver Six Lectures as aforesaid and shall be unable to give and shall not give to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges a satisfactory

Penalty for neglect or misconduct.

reason for such failure or if he shall at any time conduct himself in a manner unbecoming his station and position in the University then in either of such cases it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor for the time being with the concurrence of a majority of the Heads of Colleges, to declare the said Professorship vacant and thereupon a new Professor shall be appointed in the manner hereinbefore described;

And lastly that whatever Dividends and profits may accrue from the above named sum of One Thousand pounds Three pounds per centum per annum Consolidated Bank Annuities during any vacancy of the said Professorship shall be paid to the Professor next appointed in the manner aforesaid

Dividends that accrue to be paid to next Professor.

In witness whereof to these presents and a Duplicate hereof the said John Disney has hereunto affixed his hand and seal and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have hereunto affixed their Common Seal on the day and year first above written[1].

17. Political Economy.

1863.

In March, 1816, George Pryme, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, commenced a course of lectures in Political Economy[2]. In 1828 (21 May) he was elected Professor by the following Grace:

Cum Georgius Pryme A.M. Coll. S.S. Trinitatis nuper Socius, publicas Lectiones de principiis Economiæ Politicæ instituerit, et per multos jam annos perlegerit,

Placeat Vobis ut idem Georgius Pryme titulo Professoris Economiæ Politicæ vestris suffragiis cohonestetur[3].

Professor Pryme continued to lecture until 1863, in which year, as he had notified his wish to be relieved of his duties, a Syndicate was appointed (20 March) to consider (1) whether a Professorship of Political Economy should be established in the University; (2) under what rules.

This Syndicate issued a report dated 1 May, 1863, in which they recommended the establishment of a Professorship; with rules for the appointment, salary, and duties of the Professor. This report was confirmed by Grace 29 October, 1863[4]. The Professorship is now governed by Statute B.

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box N, No. 25.

[2] See *Autobiographical Recollections of George Pryme*, 8vo. 1870, p. 120.

[3] Grace Book N, p. 207.

[4] The Report will be found in the editions of the *Ordinances* dated 1871, 1874, 1877.

Professor Pryme died 2 December, 1868. His Will contained the following bequest:

...I bequeath to the Chancellor Master and Scholars of the University of Cambridge my Books and Pamphlets on Political Economy respectively described in two Catalogues marked P. E., for the use of such persons as shall from time to time succeed me as Professors of Political Economy, to be by such Professors used and holden in like manner as the Library attached to the Professorship of Modern History[1].

18. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

1866.

In 1865 (11 May) a Syndicate was appointed "to consider the best mode of providing for the teaching of Anatomy and Zoology in the University." In their report, dated 12 June, 1865[2], after stating that "the services of more than one Teacher are absolutely indispensable," they recommend:

I. That the Professor of Anatomy should take the department of Human Anatomy and Physiology, the lectures during one or more terms in each year being made suitable to students in Natural Science as well as to Medical Students.

II. The appointment of a Demonstrator in Anatomy who, in addition to his ordinary duties, would assist in keeping the objects in the Museum in a proper state of preservation, and in adding to them, as opportunities occur.

III. The appointment of a Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, who may so arrange his course in conjunction with the Professor of Anatomy, that the lectures of both be mutually dependent and supply the needs of the Medical as well as the Natural Science Students[3].

These recommendations were confirmed by Grace 8 February, 1866, and the first Professor was elected 1 March. His successor will be governed by the provisions of Statute B.

[1] Registry, Vol. xxxix. 26. 22.

[2] Grace Book Σ, p. 33. Before this report was issued the Senate had confirmed (3 June) the report of a Syndicate appointed 24 November, 1864, "to consider the Examinations for the Ordinary Degree of B.A." This report recommended, among other things, the institution of a Special Examination in Zoology.

[3] The regulations which follow are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 519.

19. Sanskrit.
1867.

In 1863 (12 February) a letter was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor by the President and Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, expressing their conviction "that the greatest advantage will follow the institution of a Professorship of Sanskrit [in the University of Cambridge], not only to the interests of literature and science, but also to the Public Service of the country."

As the term of three years for which a teacher of Hindustani had been appointed expired 29 November, 1863, the Council of the Senate were led to consider the whole question of providing for the instruction of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service in the vernacular languages of India; and in a report dated 23 October they recommended "that the Vice-Chancellor shall be empowered to expend annually a sum not exceeding £150 from the University Chest in engaging teachers of such of the Oriental languages and for such periods as he may think fit." This report having been confirmed by Grace 12 November, the Vice-Chancellor appointed a teacher in Sanskrit.

In 1866 a Syndicate appointed (1 November) to consider, among other things, how a Professorship of Sanskrit might best be established in the University recommended (20 November) "That there shall be established in the University a Professorship of Sanskrit," and framed regulations for the office. This report was submitted to a long consideration by the Council of the Senate, who took the opinion of Counsel on all the questions involved, and finally adopted the recommendations of the Syndicate in a report dated 8 April, 1867, with one alteration, viz. that the Professorship should "terminate with the tenure of office of the Professor first elected[1]." This report having been confirmed by Grace 16 May, the first Professor was elected 7 June, 1867. The Professorship is now governed by Statute B.

[1] The regulations contained in this report are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 520.

20. Anglo-Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth). 1867.

The Rev. Joseph Bosworth, of Trinity College, B.D. (Stat. Eliz.) 1834, D.D. 1839, Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, by deed dated 2 December, 1867 (A), announced his intention of transferring to certain trustees £10,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship in the University of Cambridge, to be called the Elrington[1] and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo-Saxon, with regulations for the same.

The Professorship was accepted by Grace 12 December, 1867, when a letter of thanks, written by the Public Orator, was ordered to be sealed.

The funds, however, were not transferred until after Dr Bosworth's death, which took place 27 May, 1876; and the notice of the Vice-Chancellor, stating that they had been transferred, and that the election would take place 15 May next ensuing, is dated 22 March, 1878[2].

A. *Deed of Trust, dated* 2 *December*, 1867.

2 Dec. 1867. This Indenture made the second day of December 1867 between the Reverend Joseph Bosworth Doctor in Divinity and Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo Saxon in the University of Oxford of the one part and the Reverend William Hepworth Thompson Doctor in Divinity and Master of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge Edwin Guest Esquire Doctor of Laws Fellow of the Royal Society and Master of Gonville and Caius College in the University of Cambridge the Reverend James Pulling Doctor in Divinity and Master of Corpus Christi College in the University of Cambridge and the said Joseph Bosworth (hereinafter called the said Trustees) of the other part.

Intentions of Dr Bosworth. Whereas the said Joseph Bosworth is desirous of providing a fund for the future establishment in the University of Cambridge of a Professorship for the promotion therein of the study of the Anglo Saxon

[1] Dr Luard notes that this designation commemorates Colonel Hamilton Elrington, first husband of Anne Margaret Elliot, whom Dr Bosworth afterwards married.

[2] *Camb. Univ. Reporter*, 26 March, 1878, p. 391.

Language and the Languages cognate therewith together with the Antiquities and History of the Anglo Saxons such Professorship to be called the Elrington and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo Saxon; And whereas for this purpose the said Joseph Bosworth has transferred or is about to transfer into the names of the said Trustees the sum of £10,000 now invested in certain securities deposited at the Bank of Messieurs Coutts and Company London as set forth in the first Schedule hereto to be held by the said Trustees upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes and subject to the declarations agreements and provisions hereinafter contained respecting the same;

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Trustees and the survivors and survivor of them and the executors or administrators of such survivor shall stand possessed of and interested in the said trust funds and of the stocks funds shares and securities for the time being representing the same and the dividends and income thereof respectively upon trust for the said Joseph Bosworth his executors and administrators until the gift hereinafter contained of such trust funds and the dividends and income thereof shall be duly accepted by the University of Cambridge upon the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the second Schedule hereto such acceptance to be signified by Grace of the Senate of the said University to be obtained within twelve months from the date of these presents. And upon further trust after such Grace shall have been obtained to hold the said trust funds and all accumulations thereof until the same are transferred to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge as hereinafter directed; and from time to time until the same funds are transferred as aforesaid to invest the dividends and income thereof when received in the names of the Trustees in the purchase of Three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities or Reduced £3 per cent. Annuities. And it is hereby further agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the said Trustees at any time before the said funds shall be transferred as hereinafter directed to alter vary or transpose any of the said trust funds (excepting the portion consisting of Three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities or Reduced £3 per cent. Annuities) into or for stocks funds or securities of the same or a like nature or into or for any of the Parliamentary stocks or Public funds of Great Britain or into or for India Stock or Bank of England Stock or upon Real security in England or Wales. And further that it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars after the said trust funds shall have been transferred to them at their absolute discretion to make such alteration variation and transposition and also to lay out all or any part of the said trust funds in the purchase of freehold or copyhold estates in England or Wales the rents and profits thereof to be applied in the same manner as the dividends and income of the said original trust funds provided always

Trustees to hold the funds until the University has agreed to accept them.

The University may vary investments or buy land.

and it is hereby further agreed and declared that if at any time within twenty years from the date hereof the monies which would be produced from a sale calling in or conversion of the said sum of £10,000 or the securities in or upon which the same shall for the time being be laid out or invested together with the funds to be produced by such investment and accumulation of the dividends and income of the said sum of £10,000 as aforesaid shall be sufficient to purchase £3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities or Reduced £3 per cent. Annuities to such an amount as would by means of the Dividends thereof produce an annual income of not less than £500 then and in such case the said Trustees shall forthwith sell call in or convert into money such portion of the said trust funds as should not then already be invested in Consolidated annuities or Reduced annuities as hereinbefore directed and invest the monies produced thereby in the purchase of £3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities or Reduced Annuities in the name of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars aforesaid and also transfer into the same name the portion then already invested in the said Annuities and if the event requiring the investment and transfer as last aforesaid should not arise within the said twenty years it shall at the expiration of that period be obligatory upon the said Trustees then forthwith to sell call in convert invest and transfer the said trust funds as last aforesaid. And it is hereby further agreed and declared that all expenses attending any such alteration variation or transposition as aforesaid or otherwise incidental to the establishment and maintenance of such Professorship and which shall not be defrayed by the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars shall be paid and discharged out of the annual income of the said trust funds and not out of principal provided always that if the said gift shall not be accepted by a Grace of the Senate in manner aforesaid within twelve months from the date of these presents the said trust funds and the dividends and income thereof shall be the absolute property of the said Joseph Bosworth his executors administrators and assigns.

Proviso.

In witness whereof the said parties to these Presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
One Debenture or Mortgage Bond in the North-Eastern Railway Company numbered 9086 dated 15th May 1866 and payable 28th April 1869 for	5,000	0	0
East India Railway Stock amounting to £4520 worth	5,000	0	0
	10,000	0	0

SECOND SCHEDULE.

When and so soon as the said trust funds shall have been transferred to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars as aforesaid,

Title of Professorship.

1. There shall be established in the University of Cambridge an Anglo-Saxon Professorship to be called the Elrington and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo-Saxon.

Electors.

2. The Electors to such Professorship shall consist of the following persons:

(1) The Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the said University.

(2) The said Joseph Bosworth during his life and after his death the Rawlinsonian Professor for the time being of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford.

(3) The Master for the time being of Trinity College Cambridge.

(4) The Master for the time being of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge.

(5) The Master for the time being of Corpus Christi College Cambridge.

(6) The Regius Professor of Greek for the time being in the University of Cambridge.

(7) The Professor of Modern History for the time being in the University of Cambridge.

(8) The Professor of Sanscrit for the time being in the University of Cambridge.

Procedure at elections.

3. The Professor shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the electors present at a meeting convened for that purpose as hereinafter mentioned and in case of an equality of votes the said Joseph Bosworth during his life if present at such meeting and after his death then the Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the University of Cambridge if present and in his absence the elector then present next in rotation according to the above order shall have a double or casting vote.

Who may be Professor.

4. The person to be elected Professor must be at the time of his election a graduate of one of the Universities of Cambridge Oxford or Dublin.

How soon an election is to take place after a vacancy.

5. The first election of a Professor shall take place within two months from the date of the establishment of such Professorship unless the two months expire in the time of vacation in which case the election may be deferred to a day in the ensuing term and after the election of the first Professor whenever a vacancy shall occur of such Professorship a new election shall take place within two months from the date of such vacancy the period of vacation not being reckoned in the calculation. The day of election to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Vice-Chancellor to give notice of day of election.

6. The Vice-Chancellor shall give public notice of the day for the first election and of any future vacancy and of the day for electing a new Professor to such vacancy by fixing a written or printed paper on

the door of the Public Schools at Cambridge and also by advertisement in the "Times" or in some one or more London and one or more Cambridge and Oxford Newspapers and the day of election shall be not sooner than 28 days or later than 56 days after the date of the notice and the Vice-Chancellor shall also send as far as practicable such notice to each of the above mentioned electors by post at his last known place of abode in England.

Tenure.

7. The Professor to hold the Professorship for life except as hereinafter provided.

Professor to receive whole incomes of fund.

8. The Professor shall receive by way of stipend the whole of the dividends and income of the trust funds to be transferred to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University subject to the payment thereout of such incidental expenses (if any) as aforesaid and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Residence of Professor and number of lectures.

9. It shall be the duty of the Professor to reside within one mile and a half of Great St Mary's Church Cambridge for 18 weeks at least in term time during each year and to deliver not less than 15 lectures in each year.

Scheme of lectures to be approved by a Board of Studies.

10. The Professor shall order as well the subject of such lectures as the times and places of their delivery according to a scheme to be approved by some Board of Studies specially assigned by Grace of the Senate for this purpose such Board providing that the subject of the lectures be determined with regard to the general object of the Professorship as indicated by the deed of foundation.

Professor's notice of lectures.

11. The Professor shall give public notice of the time and place of his intended lectures in the printed form usually issued by other Professors a fortnight at least before the commencement of his lectures in each Term. And he shall not deliver more than three lectures in any seven consecutive days.

Fee.

12. The lectures required of the Professor shall be delivered gratis, but for any extra course of lectures which he may deliver (such course to consist of not less than twelve lectures) he shall be entitled to charge such a fee for attendance as may from time to time be fixed by a Grace of the Senate.

Deputy.

13. If by reason of sickness necessary absence from the University or other sufficient cause the Professor desire to have a deputy to discharge the duties of the Professorship he shall be required to obtain the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and the six persons elected and acting in accordance with Section 4 Chapter 7 of the Statutes of the University such consent to be given in writing and to specify the time for which the deputy is to be appointed and such deputy shall in every case be nominated by the Professor and approved by Grace of the Senate and shall receive such stipend as may be also approved by Grace of the Senate being not less than one-third or more than two-thirds of the proportional part of the whole annual stipend of the Professor for the time for which the deputy is appointed.

14. It shall be the duty of the Professor also to deliver to the Vice-Chancellor once in every year before the end of the Easter Term a statement in writing of the number of lectures given by him during the preceding year and of the times of delivery together with the number of weeks in each of the three terms during which he has resided within one mile and a half of Great St Mary's Church. Professor's statement to Vice-Chancellor.

15. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor and the six persons elected and acting as aforesaid that the Professor has been wilfully neglectful of his duties or guilty of gross or habitual immorality it shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor and the said six persons to admonish the Professor or to deprive him of his office as the case may seem to them to require and if the sentence of deprivation be thus passed upon him the Professorship shall thereupon become *ipso facto* void but in every case whether of admonition or of deprivation an appeal to the University shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of Chap. 8 of the Statutes of the University. Deprivation of Professor.

16. If it be certified to the Vice-Chancellor and the said six persons that the Professor is become unable to discharge his duties by age ill health or other serious impediment and if the Vice-Chancellor and the said six persons shall deem the inability to be sufficiently proved they shall have the power of requiring a deputy to be appointed for any time not exceeding twelve Calendar months which appointment if necessary may be renewed from time to time and the deputy in every such case shall be nominated by the Professor and approved by Grace of the Senate and shall receive such stipend as may be also approved by Grace of the Senate being not less than one-third nor more than two-thirds of the proportionate part of the whole annual stipend of the Professor for the time for which the deputy is appointed. If the Professor fail to nominate a deputy within three months after being required to do so or if the Senate do not approve the person nominated by him the nomination shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor subject to the like approval. Ill-health of Professor.

17. The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge shall have power but without prejudice to and so as not to affect the rights or privileges of the person for the time being holding the said Professorship without his consent in writing to alter or vary any of the above mentioned rules and regulations and to make any additional rules and regulations by Grace of the Senate but no such alterations variations or additions shall be made during the life of the said Joseph Bosworth without his consent in writing and no such alterations variations or additions shall under any circumstances be made in the above mentioned Rules and Regulations numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8[1]. Regulations may be changed. Proviso.

[1] The original is in the Registry of the University, Box N, No. 26.

21. Latin.

1869.

The circumstances under which a fund was collected for the purpose of recognising the services rendered to literature and education by the Rev. Benj. Hall Kennedy D.D., sometime Fellow of S. John's College and Regius Professor of Greek 1867–1889, are related in the subjoined documents, and need not be repeated here.

The sum collected was offered to the University 14 December, 1868, in the name of the subscribers, by the Rev. Will. Geo. Clark, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Public Orator, acting on behalf of himself and the two other trustees.

A Syndicate was appointed, 11 February, 1869, to consider the offer, and to frame regulations. In their report, dated 13 April, they recommended the acceptance of the offer with thanks, and submitted regulations which had been approved by the subscribers. This report was confirmed by Grace, and the deed of trust, which had been circulated with the Report of the Syndicate, was ordered to be sealed, 29 April. The first Professor was elected 12 June, 1869.

The letter of Mr Clark to the Vice-Chancellor (A), the letter of the trustees to the same (B), and the deed of trust with regulations (C), are printed below.

A. *The* Rev. W. G. Clark, *Public Orator, to the Vice-Chancellor.*

Trinity College,
December 14, 1868.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

I beg to forward to you the enclosed letter. I was requested on behalf of the Committee of Subscribers to say that in mentioning only such and such conditions, we do not at all mean that the Professor should be exempt from other regulations which the Senate may think proper to impose respecting lectures and residence.

I am, [etc.]
W. G. CLARK.

B. *The Trustees of the Kennedy Subscription Fund to the Vice-Chancellor.*

TRINITY COLLEGE,
December 14, 1868.

REV. SIR,

On the retirement of Dr Kennedy from the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School, his friends and former pupils set on foot a subscription, the amount of which it was proposed to offer to the University of Cambridge for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Latin, to be called the Kennedy Professorship.

After Dr Kennedy's election to the Regius Professorship of Greek, he offered to give £500 to the fund, on condition that his name should not be attached to the Professorship of Latin. This offer was accepted by the Committee of Subscribers.

The total amount received from subscriptions and interest on deposits, less expenses, is £4318. 10*s*. 4*d*. represented by £3515. 10*s*. 10*d*. Indian five per cent. Stock, and a balance in hand of £218. 10*s*. 4*d*.

In the name of the Subscribers, we, the undersigned Trustees, beg to offer this sum to the University on the following conditions:

1. That it be called "The Latin Professorship Fund," and that the annual proceeds be paid to a Professor of Latin.

2. That the Professor be elected before the end of the year 1869.

3. That the Electors to the Professorship be, The Regius Professor of Greek, The Public Orator, The Professor of Sanskrit, The four members of the Senate elected by Grace to serve on the Board of Classical Studies, The Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, and the Head Master of Shrewsbury School, for the time being.

4. That a statement of the circumstances under which the fund was subscribed be inserted in the Cambridge Calendar.

With regard to the third condition we would also suggest that, in case the votes of the electors present were equally divided between two candidates, the decision should rest with the Vice-Chancellor.

We have introduced the Professor of Latin at Oxford among the Electors, in commemoration of the generous aid which we have received from many Members of that University; and the Head Master of Shrewsbury School, as a record of the purpose for which the fund was primarily designed.

We remain, [etc.]

WILLIAM GEORGE CLARK.
ROBERT BURN.
F. T. COLBY.

C. *The Deed of Trust, dated* 1 *May,* 1869.

1 May 1869. This Indenture made the first day of May 1869 between the Reverend William George Clark M.A. Clerk Fellow of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge and Public Orator of the same University the Reverend Robert Burn M.A. Clerk Fellow of Trinity College aforesaid and the Reverend Frederic Thomas Colby B.D. Clerk Fellow of Exeter College in the University of Oxford of the one part and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part.

Kennedy Professorship of Latin to be founded. Whereas upon the retirement in the year 1865 from the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School of the Reverend Benjamin Hall Kennedy Doctor of Divinity now Professor of Greek in the said University of Cambridge and Canon of Ely certain friends and former pupils of the said Benjamin Hall Kennedy met together for the purpose of considering in what way the great services he had rendered to Literature and Education might be best recognised and determined that a fund should be collected and presented to the University of Cambridge for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Latin to be called the Kennedy Professorship.

Name to be changed to Latin Professorship. And whereas the said William George Clark Robert Burn and Frederic Thomas Colby were appointed to act as Trustees of the said Fund. And whereas the said Benjamin Hall Kennedy afterwards offered to give a sum of £500 to the said Fund but only upon condition that his name should not be attached to the proposed Professorship And whereas at a General Meeting of Contributors to the said Fund held on the 10th day of June 1867 this offer of the said Benjamin Hall Kennedy was accepted and it was further resolved with the consent of the said Benjamin Hall Kennedy that the proposed Professorship should be called the Latin Professorship in the Deed of Gift to the University and that the circumstances under which the Fund had been originally collected should be stated in the said Deed of Gift and in the Cambridge University Calendar.

Amount of Fund. And whereas the total sum received on account of the said Fund from subscriptions interest on deposits and dividends on Stock after deducting the expenses incurred in relation to the said Fund is now represented by the sum of £3745. 10*s.* 10*d.* India 5 per cent. stock.

Subscribers have agreed to transfer this to University. And whereas the said William George Clark Robert Burn and Frederic Thomas Colby on behalf of themselves and all other the Contributors to the said Fund with the sanction of a General Meeting of the Contributors to the said Fund held on the 27th day of April 1869 have offered to transfer the said Fund to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars upon the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the Schedule hereto and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have agreed to accept such offer.

Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared that so soon as conveniently may be after the execution of these presents the said William George Clark Robert Burn and Frederic Thomas Colby shall transfer to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars the said sum of £3745. 10*s.* 10*d.* India 5 per cent. Stock and also after deducting thereout any expenses incurred by them in relation thereto all such further sums as they the said William George Clark Robert Burn and Frederic Thomas Colby or any of them may at any time hereafter receive as contributions to the said Fund and that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars shall at all times hereafter stand possessed of the said sum of Stock and all such further sums as may be transferred to them as aforesaid on account of contributions to the said Fund upon the trusts and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the said Schedule hereto. In witness whereof the said William George Clark Robert Burn and Frederic Thomas Colby have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have caused their common Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

University is to stand possessed of it.

D. *The Schedule above referred to.*

1. When and so soon as the above-mentioned sum of £3745. 10*s.* 10*d.* India five per cent. Stock shall have been transferred to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, there shall be established in the University of Cambridge a Professorship to be called The Professorship of Latin.

Professorship of Latin to be founded.

2. The electors to such Professorship shall consist of the following persons:

Electors.

(1) The Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the said University:

(2) The Regius Professor of Greek for the time being in the said University:

(3) The Public Orator for the time being of the said University:

(4) The Professor of Sanskrit for the time being in the said University:

(5) The Members of the Senate for the time being who have been specially elected by Grace to serve on the Board of Classical Studies in the said University:

(6) The Professor of Latin for the time being in the University of Oxford:

(7) The Head Master for the time being of Shrewsbury School:

Provided that in case any one or more of the above-named electors shall be a candidate or candidates for the Latin Professorship on any occasion, he or they shall not be entitled to vote or to have any voice in the election on that occasion.

Candidates not to vote.

Procedure at elections.

3. The Professor shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the electors present at a meeting convened for that purpose as hereinafter mentioned and in case of an equality of votes the Regius Professor of Greek for the time being in the University of Cambridge if present, and in his absence the elector present who stands first in rotation according to the above order, shall have a double or casting vote.

Date of first election.

4. The first election of a Professor shall take place within two months from the date of the establishment of such Professorship unless the two months expire in the time of vacation, in which case the election may be deferred to a day in the ensuing term, provided that the first Professor be elected before the end of the year 1869; and after the election of the first Professor, whenever a vacancy shall occur of such Professorship, a new election shall take place within two months from the date of such vacancy, the period of vacation not being reckoned in the calculation. The day of election shall be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Elections to take place two months after a vacancy not counting vacation.

Vice-Chancellor to give notice of day of election.

5. The Vice-Chancellor shall give public notice of the day for the first election and of any future vacancy and of the day for electing a new Professor upon such vacancy: and the day of election shall be not sooner than 28 days nor later than 56 days after the date of the notice; and the Vice-Chancellor shall also send as far as practicable such notice to each of the above-mentioned electors by post at his last known place of abode in England.

Tenure.

6. The Professor shall hold the Professorship for life except as hereinafter provided.

7. The above-named sum of Stock and all other sums of Stock (if any) which may be transferred to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University in pursuance of the above-written Indenture, shall when so transferred be called "The Latin Professorship Fund," and the Professor shall receive by way of stipend the whole of the dividends and income of the said Fund subject to the payment thereout of incidental expenses (if any) and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Professor to receive whole income of Fund.

Residence of Professor.

8. It shall be the duty of the Professor to reside within one mile and a half of Great St Mary's Church Cambridge for 18 weeks at least between the first day of October and the last day of the Easter Term, and to deliver one course of not less than 10 lectures in each of two terms in every year.

Scheme of lectures to be approved by Board of Classical Studies.

9. The Professor's scheme of lectures shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Classical Studies.

Professor's notice of lectures.

10. The Professor shall give public notice of the time and place of his intended lectures in the printed form usually issued by other Professors a fortnight at least before the commencement of his lectures in each Term.

Fee.

11. The lectures required of the Professor shall be delivered gratis, but for any extra course of lectures which he may deliver he shall be

entitled to charge such a fee for attendance as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor.

Deputy.

12. If by reason of sickness necessary absence from the University or other sufficient cause the Professor desire to have a deputy to discharge the duties of the Professorship he shall be required to obtain the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and the six persons elected and acting in accordance with Section 4 Chapter 7 of the Statutes of the University, such consent to be given in writing and to specify the time for which the deputy is to be appointed; and such deputy shall in every case be nominated by the Professor and approved by Grace of the Senate, and shall receive such stipend as may be also approved by Grace of the Senate being not less than one-third or more than two-thirds of the proportional part of the whole annual stipend of the Professor for the time for which the deputy is appointed.

Professor's statement to Vice-Chancellor.

13. It shall be the duty of the Professor also to deliver to the Vice-Chancellor once in every year before the end of the Easter Term a statement in writing of the number of Lectures given by him during the preceding year and of the times of delivery together with the number of weeks between the first day of October and the last day of the Easter Term during which he has resided within one mile and a half of Great St Mary's Church.

Deprivation of Professor.

14. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Vice-Chancellor and the six persons elected and acting as aforesaid that the Professor has been wilfully neglectful of his duties or guilty of gross or habitual immorality, it shall be competent to the Vice-Chancellor and the said six persons to admonish the Professor or to deprive him of his office as the case may seem to them to require; and if the sentence of deprivation be thus passed upon him, the Professorship shall thereupon become *ipso facto* void: but in every case whether of admonition or of deprivation an appeal to the University shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8 of the Statutes of the University.

Ill-health of Professor.

15. If it be certified to the Vice-Chancellor and the said six persons that the Professor is become unable to discharge his duties by age ill health or other serious impediment, and if the Vice-Chancellor and the said six persons shall deem the inability to be sufficiently proved they shall have the power of requiring a deputy to be appointed for any time not exceeding twelve calendar months, which appointment if necessary may be renewed from time to time; and the deputy in every such case shall be nominated by the Professor and approved by Grace of the Senate, and shall receive such stipend as may be also approved by Grace of the Senate being not less than one-third nor more than two-thirds of the proportionate part of the whole annual stipend of the Professor for the time for which the deputy is appointed. If the Professor fail to nominate a deputy within three months after being required to do so, or if the Senate do not approve the person nominated

by him, the nomination shall be made by the Vice-Chancellor subject to the like approval.

Regulations and investments may be changed.

16. The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge shall have power, but without prejudice to and not so as to affect the rights or privileges of the person for the time being holding the said professorship without his consent in writing, to alter or vary any of the above-mentioned rules and regulations, and to make any additional rules and regulations by Grace of the Senate; and also to vary from time to time, if they see fit, the investments in which the said funds or any part thereof is or may be hereafter invested.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall in accordance with the earnest wishes of the contributors, and in order to preserve a permanent record of the fact that the Fund was primarily established in honour of Dr Kennedy, make all possible provision for inserting in the Cambridge Calendar an account of the origin of the Latin Professorship Fund[1].

22. Fine Art (Slade).
1869.

Felix Slade, by a codicil to his Will, dated 25 March, 1868 (A), bequeathed £45,000 to his executors, to be by them employed, among other things, to found a Professorship of Fine Art in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and at University College, London.

Mr Slade died 29 March, 1868, and rather more than a year afterwards (27 May, 1869) the Vice-Chancellor announced the bequest, with the deed of trust (B), containing the regulations. Graces to seal the deed, and to thank the executors, passed the Senate 24 June, 1869. The first Professor was elected 7 December, 1869.

A. *Extract from a codicil to the Will of Felix Slade, dated* 25 *March,* 1868.

This is a Codicil to the last Will and Testament of me Felix Slade which will is dated the twenty fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight. I give to the Trustees and Executors named in my said will the sum of forty five thousand pounds sterling free from legacy duty upon trust with so much of the same sum as my

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box N, No. 28.

said Trustees and Executors shall ascertain to be sufficient for the purpose not exceeding altogether the sum of thirty five thousand pounds to found and endow within two years after my decease three or more Professorships for promoting the study of the fine arts to be termed the Slade Professorships of Fine Arts one of such Professorships being founded and endowed in the University of Oxford another in the University of Cambridge and one or more in the University College of London the amount of the sum to be expended in founding and endowing each of such Professorships being in each case at the discretion of my said Trustees and Executors it being also at their discretion whether the sums should be equal or unequal in amount and each of such Professorships shall be founded and endowed upon such terms and under such regulations and provisions as shall be agreed upon between my said Trustees and Executors and the University or College in which the same shall be founded and endowed....I have made the aforesaid disposition of the sum of forty five thousand pounds hereby given for a sincere wish and in the hope thereby to confer a benefit on Society[1].

B. *Deed of Trust, dated* 17 *June,* 1869.

17 June, 1869.

This Indenture made the 17th day of June 1869 between Edward Weyman Wadeson of No. 40 Tavistock Square in the County of Middlesex Esquire Charles Collambell of No. 15 Lambeth Terrace in the County of Surrey Esquire Richard Fisher of No. 4 Portsdown Road Maida Hill in the said County of Middlesex Esquire and Augustus Wollaston Franks of the British Museum in the said County of Middlesex Esquire of the one part and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part Whereas Felix Slade formerly of Doctors Commons and then of Walcot Place Lambeth in the County of Surrey and of Halsteads in the Parish of Thornton in Lonsdale in the West Riding of the County of York Esquire duly made and executed his last Will and Testament in writing dated the 25th day of March 1868 and thereby appointed the said Edward Weyman Wadeson Charles Collambell Richard Fisher and Augustus Wollaston Franks Trustees and Executors of that his Will And whereas the said Testator duly made and executed a Codicil to his said Will bearing date the said 25th day of March 1868 whereby he gave to the Trustees and Executors named in his said Will the sum of £45,000 sterling free from Legacy duty upon trust amongst other things with so much of the same sum as his said Trustees and Executors should ascertain to be

Will of Felix Slade.

[1] From an Office Copy of the Codicil in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 32. 2.

sufficient for the purpose not exceeding altogether the sum of £35,000 to found and endow within two years after his decease three or more professorships for promoting the study of the Fine Arts to be termed "The Slade Professorships of Fine Art" one of such Professorships being founded and endowed in the University of Oxford another in the University of Cambridge and one or more in the University College London the amount of the sum to be expended in founding and endowing each of such Professorships being in each case at the discretion of his said Trustees and Executors it being also at their discretion whether the sums should be equal or unequal in amount And each of such Professorships should be founded and endowed upon such terms and under such regulations and provisions as should be agreed upon between his Trustees and Executors and the University or College in which the same should be founded and endowed.

Slade Professorships of Fine Art to be founded.

Death of testator.

Will proved.

Trustees offered bequest to Cambridge.

Which was accepted.

And whereas the said Testator died on the 29th day of March 1868 without having altered his said Will save so far as the same was altered by the said recited Codicil and by six other Codicils thereto and without altering the said recited Codicil and the said other Codicils and the same Will and Codicils were on the 21st day of April 1868 proved by the said Executors in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate And whereas the said Edward Weyman Wadeson Charles Collambell Richard Fisher and Augustus Wollaston Franks as such Trustees and Executors as aforesaid in pursuance of the trust so reposed in them and in their discretion have proposed and offered to transfer the sum of £12,000 3 per cent Consolidated Annuities to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University of Cambridge for the purpose of founding and endowing a Professorship of Fine Art at the said University of Cambridge upon the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the Schedule hereto annexed and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have agreed to accept such offer ;

Transfer of Stock.

Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Edward Weyman Wadeson Charles Collambell Richard Fisher and Augustus Wollaston Franks (hereinafter called "the Donors") shall transfer to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars the said sum of £12,000 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities and that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars shall at all times hereafter stand possessed of the said sum of Stock upon the trusts and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the said Schedule hereto annexed In witness whereof the said Edward Weyman Wadeson Charles Collambell Richard Fisher and Augustus Wollaston Franks have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

The Schedule above referred to.

1. When and as soon as the above-mentioned sum of £12,000 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities shall have been transferred to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge there shall be established in the said University of Cambridge a Professorship to be called "The Slade Professorship of Fine Art." Slade Professorship to be founded.

2. The Professor shall be elected by a Board consisting of four members resident at Cambridge and three non-resident. Mode of election.

3. The members resident at Cambridge shall be the Vice-Chancellor for the time being and three persons on the Electoral Roll of the said University who shall be appointed from time to time by Grace of the Senate and shall remain members of the Board as long as their names are on the said Electoral Roll unless they shall have previously resigned or become incapable to act. If one of the members so appointed be elected Vice-Chancellor, his place on the Board shall be filled so long as he shall continue to hold the Office of Vice-Chancellor by the last preceding Vice-Chancellor who is not a member of the Board. Electors. Resident.

4. The non-resident members shall be the President for the time being of the Royal Academy of London—the President for the time being of University College London—and the said Augustus Wollaston Franks nominated for life by the Donors. Non-resident.

5. The Donors or the survivors or survivor of them may before or within Six Calendar Months after the resignation or death of the said Augustus Wollaston Franks nominate by deed some Office not in the University of Cambridge the holder of which shall succeed to the place of the said Augustus Wollaston Franks on the Board when vacant and in default of such nomination the Senate of the said University shall nominate an Office not in the said University[1]. What is to be done on the death of Mr Franks.

6. If any of the Offices of which the tenure shall constitute a member of the Board shall be abrogated or if in any other way there shall arise a permanent vacancy on the Board the Senate of the University shall by Grace nominate some Office the holder of which shall become a member of the Board preserving always the number of resident and non-resident members Provided always that if any elector or electors shall decline or neglect or be unable to act the other electors shall constitute a full and perfect Board. What is to be done if any qualifying office be abolished.

7. The Professor shall be elected by a majority of the votes of the electors who may either vote in person or transmit their votes in writing to the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor or his duly Procedure at an election.

[1] In accordance with this Regulation the Director for the time being of the Art Museum, South Kensington, has become a non-resident Elector to the Professorship in the place of the late Sir A. W. Franks. *Report of Council of Senate*, 21 *February; Grace* 12 *May* 1898.

appointed deputy shall be Chairman of the Board and in case of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote. On any business other than the election of a Professor the electors shall only vote when present. If any of the electors should at any time be a candidate for the Professorship such elector or electors shall have no voice or vote for the election on that occasion.

First election.

8. The first election of a Professor shall take place within two months from the date of the establishment of such Professorship unless the two months expire in the time of vacation in which case the election may be deferred to a day in the ensuing term provided that the first Professor be elected before the end of the year 1869 and after the election of the first Professor whenever a vacancy shall occur of such Professorship a new election shall take place within two months from the date of such vacancy the period of vacation not being reckoned in the calculation. The day of election shall be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

Subsequent elections.

Vice-Chancellor to give notice of day of election.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall give public notice of the day for the first election and of any future vacancy and of the day for electing a new Professor to such vacancy by fixing a notice on the door of the Public Schools at Cambridge and also by advertisement in the "Times" or other London Newspaper and the day of election shall be not sooner than 28 days nor later than 56 days after the date of the notice the period of vacation not being reckoned in the calculation and the Vice-Chancellor shall also so far as practicable send notice of the day and hour of the election to each of the electors by post to his official residence or last known place of abode in England.

Tenure of office to be three years.

10. The Professor shall be elected for three years to be reckoned from the time at which his stipend shall become payable to him (as provided hereafter) but a person who has ceased to be Professor shall be re-eligible.

Professor to receive all the dividends on the Fund.

11. The Professorship shall be endowed with the said sum of £12,000 3 per cent. consolidated Annuities to be transferred by the Donors to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge and to be called "The Slade Professorship Fund" and the Professor shall receive by way of stipend the whole of the dividends and income of the said Fund subject to the payment thereout of incidental expenses (if any) and subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

Residence not necessary.

12. The Professor shall not be called upon to reside at the University unless the stipend attached to the Professorship shall have been increased to not less than the sum of £500 per annum.

Number of annual lectures.

13. It shall be the duty of the Professor to give annually in the University in some place to be appointed from time to time by the Vice-Chancellor a course of not less than twelve lectures on the History Theory and Practice of the Fine Arts or of some section or sections of them and no lecture shall be twice delivered. The lectures shall be

given in full term and shall be open to all Members of the University free of charge the Professor may however deliver extra courses of lectures for which he shall be entitled to charge such a fee for attendance as may from time to time be fixed by Grace of the Senate.

Professor's notice.

14. The Professor shall give public notice of the time and place and subject of his intended lectures in the printed form usually issued by other professors a fortnight at least before the commencement of each course of his lectures.

Board of electors to appoint deputy.

15. If by reason of sickness or other sufficient cause to be approved in writing by the Vice-Chancellor the Professor be temporarily prevented from discharging his duties he shall name a fit and sufficient deputy to be approved by the Board of electors and in case of his declining or failing so to do the Board of electors shall appoint such deputy. It shall rest in all cases with the Board to determine what proportion of the Professor's stipend shall be assigned to the deputy.

Apportionment of income on a vacancy.

16. Upon the death resignation or retirement from office of a Professor the current income of the Slade Professorship Fund shall be fairly apportioned between himself his executors or administrators and his successor and such successor shall be considered to come into office immediately upon such death resignation or retirement unless the same shall have occurred three calendar months or upwards prior to his own appointment and in such case so much of the current income as may be attributable to the period during which the Professorship shall have been vacant shall not be paid to such successor but shall go in augmentation of the Trust fund and be invested accordingly and such income as may upon a fair apportionment be attributable to the interval which shall elapse between the establishment of the Professorship and the first appointment of a Professor shall if such interval amounts to or exceeds three calendar months go and be invested in like manner but if such interval be less than three calendar months such income shall belong and be paid to the Professor first appointed and accepting office.

University may vary rules.

17. The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge shall have power with the consent of the Donors or the survivors or survivor of them and with the unanimous consent of the Board of Electors in writing to alter or vary any of the above rules and regulations and to make any additional rules and regulations by Grace of Senate Provided that no such alterations or additions shall be made in the beforementioned Rules and Regulations numbered respectively 1 2 11 and 12.

Proviso.

Investments may be changed

18. It shall be lawful for the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge but with the consent of the Donors or the survivors or survivor of them (if and so long as they or any of them shall so long live) and with the unanimous consent of the Board of electors from time to time to transfer the trust-stock for the time being or any part thereof into or for any other government stock or funds

(except terminable annuities); and also to sell and convert the trust-stock for the time being or any part thereof into money and to invest the net money arising from such sale or conversion in the purchase of any freehold copyhold or customary manors messuages lands tenements or hereditaments in England or Wales for any estate of inheritance to be conveyed or surrendered or assigned to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge upon trust that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University may sell the said manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments either together or in parcels and either by public auction or private contract and either with or without any special stipulations as to title or evidence or commencement of title or otherwise and may buy in or rescind or vary any contract for sale and re-sell without being answerable for loss occasioned thereby and may for the purposes aforesaid or any of them execute and do all such assurances and things as they shall think fit And shall stand possessed of the monies to arise from any such sale (after payment thereout of the costs attending any exercise of the powers herein contained) Upon the same trusts and with under and subject to the same powers provisoes agreements and declarations (including the said power of purchasing hereditaments) as the money laid out in the purchase of such manors messuages lands tenements or hereditaments as aforesaid would then have been subject to if the same had not been so laid out And shall in the meantime and until all such manors messuages lands tenements or hereditaments shall be sold pay or apply the rents and profits thereof or of the part thereof for the time being remaining unsold to the person for the purposes and in the manner to whom and for and in which the dividends interest and income of the trust premises applied in the purchase thereof as aforesaid would have been payable or applicable under the trusts hereinbefore declared in case such purchase had not been made, it being hereby agreed and declared that the manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments which shall be purchased under this present power shall when purchased be considered as money and be subject to the same trusts in all respects as the money laid out in the purchase thereof would for the time being have been subject to if the same had not been so laid out Provided nevertheless and it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge until all the said purchased manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments shall be sold as aforesaid shall or may with such consent as aforesaid demise the same or any part or parts thereof at rack-rent for any term of years to take effect on possession or within six calendar months from the making of the demise[1].

land may be bought.

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box N, No. 29.

23. Experimental Physics.

1871.

In 1868 (25 November) a Syndicate was appointed to consider the whole question of teaching in the department of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. This step was taken at that particular time because "in the scheme of examination for Honours in the Mathematical Tripos, approved by Grace of the Senate on the 2nd June, 1868, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, if not introduced for the first time, had a much greater degree of importance assigned to them than at any previous period, and these subjects will henceforth demand a corresponding amount of attention from the candidates for Mathematical Honours[1]."

This Syndicate issued a report 27 February, 1869, which proposed a scheme divided under four heads: (1) a Professorship of Experimental Physics; (2) a Demonstrator; (3) an Attendant; (4) Instruments and apparatus; to which was virtually added (5) a Laboratory at an estimated cost of £5,000. In conclusion they suggested the appointment of a special Syndicate to deal with the finance of their scheme. Such a Syndicate was accordingly appointed, 13 May, 1869, and issued two reports dated 29 March and 31 May, 1870. When these were discussed by the Senate, they met with an unfavourable reception, and the whole scheme might have fallen to the ground, had not a munificent offer, made by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor, to build the Laboratory at his own cost, coincided with a reduction in the expenditure of the University Chest effected by raising by assessment the quotas of the University and Colleges levied under the Cambridge Improvement Acts[2].

Finally, the establishment of "a Professorship of Experi-

[1] This sentence occurs in the Report of the Syndicate dated 27 Feb. 1869. Registry, Vol. xxxix. 33. 5.

[2] Order of Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, 28 Oct. 1870 (*Reporter*, p. 57); reissued by Council of Senate, 31 Oct. (Ibid. p. 58), and confirmed by Grace 17 Nov. (Ibid. p. 91).

mental Physics" was approved by Grace 9 February, 1871[1]; and the first Professor was elected 8 March.

The Professor, who is now styled "The Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics," is governed by Statute B[2].

24. Mechanism and Applied Mechanics.

1875.

The death of the Rev. Robert Willis (28 February, 1875), who as Jacksonian Professor (1837–75) had lectured on Mechanism, and the decision of the Senate that the Jacksonian Professorship should in future be regarded as a chair of Chemistry, left the University without provision for instruction in Mechanism. A Syndicate was therefore appointed, 29 April, 1875, "to consider whether any and if any what steps should be taken for establishing a Professorship of Mechanism and Engineering[3]." This Syndicate reported in favour of the establishment of a Professorship of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, 6 May, 1875[4], and their report was confirmed by Grace 28 October, but not without opposition[5]. The first Professor was elected 17 November.

The Professorship is now governed by Statute B.

25. Ecclesiastical History (Dixie).

1882.

Sir Wolstan Dixie, who died 1594, left by Will a sum of money to Emmanuel College to buy land for the endowment of two fellowships and two scholarships to be held by scholars of the school built and partly endowed by himself at Bosworth in Leicestershire[6].

In 1878 (12 December) the Governing Body of Emmanuel College made new statutes for the Dixie foundation, which

[1] *Reporter*, 8 Feb. 1871, pp. 175, 189.

[2] The history of the laboratory will be given below, in connection with the rest of the Museums of Science.

[3] *Reporter*, 4 May, 1875, p. 371.

[4] Ibid. 11 May, p. 386.

[5] Ibid. 2 Nov. 1875, p. 72. The numbers were: Placet 74, Non Placet 36.

[6] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* xv. 122.

were approved by the Queen in Council 26 February, 1880. In virtue of these the fellowships were abolished, and it was enacted that the surplus income of the Dixie estates should not, as heretofore, be spent on the purchase of advowsons[1].

In 1882 (3 May) the Queen approved a statute for the University and Emmanuel College in common, in virtue of which there was "established in the University a Professorship to be called the Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History[2]."

The Vice-Chancellor declared the Professorship vacant 18 April, 1884, and the first Professor was elected 17 May, 1884[3].

26. Divinity (Ely).

1882.

The action of the Governing Body of Trinity College in respect of the canonry in the Cathedral Church of Ely which had been attached to the Regius Professorship of Greek in 1848, has been already related[4]. On receipt of the Resolution passed by the College the Council of the Senate issued a report dated 10 June, 1878[5], in which they recommended (among other things):

> That with a view to the acceptance of the offer of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, a Statute be prepared for attaching the Canonry of Ely to a new Professorship of Divinity, to be called the Ely Professorship of Divinity.

This report was confirmed by Grace 5 December, 1878[6], and the new Professorship was accepted by the Commissioners, who made for it the statute by which it is now governed (Statute B, Chapter XIV).

The Vice-Chancellor announced (23 April, 1889), "that the electors would meet for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a Professor on Saturday June 1[7]"; and on that day Mr Stanton was elected the first Professor.

[1] *Univ. and Coll. Statutes*, 1883, pp. 651—654.
[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 68.
[3] *Reporter*, 20 May, p. 746.
[4] See above, p. 155.
[5] *Reporter*, 29 October, 1878, p. 88.
[6] Ibid. 10 December, p. 245.
[7] Ibid. 24 April, 1889, p. 635.

27. Physiology.

1883.

In 1870 (23 June) leave was given by Grace to Mr Michael Foster, who had lately been elected Prælector in Physiology in Trinity College, to give "lectures in Physiology in one of the rooms in the New Museums Building, for such time and subject to such Regulations as the Syndicate may think fit[1]."

As it is provided in Statute B, Chapter VI, that a Professorship in Physiology (among others) shall be established, the Council of the Senate, soon after the reception of the statute, consulted the General Board of Studies as to the order in which the Professorships should be filled up. They passed the following Minute dated 11 December, 1882:

> This Board considers that the Professorships established by Statute B ch. VI. § 2 should be filled up in the following order: (1) Physiology, (2) Pathology, (3) Mental Philosophy and Logic, and that the appointment to the first two Professorships is urgent.

This Minute was embodied in a report dated 12 March, 1883, with the further recommendation "that immediate steps be taken for the appointment of a Professor of Physiology[2]." This report having been confirmed by Grace 10 May[3], Mr Foster was chosen the first Professor 11 June.

28. Surgery.

1883.

In 1878 the Board of Medical Studies, in a communication addressed to the Studies Syndicate (29 March), unanimously recommended the establishment of a Professorship of Surgery; a recommendation which they repeated in 1883, in the

[1] Grace Book T, p. 97.
[2] *Reporter*, 13 March, 1883, p. 478.
[3] Ibid. 15 May, p. 684.

following words: "the appointment of a Professor of Surgery is urgently necessary." The Council of the Senate laid this matter before the University in a report dated 12 March, 1883, with Dr Humphry's offer to hold the Professorship without stipend[1].

This report was not offered for confirmation, but a Grace was introduced (10 May) to establish "a Professorship of Surgery in accordance with the provisions of Statute B, Chap. VI," and proposing regulations[2]. This Grace passed the Senate without opposition, and (20 June) Dr Humphry was elected the first Professor[3].

29. Pathology.

1883.

In 1879 a memorial was addressed to the University Commissioners, signed by 138 graduates of the University, "engaged in the study or practice of Medicine," praying that in the new Statutes for the University provision might be made for an extension of the study of Medical Science, and especially of Pathology, Medicine, and Surgery. Of the first of these they say:

> ...the Science of Pathology, in addition to its value as an essential part of the complete study of Medicine, has now attained such precision, proportions, and general importance, and offers such great promise of future development, that it seems to us fairly to demand recognition as one of the foremost subjects in the sphere of University work[4].

The provision for a Professor of Pathology (among others) in Statute B, Chapter VI, and the action of the Council of the Senate thereon, has been already related under Physiology. That Professorship having been established, the General Board of Studies reverted to the subject of Pathology in two

[1] *Reporter*, 13 March, p. 479.
[2] Ibid. 15 May, p. 683.
[3] Ibid. 25 June, p. 1001.
[4] Registry, Vol. xxxix. 40. 1.

reports, dated 11 June[1] and 19 November[2], 1883. The first recommendation in the latter report was embodied by the Council of the Senate in the following Grace:

That Recommendation 1 in the Amended Report, dated Nov. 19, 1883, of the General Board of Studies, respecting the appointment of a Professor of Pathology, be confirmed.

This Grace passed the Senate 6 December, 1883[3]; and the Vice-Chancellor having declared the Professorship to be vacant 18 April, 1884, the first Professor was elected 26 April.

30. Mental Philosophy and Logic.

1896.

The action of the Council and the General Board of Studies with reference to the three Professorships provided in Statute B, Chapter VI, of which Mental Philosophy and Logic is one, has been already related[4].

In 1896 (16 June) the General Board of Studies recommended:

That steps be taken for the immediate appointment of a Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic[5].

After this report had been drawn up Dr Sidgwick, Knightbridge Professor, wrote to the Vice-Chancellor (3 June) offering to give £200 a year towards the salary of the proposed Professor. This generous offer was embodied in an Amended Report of the General Board of Studies (18 November, 1896)[6], which was confirmed by Grace 10 December, but not without opposition[7].

31. Chinese.

1897.

In 1886 (11 October) Sir Thomas Francis Wade, formerly of Trinity College, offered to the University, in a letter to

[1] *Reporter*, 13 June, 1883, p. 855.
[2] Ibid. 23 November, p. 202.
[3] Ibid. 11 December, p. 272.
[4] See above, pp. 250, 251.
[5] Ibid. 16 June, 1896, p. 1006.
[6] Ibid. 1 December, p. 261.
[7] Ibid. 15 December, p. 349. Placet, 128; Non Placet, 71.

the Vice-Chancellor, his collection of Chinese books[1]. This valuable gift was accepted with thanks (25 November); and the honorary degree of Doctor in Letters was conferred on the Donor[2].

In the following year (12 December) the Council of the Senate recommended "the institution of a Professorship of Chinese," which had already been urged upon the University in 1875 by the Board of Oriental Studies, on learning, as they said, "that the same excellent Chinese Scholar to whom the University is indebted for the gift of the large and valuable collection of Chinese literature...is willing to undertake without any stipend the duties of a Chinese Professor ...and to accept all the regulations concerning residence and lectures to which the Professors who are under the statutes of 1882 are subject[3]." Their recommendation, including regulations for the Professorship, the first of which was that it should terminate with the tenure of office of the Professor first elected, was confirmed by Grace 9 February, 1888[4]; and Sir T. F. Wade was elected the first Professor 21 April, 1888.

Sir T. F. Wade died 31 July, 1895, and in 1897 (7 June) the Council of the Senate, with the concurrence of the Library Syndicate, and the Boards for Indian Civil Service and Oriental Studies, recommended "that there be established in the University a Professorship in Chinese in accordance with the provisions of Statute B, Chap. VI[5]." This recommendation, with regulations for the Professorship, was confirmed by Grace 28 October, 1897[6].

In 1899 (10 May) the General Board of Studies proposed that this Professorship should be subject to the general regulations for the residence and duties of Professors approved 18 June, 1885[7], and that the Professor should have a stipend of £200 a year[8]. This report was confirmed by Grace 8 June, 1899.

[1] *Reporter*, 19 October, p. 43.
[2] Ibid. 30 November, pp. 208, 209.
[3] Ibid. 13 December, 1887, p. 248.
[4] Ibid. 14 February, p. 408.
[5] Ibid. 8 June, 1897, p. 1078.
[6] Ibid. 2 November, p. 160.
[7] *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 451.
[8] *Reporter*, 16 May 1899, p. 874. *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 428.

32. Ancient History.

1898.

In 1898 (18 May) the General Board of Studies issued a report drawing the attention of the University to the need for teaching in Ancient History, which had been repeatedly pressed upon them by the Special Boards for Classics and for History and Archæology[1]. They concluded by recommending "that there be established in the University a Professorship of Ancient History in accordance with the provisions of Statute B," and suggesting regulations. The report was confirmed by Grace 27 October, 1898[2]; and the first Professor was elected 4 February, 1899.

33. Agriculture.

1899.

The connexion of the University with Agricultural Education originated with the following letter[3], addressed to the Chancellor by Mr Henry Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture:

3, St James's Square, London, S.W.
25th July, 1890.

My Dear Duke,

It is no doubt within your knowledge that the Board of Agriculture, under the powers conferred upon it by the Act of last year, is charged with certain duties in respect of Agricultural Education.

The efforts which are being made in the country to afford increased facilities in Agricultural Education are, in one sense, highly encouraging. They show that the Farmers of the present day are becoming alive to the necessity which exists for scientific knowledge in order to enable them to hold their own in these days of keen competition.

While, however, there is this laudable desire among the farming community for greater knowledge of the teachings of Science, the means of satisfying that desire by the aid of highly trained teachers seem at present unequal to the demand.

[1] *Reporter*, 24 May 1898, p. 835. [2] Ibid. 1 November, 1898, p. 173.
[3] Ibid. 7 October, 1890, p. 26.

An agricultural teacher to be successful must be master not only of the ordinary methods of agricultural practice, but must in addition have an intimate acquaintance with those Sciences, such as Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Biology, &c., upon the principles of which a correct and intelligent practice of the Art of Agriculture mainly rests.

It has occurred to me that if the University of Cambridge, rich in the means at its disposal for instruction in the Sciences I have mentioned, was willing to make some provision for the training of such Teachers, it might materially assist the Board of Agriculture in its endeavour to promote Agricultural Education.

It is in your capacity as Chancellor of the University that I venture to approach you on this subject, for I am very confident that if the Senate was disposed to consider this suggestion and to devote some part of its resources in furtherance of this branch of Education, the University would be the means of supplying a want which is at present greatly felt, and would render most valuable assistance to the cause of Agriculture in this country.

I am, [etc.]

HENRY CHAPLIN.

A Syndicate was appointed (6 November) to consider the subject of this letter, and to report to the Senate before the end of the Lent Term, 1891[1]. They published an elaborate scheme of teaching and examinations (11 March)[2], but it was not presented to the Senate for confirmation. A second report (28 May)[3], in which the part of the scheme dealing with teaching was remodelled, shared the same fate. In a third report (27 October)[4] the Syndics were able to announce that the Cambridgeshire County Council was willing, under certain conditions, to make an annual grant of £400 "towards the establishment and maintenance of scientific instruction in subjects bearing upon agriculture"; and suggested the appointment of two lecturers in Agricultural Science, one of whom should be also Director of Agricultural Studies. These proposals, however, were rejected by the Senate 25 February, 1892[5].

In 1893, stimulated by the action of the County Councils of Cambridgeshire and the adjacent counties, and of the

[1] *Reporter*, 11 November, 1890, p. 203. [2] Ibid. 17 March, 1891, p. 651.
[3] Ibid. 2 June, p. 892. [4] Ibid. 3 November, p. 145.
[5] Ibid. 1 March, 1892, p. 580. Non Placet, 103; Placet, 91.

Board of Agriculture, who offered pecuniary grants to start and work the scheme, the Senate agreed "to establish an examination in Agricultural Science, and to grant a diploma connected therewith under the supervision of a special managing Syndicate" (Grace 9 November, 1893)[1].

In 1899 the General Board of Studies, in a report dated 1 February, recommended, among other things, the establishment, for ten years, of a Department of Agriculture under the direction of a Professor[2]. This action was due (1) to a generous offer of £2000 by Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart.; (2) to a promise of increased help from the Board of Agriculture and the above-mentioned County Councils; (3) to an offer of the Drapers' Company contained in the following letter addressed to the Chancellor:

DRAPERS' HALL, LONDON, E.C.
6th January, 1899.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have the honour to inform your Grace that the Court of Assistants of the Drapers' Company, at a meeting held yesterday, resolved to grant from the corporate funds of the Company the sum of eight hundred pounds per annum for ten years, as the stipend of a Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge; it being understood that the University will make all necessary arrangements for the organisation and equipment of a Department of Agriculture and for the maintenance of the Department during the period covered by the Company's subscription. The Court of Assistants hope and believe that the anticipations formed by your Grace and other authorities of the University of the public usefulness and importance of the proposed Department of Agriculture will be fully realised.

I have the honour to be, [etc.]

W. P. SAWYER, *Clerk*[3].

The recommendations of this report were confirmed by Grace 2 March, 1899[4]; and the establishment of a Professorship, subject to certain regulations, was approved by Grace

[1] Report of Council of Senate, 15 May, 1893 (*Reporter*, p. 815), confirmed by Grace 1 June (Ibid. p. 935); Report 8 June of Syndicate appointed by the above Grace (Ibid. p. 1010), confirmed by Grace 9 November (Ibid. p. 187).

[2] *Reporter*, 7 February, 1899, p. 508.

[3] This letter was printed in the above report.

[4] *Reporter*, 7 March, p. 643.

11 May following[1]. The first Professor was elected 21 July, 1899[2].

In 1900 (7 June) W. A. Macfarlane-Grieve, M.A., of Clare College, after conference with Professor Somerville, offered to place at the disposal of the University a farm on his estate of about 145 acres, for the purposes of the Department of Agriculture[3]. This offer was accepted, and thanks returned to Mr Macfarlane-Grieve, in the following Graces, which passed the Senate 14 June, 1900[4]:

1. That the offer contained in the letter, dated 7 June 1900, from W. A. Macfarlane-Grieve, M.A., of Clare College, to the Vice-Chancellor, to place a farm at Impington at the disposal of the University, for the purposes of the Department of Agriculture, free of rent from Michaelmas 1900 until Michaelmas 1909, be gratefully accepted; that the general management of the farm be assigned to the Board of Agricultural Studies; and that the entire cost of its administration be defrayed from the funds at the disposal of the Board.

2. That the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to convey to Mr Macfarlane-Grieve the thanks of the University for his generous benefaction.

[1] *Reporter*, 16 May, p. 880. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 429.

[2] Ibid. 3 October, 1899, p. 2.

[3] The offer was contained in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor (*Reporter*, 12 June, 1900, p. 1024).

[4] Ibid. 16 June, p. 1116.

V.

LECTURESHIPS AND READERSHIPS

1. Benefaction of Sir Robert Rede.

1524.

Robert Rede was educated at Buckingham College, the predecessor of Magdalene College, and afterwards became fellow of King's Hall. In 1495 he was knighted; and in 1506 appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. King Henry the Seventh also made him one of his executors. King Henry the Eighth continued him in his judicial office, which he held till his death, 8 January 1518–19[1].

His executors, by deed dated 10 December, 1524 (printed below), purchased of the abbot and convent of Waltham Holy Cross an annuity of twenty marks, to be paid to the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, who bound themselves in their turn to pay £4 to each of three persons, who should read lectures in the common schools of the University on Humanity, Logic, and Philosophy. It is evident, from the language of the deed, that the lectures here referred to are the "ordinary lectures" prescribed in one of the *Statuta Antiqua*[2] by which all students are required to attend lectures on Terence for two years, on Logic for one year, and on the physics and metaphysics of Aristotle for one year. Sir Robert Rede was the first to give a fixed stipend to the lecturers. The amount of this stipend was probably fixed by that of the Mathematical Lecturer, who, by another of the *Statuta Antiqua*[3], received £4 annually from the common chest.

The lecturers or, as they are called in the deed, the

[1] For Sir Robert Rede's Life see a paper by Rev. T. Brocklebank, M.A., Fellow of King's College, in *Camb. Ant. Soc. Comm.* i. 365; Cooper's *Athenæ*, i. 20; *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* xlvii. 373.

[2] *Statuta Antiqua*, No. 140; *Comm. Docts.* i. 384. See also *Observations on the Statutes*, by G. Peacock, 8vo. 1841, App. A, p. iv, note.

[3] *Statuta Antiqua*, No. 136.

readers, were to be appointed in the first instance by the executors, and after their death "to be chosen after the laudable custome and vsage of the Vniuersitie" on 10 June, or within two days next after. The lectures are to be called "free lectures," and "shalbe for euer read franck and free to all manner of schollers of the said Vniversitie hearing or bounde to hear the same." The readers are to pray for the soul of Sir Robert Rede; and once a year (20 January) "a solempne Anniversarie" is to be celebrated for him in Great S. Mary's Church.

These lecturers, as they were usually appointed on S. Barnabas Day (11 June), were commonly known as "The Barnaby Lecturers[1]."

In 1857 the Council of the Senate issued a report (27 April) in which they stated that "for many years past no duties whatever have been discharged by any of the Lecturers" on the foundation of Sir R. Rede. They therefore recommended that application should be made to the Commissioners "to authorize the University to suspend for one year the election of the said three Lecturers[2]." This report having been confirmed by Grace 30 April, 1857, and a petition under seal having been sent to the Commissioners (28 May), who assented by a document under their seal (13 June) to the suspension prayed for, the Council proposed a new statute (25 November) which was confirmed by the Senate 10 December[3]. The first lecture under the new arrangement was delivered in the Senate House by Professor Richard Owen, 10 May, 1859.

Declaration of Trust, dated 10 *December*, 1524.

Parties to the deed.

This Indenture tripartite, made between the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Byshopp of Rochester, Chauncellor of the Vniversitie of Cambridge, Vice-Chauncellor, and the Regentes and Non-Regentes of the same, on thone party; and Sir Robert Brudenell, Knight, cheif Justice to the King our Souereign Lord of his Common Bench at Westminster, Thomas Willughbie, one of the Sergeauntes at the lawe,

[1] Gunning, *Ceremonies*, pp. 109—113.

[2] Grace Book II, pp. 175, 176.

[3] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 109; *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 616.

Mr. William Capon, Doctor of holy Divinitie, Christopher Bland, Master in arte, and Sir William Gefferey, Clerke, executors of the testament of Sir Robert Rede, Knight, deceased, and late the Kinges cheif Justice of the foresaid Common Bench, on the second parte; and Mr. William Capon, Doctor of holy Divinitie, and Master of the Colledge of our Blessed Ladye St Mary the Virgin, St John the Evangeliste, and St Radegunde, in the said Vniversitie of Cambridge, vulgarely called Jhesus Colledge, and the fellowes of the same Colledge, on the third parte, Witnesseth that yt is covenaunted, promised, and agreed between the said parties and everie of them in the manner and forme followinge, that is to say:

The abbot and convent of Waltham Holy Cross have granted by deed dated 1 Nov. 1524 an annuity of 20 marks to Jesus College.

Firste, that whereas the Right Reverend Father in God, John Malyn, Abbott of the exempte monastery of Waltham Holy Crosse in the County of Essex, and the Convent of the same monastery, by their deed sufficient in the lawe under their common and convent seale, dated the first day of November the sixteenth yere of the reigne of our Souereigne Lord Henry the Eighth of England and Fraunce King, Defender of the Faith, and Lord of Ireland, graunted to the foresaid Mr. William Capon, Master of the said Colledge called Jhesus Colledge, and to the fellowes of the same Colledge, a yerely annuity of twenty markes, the fyve day of Nouembre, and the fyve day of Maye, yerely, by even porcions to be paid, to have and yerely to perceive the same annuity of twenty markes to the said Master and the Fellowes of the same Colledge, and to their successors and assignes for ever,...the purchase of which annuitie to the said Master and Fellowes, and to their successors, was at the only costes and charges of the forenamed executors of the above-named Sir Robert Rede, and of the propre goods and money late the said Sir Robert Rede's, and was only to the vses and ententes hereafter ensuing, that is to say:

Which annuity was bought by Sir R. Rede's executors.

Three lectures in the Common Schools.

Whereas there be three Lectures continually redde and kept in the terme tyme in the common Schooles of the said Vniversitie for Ordinaryes to the students in arte there, that is to saye one Lecture in Humanitie, the second in Logique, and the third in Philosophie, naturall or morall;

The Readers of these to be elected and removed by the executors.

The said Chauncellor [etc.] graunten for them and their successors, by theis presentes, to the foresaid other parties and to either of them, that the Readers of the foresaid three Lectures shalbe named and chosen by the forenamed executors, and if any of them decease, then by the survivors of them as long as any of them be on lyve; and the same executors, and the survivors of them, at all times to have authoritie and power, for causes them moving, to dischardge the said Readers so elected and euery of them, and to electe and choose other to succeed them in their roomes and places;

After their death by the University.

And after the decease of all the said executors, all the said Readers to be chosen after the laudable custome and vsage of the said Vniversitie;

Election to take place 10 June.

Except and provided alway, that the same election to be made and had the tenth day of June, or within two daies next after the said day,

Readers to be chosen for merit only.

And that the said Readers so elected or instituted be of seuerall Sheires and seuerall countries borne, and of such scholers as shalbe thought most apt and hable for the said reading, and most profitable for the instruction of the scholers coming to the said Lectures, and indifferently to be chosen without any partialitie or favour to be shewed to any countrey or any particular scholer;

Each of the three Readers to be paid £4.

And that the said Reader, reading in the said Lecture of Humanitie, and his successors reading like Lecture, shall haue for his and their labor and stipend for the yere four pounds of lawfull money, and the Reader of the said Lecture of Logique, and his successors reading like Lecture, to have for his and their labor and stipend for the yere other four pounds of lawfull money, and the Reader of the said Lecture of Philosophie, naturall or morall, and his successors reading like Lecture, to have for his and their labor and stipend for the yere other four pounds of lawfull money, by equall porcions at three times in the yere to be paid, that is to say, the last day of Christmas terme, the last day of Easter terme, and the last day of Michaelmas terme, to euery of the foresaid three Readers six and twenty shillings and eightpence;

What is to be done when a Reader dies or ceases to lecture.

And if any of the said Readers decease, or die, or for any other cause be departed or amoved from reading of the said Lectures, that then the foresaid choosours and electors, and their successors, shall choose, name, and admitt a new Reader within six dayes next following to the roome of the said Reader so departed, and the same election to be of him after the manner and form above expressed:

Master and Fellows of Jesus College undertake to pay the three Readers.

And the same Master of the same Colledge, called Jhesus Colledge, and the Fellowes of the same Colledge, graunten and permitten by theis presentes to the other parties abovesaid, and to eyther of them, that they and their successors shall well and truly content of the foresaid annuity of twenty markes the foresaid somes of money to the foresaid three Readers yerely and quarterly, after the rate aboue limited, as long as they may enioy and have to them paid the foresaid annuity of twenty marks of lawfull money by the foresaid Abbott and Convent, and by their successors;

The University and the College promise the executors to take pains that the annuity be had.

And the foresaid Chauncellor [etc.], and also the foresaid Master of the said Colledge of Jhesus and the Fellowes of the same, and euery of them, graunten and permitten by these presentes to the foresaid executors of the said Sir Robert Rede, and to their heyres, and to the heyres of euery of them, that they and their successors shall from henceforth endevour themselves to the best they can, at their propre costs and charges, to cause the same annuitie and rent of twenty marks well and truly yerely to be paid to the said Master and Fellowes of the said Colledge, and to their successors for euer hereafter, if any denyer of the seid annuitie of twenty marks be had:

And if the said Master and Fellowes, or their successors, fail of payment of the said money to the foresaid Readers, or to any of them in part or in all at the times of payment of the same after manner abouesaid, that then the said Master and Fellowes, and their successors, shall forfeit and pay to the said Chauncellor [etc.], forty shillings of lawfull money in the name of a payne to be ymployed to the commonwealth and vse of the said Vniversitie:

Forfeit for non-payment of the salaries.

And that it shalbe lawfull to the said Chauncellor [etc.], to enter into the landes and tenementes of the said Master and Fellowes in any place whereinsoeuer they be, and there to distreyne, and the distresses there taken to lead, carry, and driue away, and the same to ympound and keep vnto the time the said Readers, and euery of them, be fully content and satisfied of their said money to them dew, and the said Chauncellor [etc.], be truly contented and payd of the foresaid fortye shillinges of lawfull money in the name of a payne as is abouesaid forfaite, also satisfied and paid....

The University may distrain.

And for this said money thus to be paid yerely to the said three Readers and to their successors the foresaid Chauncellor, [etc.], by the common assent and consent of the body of the whole Vniversitie, also covenaunten graunten and permitten by these presents to the said Master and Fellowes of the foresaid Colledge, and to their successors, and to the foresaid executors, and to their heyres, and to the heyres of euery of them, that the foresaid three Lectures shalbe called free Lectures, and shalbe from henceforth for euer read franck and free to all manner of schollers of the said Vniversitie hearing or bounde to hear the same Lectures, and to euery of them, without any other thinge to be paid for the same: And that the Chauncellor or Vice-Chauncellor of the said Vniversitie, their substitute or substitutes, or any other Officer or Officers, as principalles or Readers, or any other, shall not at any other time hereafter demand, procure, haue or receyue, by themselves or by any other for them, any manner of money, gifte, or other thinges, of any student or scholar for their Ordinaries or Lectures in Humanitie, Logique, or in Philosophie, naturall or morall, nor of any of them; but the said Chauncellor [etc.] graunten and permitten by theis presentes,... that all the graduates of the said Vniversitie, Religiouse men and other, shall from henceforth be free, quit, and discharged for paying of any money, gift, or any other thinge for the said Ordinaries and Lectures and euery of them for euer.

The lectures to be free.

And that euery of the said scholars appointed for to read the said three Lectures called the Ordinaries in the middest of euery terme, when the scholars shalbe assembled together most in number by their estimacion, shall say, and cause the same scholars to say, with an audible voyce openly, the Psalme of *De profundis*, with the orisons and collects belonging thereto, and after saye: *Anima Roberti Rede militis defuncti nuper capitalis Justiciarii Domini regis de communi Banco fundatoris hujus Lecture, et anima Domine Margarete consortis sue, et anime*

The Readers to pray for the soul of the founder.

omnium fidelium defunctorum per Dei misericordiam in pace requiescant. Amen.

Moreouer the said Chauncellor [etc.], couenaunten and graunten,... that whensoever it shall happen at any time hereafter any scholar or scholars to be admitted to any degree in Art, as Bachelor or Maister, and the said scholar or scholars have not their full and compleate termes according to the statutes and ordinances of the said Vniuersitie for such degrees ordeyned, and thereupon their grace gotten to proceed, that the same scholar or scholars shall franckly and freely proceed to their degree whereunto he or they be admitted, and not hereafter to pay any fyne, emolument, money, or other fee or reward to the Chauncellor, Vice-Chauncellor, Proctors, Masters of Colleges, and Principals or Readers, or to any other person of the said Vniuersitie from henceforth for the Ordinaries of such termes as the same scholar or scholars do so lack, but all parties to be satisfied and contented with such stipends or fees as be limited to the aforesaid Ordinaries.

Fines to be remitted.

Also the said Chauncellor [etc.], covenaunten and graunten...that all graduates of the said Vniversitie of what degree that they be of, in euery of their sermons called sermons *ad Clerum* hereafter to be made within the said Vniversitie, and also in euery of their sermons at Paules Crosse in London, shall specially and openly rehearse the name of the said Sir Robert Rede, there to be prayed for as one of the great benefactors of the said Vniversitie, beseeching the whole audience to have his said sowle in remembraunce, and specially to be prayed for, and hereto to make promise at the time of their admission.

Sir Robert Rede to be prayed for as a benefactor.

And the said Chauncellor [etc.], further couenaunten and graunten...that they...shall cause yerely to be kept a solempne Anniversarie on the twentieth day of January in the Vniversitie Church of the said Vniversitie, called St Marie Church, for the sowles of the said Sir Robert Rede, and dame Margarett his wyffe, and the sowles of their fathers and mothers, children, and all Christian sowles, in this manner following, that is to say, in the day before the said obite at afternoone a solempne *Dirige* by note, and on the morrow next following a solempne Masse of *Requiem* by note, with lights and other exequies and solempnities thereto accustomed.

A solemn anniversary to be kept 20 January in each year.

And the Vice-Chancellor of the said Vniversitie, yf he be present, and in his absence some other honorable Doctor in Divinity of the said Vniversitie, to minister and doe the observaunces both at *Dirige* and at Masse of *Requiem* and to have for his labor therein sixteen pence.

The Vice-Chancellor or some other D.D. to conduct the service.

And at the same Anniversarie shalbe all the Doctors with the Gremialles as well Regents as Non-Regents with all other graduates and students in art then being in the said Vniversitie.

All doctors and students to attend.

And that yerely for euermore immediately before the beginning of the said obite or Anniversarie, after the scholars be assembled in the said Church, the statutes and ordinaunces provided and made for the trew observing and keeping of the articles in these present Indentures

One of the Proctors to read the Statutes of this foundation.

made and had shalbe read and openly declared in the middle Ile of the said Churche afore the congregation there present, by one of the Proctors of the said Vniversitie, and he for to have for his labor twelve pence of lawfull money, and the other Proctor in like manner other twelve pence, and the three Bedells eighteen pence, that is to say, for euery of them six pence, and the bellringer for ringing to the *Dirige* and Masse four pence, and to the Master of Jhesus Colledge, or in his absence to his substitute, twelve pence, whereof the said Master or substitute shall offer at the Masse four pence, and for waxe six pence. All these somes aforesaid to be paid by the handes of the said Master, President, or substitute of the prenominate Jhesus Colledge, which somes in all do amount to the some of six shillings and eight pence.

Fees to officials.

And that all the Gremialles and graduates, and all other scholars in arte, being then in the said Vniversitie, shalbe openly warned by the Bedells, after the custome of that said Vniversitie, to be at the said Anniversarie for the more better remembraunce and continuaunce of the premises to be continued; and that euery of the said Gremialles, graduates and scholars, yerely at euery of the said Anniversaries, shall sing or say for the sowle of the said Sir Robert Rede and other the sowles aforesaid, *Placebo* and *Dirige* with the Psalms, collects and orisons and other exequies thereto accustomed.

All gremials, graduates and scholars to be present.

And furthermore, the said Chauncellor [etc.], graunten and permitten...that if any doubt or ambiguity hereafter be had or found in any article, clause, or word conteyned in this Indenture...that the said article, clause or word...shalbe interpreted and made playn by the forenamed executors during their lives, or the overliver of either of them, according to their true meaning, and such interpretacion or exposicion as they do make to endure, and to be observed and kept, and so to continue for evermore.

Ambiguities to be settled by the executors.

And whereas the said executors have caused to be made a table of board with two leaves and with a chayne and a staple fastened to the same table in the common schooles of the said Vniversitie, and have caused to be written within the same table certaine ordinaunces and statutes in parchement for a remembrance of the covenaunts, graunts, and premisses aforesaid to be trewly performed and kept after the tenor and forme of the same, the foresaid Chauncellor [etc.], graunten and permitten...that the said table with the said statutes and ordinaunces therein written shall perpetually there stand and remayne. And if the said table or the statutes within the same be hereafter taken away, that then the said Chauncellor [etc.] covenaunten and graunten...to cause to be made a new like table of board with two leaves, and cause the same table within two monethes next after the said other table is so taken away to be hanged with a chayne in the foresaid place of the said common schooles, after like manner as the first was, and in the said table cause to be written new againe all the foresaid ordinaunces

The executors have caused certain Statutes to be written on parchment and hung up in the Schools.

and statutes in the said old table conteyned, and so as often as any of the said tables or statutes be taken away.

A statute to be made.

And the said Chauncellor [etc.], graunten and permitten...that they shall well and truly observe and keep, and cause to be observed, performed and kept, all the foresaid covenaunts, premises and agreements on their part to be observed, performed and kept; And for the further surety of the trew conservacion of the premises on their part to be observed and kept, they shall cause an Estatute and ordinaunce to be made in the said Vniversitie within three monethes next after the sealing of these Indentures, and by the same statute and ordinaunce to bynd them and their successors, students in arte, to fulfil and observe all the premises on their part to be observed and kept.

Seals affixed to the three parts.

In witnesse whereof to the one part of these present Indentures tripartite remayning with the said Chauncellor [etc.], the foresaid executors have putto their seales, and the said Master and Fellowes of the said Colledge have also putto their common seale of the same Colledge; and to the second part of these said Indentures, remayning with the forenamed executors, the foresaid Chancellor [etc.], have putto the common seale of the said Vniversitie, and the said Master and Fellowes of the said Colledge have also put their common seal of the said Colledge; And to the third part of these present Indentures remaining with the said Master and Fellowes of the said Colledge, the foresaid Chancellor [etc.], have putto their common seal of the said Vniversitie, and the said executors have also putt their seals.

Yeven the tenth day of December, in the yere of our Lord God a thowsand fyve hundred fowre and twenty, and in the yere of the reigne of oure Soueraigne Lorde Henry the eight...the sixten[1].

2. Benefaction of Lady Sadleir. 1706.

The Lady Sadleir, wife of Sir Edwin Sadleir of Temple Dinsley, Hertfordshire, by Will dated 25 September, 1701, made provision for the stipends of lecturers in Algebra in the different Colleges. Her first husband, William Croone, M.D., is said to have suggested this foundation[2]. Lady Sadleir died 30 September, 1706; and the lectures began in Emmanuel College (to which preference was given in various ways because Dr Croone had been Fellow there) at Michael-

[1] Collated with the original deed (much damaged) in the Registry of the University (*Charters*, etc. No. 159); and with the transcript in Hare (paper copy), Vol. iii. fol. 56.

[2] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. xiii. p. 207.

mas, 1710. Ultimately lecturers were appointed in all the colleges[1].

The intention of the foundress is thus stated in her Will[2]:

> The true intent and meaning of these Lectures are for the full and clear explication and teaching that part of Mathematical knowledge commonly called Algebra, or the method or rule of contemplating quantities in general, with particular application and use of it in Arithmetic and Geometry, either according to the method of Des Cartes or any other of those who have best improved it since.

The candidates for the lectureships were to be examined in the presence of two Heads of Colleges by "the public Professor of Mathematics," i.e. the Lucasian Professor, to whom the Plumian Professor was subsequently assigned as a colleague. The election was made by the Master and Fellows of the College, and the lecturer held office for ten years. The salary was £20 a year at least, except at Emmanuel College, where it was £30, but the exact amount was to depend on the state of the funds at the disposal of the trustees.

In the Report of the Commissioners appointed 31 August, 1850, attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory state of this endowment[3]; and when the Council of the Senate undertook the revision of the Statutes, they proposed (21 October, 1857) that the appointments of Lecturers should cease, and that "a new direction should be given to the Endowment by the establishment of a Professorship in the University to be called the Sadlerian Professorship of Pure Mathematics." This statute, having been approved by the Senate 26 November, 1857, was adopted, with some alterations, by the Commissioners, and received the royal assent 7 March, 1860[4].

The endowment bequeathed by Lady Sadleir for the stipends of her lecturers was conveyed to the University by her trustees, 26 October, 1866[5].

[1] See Cooper's *Annals*, iv. 77.

[2] Printed in *Endowments*, 1876, pp. 222—228; with the "Orders" or Regulations agreed to by the Trustees soon after their appointment in 1713, pp. 228—237. The Minute Book of the Trustees is in the Registry of the University.

[3] *Report*, etc. p. 68. [4] *Statutes*, ed. 1882, p. 97; ed. 1896, p. 91.

[5] The indenture is printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 321.

3. Benefaction of the Royal Geographical Society. 1887.

In 1886 the Royal Geographical Society sent the following letter[1] to the Vice-Chancellor:

1, Savile Row, Burlington Gardens, W.
9th December, 1886.

Sir,

The Council of the Royal Geographical Society have on two previous occasions (in 1871 and 1874) addressed memorials of which copies are enclosed, to your predecessors, urging the claims of geography to further recognition by the Universities.

They have recently undertaken an inquiry into the position of geography in English and Continental education. The result has been unfavourable to England; and there has been a general concurrence of testimony, according with their own strong conviction, that the most effectual step towards the removal of our inferiority would be the establishment in our Universities of Chairs or Readerships similar to those held in Germany, viz. by Karl Ritter at Berlin, and Professors Peschel and Richthofen at Leipzig.

So much of human knowledge and human interests is bound up with the relations and interaction of the physical conditions of the earth, the study of which is practically embraced in geography, that there are few branches of education which do not present a geographical aspect, and which do not therefore offer a field for instruction in geography in combination with some other subject.

It is unnecessary to insist upon the close connection of history and geography, or upon the importance of a knowledge of the physical conditions of the various regions of the world, to those who engage in the conduct of our political affairs.

Without the comprehensive study of the earth, for which Englishmen, as a people, have the largest opportunities and the least preparation, physical students would fail to grasp the true character and relations of the various sciences of observation, such as anthropology, geology, botany, meteorology, &c.

It seems to us that the courses of a Reader or Professor in Geography might easily, by consultation with the examiners, be so arranged as to fit in with the requirements of scholars in the Honour Schools, their establishment serving rather to complete the present University system of instruction than to introduce a new element into it.

[1] *Reporter*, 11 January, 1887, p. 330. The memorials mentioned in the first paragraph have not been preserved.

The Council of the Royal Geographical Society are so fully convinced of the national importance of placing geographical science on a sound footing, and of the necessity of some action at the Universities in order to obtain this result, that they have approved the proposals submitted by their Education Committee, enclosed herewith, which they beg you to take into your favourable consideration, and to submit at the earliest opportunity to the proper authorities.

The length of time for which the Society should undertake to make a contribution out of its funds towards a Geographical Chair or Readership will be further considered whenever your University may be prepared to accept our proposition in principle, and to discuss in detail the plans proposed.

A similar proposal has already been laid before the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and is now under the consideration of the Hebdomadal Council.

I am, Sir, [etc.]

To the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Richard Strachey,
Vice-President, R.G.S.

The Council of the Senate, after consultation with the Society, were able to inform the Senate in a report[1] dated 14 March, 1887, that the Society would contribute £150 annually for five years towards the stipend of a lecturer, and, further, would award, in alternate years, an Exhibition, value £100, or two prizes of £50 and £25, the balance being reserved to provide a fee for the adjudicator.

It was further proposed that the lecturer be appointed by a Committee consisting of representatives of the Council of the Society and an equal number of representatives of the Council of the Senate; and that there should be also a Committee of Management consisting of an equal number of Members of the Senate and of the Society. This report having been confirmed by the Senate 9 June, 1887[2]; and a preliminary course of lectures having been delivered by Lieut.-Gen. R. Strachey, F.R.S., in the Lent Term, 1888, the first lecturer was appointed 14 June, 1888.

When the first five years were about to expire the Society renewed their proposal for a second term of five years; new regulations for the lecturer were proposed by the Council

[1] *Reporter*, 15 March, p. 516.
[2] Ibid. 14 June, p. 869.

of the Senate 6 March, 1893[1] and accepted by the Senate 27 April[2].

In 1897 (3 May) the Vice-Chancellor informed the University that he had received a cheque for £50 from Dr Frithjof Nansen, as a contribution towards the teaching of Geography in the University[3].

In 1897 (20 March) the President of the Royal Geographical Society informed the Vice-Chancellor that having regard to other demands upon the finances of the Society, it would not be possible to continue the grant after the expiration of the second period of five years. The General Board of Studies, after consideration of the whole question, and conference with the Society, were able to inform the Senate in a report dated 9 February, 1898[4], that the contribution would be continued for another five years, if the Lectureship were converted into a Readership. This report was confirmed by the Senate 10 March, 1898[5].

4. Benefaction of Mr C. G. Montefiore. 1891.

In 1890 the General Board of Studies appointed Mr Solomon Schechter to be University Lecturer in Talmudic for a term of five years commencing from Michaelmas 1890. In 1891 the following letter was received by the Vice-Chancellor:

Coldeast, Southampton,
Nov. 15, 1891.

Dear Sir,

I have been, as you may be aware, in correspondence with Prof. Robertson Smith, in respect to a suggestion to convert Mr Schechter's Lectureship in Rabbinic into a Readership. To that end I should be willing to give an annual sum of £250, to continue so long as Mr Schechter held the office and then to lapse.

[1] *Reporter*, 7 March, p. 596. [2] Ibid. 2 May, p. 783.

[3] Ibid. 4 May, p. 854.

[4] Ibid. 15 February, p. 479. The report there printed contains the letter of the President of the Royal Geographical Society referred to above.

[5] Ibid. 15 March, p. 612. *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 433.

If the Senate approved of this suggestion, I could have a legal document drawn up to the above effect, and I would also make testamentary provision that the £250 a year should still be paid if I die while Mr Schechter is still in office.

Perhaps you will be kind enough to bring the matter before the Senate.

I am, [etc.]

CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE.

After consideration of this letter, the General Board of Studies, in a report dated 28 November, 1891, made the following recommendation:

That a Readership in Talmudic be established, in place of the present University Lectureship; and that the Reader's annual stipend be £350, provided that £250 per annum be furnished for this purpose by private donation or bequest[1].

This report having been confirmed by Grace, 17 December, 1891[2], a deed (A) was drawn up between the University and Mr Montefiore, by which the annual sum specified was secured to the University; and subsequently, on the election of Mr Abrahams as Reader in the place of Dr Schechter resigned (17 March, 1902), a second deed (B) secured the same sum during his tenure of office[3].

A. *Deed to secure annual payment of* £250, 10 *February*, 1892.

This Indenture made the tenth day of February One thousand eight hundred and ninety two Between Claude Joseph Goldsmid-Montefiore of No 12 Portman Square in the county of Middlesex Esquire of the one part and The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part.

Whereas the General Board of Studies of Cambridge University have recommended to the Senate that a Readership in Talmudic be established in place of the present University Lectureship, and that the Reader's annual stipend be Three hundred and fifty pounds provided that Two hundred and fifty pounds per annum be furnished for this purpose by private donation or bequest;

And whereas the said recommendation of the General Board of Studies has been duly confirmed by a Grace of the Senate passed on

[1] *Reporter*, 1 December, 1891, p. 240. [2] Ibid. 23 December, p. 337.
[3] Ibid. 22 April, 1902, p. 718.

the seventeenth day of December One thousand eight hundred and ninety one ;

And whereas the Lectureship in Talmudic in the said University is at present or was at the date of the said Grace being passed held by Solomon Schechter, and the said Claude Joseph Goldsmid-Montefiore with the object of assisting in founding the said proposed Readership has agreed with the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to pay to them so long as the said Solomon Schechter shall live and shall hold the post of Reader the annual sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds ;

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement and for the consideration aforesaid the said Claude Joseph Goldsmid-Montefiore hereby covenants for himself his heirs executors and administrators with the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to pay to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge so long as the said Solomon Schechter shall live and shall hold and enjoy the post of Reader in Talmudic in the said University the yearly sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds, to commence and be payable as and from the first day of January One thousand eight hundred and ninety two and to be paid yearly on the first day of January in every year the first of such yearly payments to be made on the first day of January One thousand eight hundred and ninety two.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written [1].

B. *Second deed to secure continuance of payments notwithstanding change of Reader* 3 *June,* 1902.

This Indenture made the third day of June One thousand nine hundred and two between Claude Joseph Goldsmid-Montefiore of 12 Portman Square in the County of London Esquire of the one part and The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part.

Whereas on the eighteenth day of April One thousand nine hundred and two the within named Solomon Schechter resigned the Office of Reader in Talmudic in the said University ;

And whereas the within named General Board of Studies of the said University has appointed Israel Abrahams of 77 Elgin Avenue London W. Esquire to be Reader in place of the said Solomon Schechter and such appointment has been duly confirmed by the Special Board for Oriental Studies in accordance with Statute B (of the said University) Chapter VII Section 4 ;

[1] Registry, Vol. cxiii. 26[a].

And whereas the said Claude Joseph Goldsmid-Montefiore has agreed with the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University to continue to pay to them the within mentioned annual sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds so long as the said Israel Abrahams shall live and shall hold the post of Reader;

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in order to carry into effect the said Agreement and in consideration of the premises the within written Indenture shall be construed and take effect henceforward in all respects as if the name of the said Israel Abrahams had been originally inserted therein in place of that of the said Solomon Schechter.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written[1].

5. Benefaction of Samuel Sandars, M.A.

1894.

In July, 1894, the Vice-Chancellor was informed that Samuel Sandars, M.A., of Trinity College, who died 15 June 1894, had bequeathed to the University £2000 free of legacy duty, for the endowment of a Reader in Bibliography. The following is the portion of the codicil of his Will which deals with this bequest:

I bequeath to the University of Cambridge in its corporate capacity the sum of £2,000 free of duty.

And I direct that this sum be invested and that the Income arising therefrom be paid to a Reader in Bibliography such Reader to be elected in the first instance and on each vacancy by the Vice-Chancellor the Master of Trinity College Cambridge when not holding the office of Vice-Chancellor and the other persons for the time being composing the Syndicate of the University Library and such Reader may be appointed for such a period as the elective body shall think fit and specify and shall be subject to removal by such elective body at their discretion.

And I declare that the duty of such Reader shall be to deliver one or more lectures annually or if the elective body shall so determine biennially in some suitable place and on a day and hour to be determined by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being that the lecture shall be delivered during Term and shall embrace the subjects of Bibliography Palæography Typography Bookbinding Book Illustration the science of Books and Manuscripts and the Arts relating thereto.

[1] Registry, *ut supra*.

It is my wish subject to the discretion of the elective body for the time being that the lectures be based on and be illustrated by examples contained in the University Library or the College Libraries at Cambridge.

And I direct that it be a condition of the tenure of the office of Reader that the Reader deliver a written or printed copy of each lecture to the University Library and also to the British Museum Library.

And I declare that in all matters relating to the administration of this Bequest which may have to be determined by the elective body the votes of a majority shall be sufficient to determine the same[1].

The Council of the Senate, in their report[2] (29 October, 1894) recommending that this bequest be accepted, drew attention to the fact that "the Reader in Bibliography would not have the same duties or the same status as a Reader appointed under Statute B, Chapter VII, but [that] no confusion would arise if it were arranged that his official title should be the *Sandars Reader in Bibliography*."

This report was confirmed by the Senate, 22 November, 1894[3].

6. The English Lectureship Fund.

1896.

In 1895 (2 November) the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, informed the Vice-Chancellor that he had "been for some time engaged in collecting money for the purpose of providing a University Lecturer in English Literature[4]"; and the General Board of Studies, in a Report dated 4 December, 1895[5], were able to state that he had "received the promise of contributions amounting to £1220," that he desired "to hand over that sum at once to the University, and, at a future time, further sums which he expects to receive for the same purpose."

The Board recommended that this generous offer should be accepted with thanks, and that a University Lectureship

[1] Registry, Vol. xxxi. 7. 95[b].
[2] *Reporter*, 6 November, 1894, p. 159.
[3] Ibid. 27 November, p. 251.
[4] Registry, Vol. cxiii. 31.
[5] *Reporter*, 10 December, 1895, p. 285.

in English should be established. This report was confirmed by Grace 30 January, 1896[1].

A statement published by the Treasurer of the Fund 23 January, 1902, shewed that the amount received up to that date was £2150[2].

7. Benefaction of Sir Walter Gilbey.

1896.

The following letter, written to the Vice-Chancellor by Sir Walter Gilbey, President of the Royal Agricultural Society, was published by the Council of the Senate, in a report dated 1 June, 1896[3].

Cambridge House,
Regent's Park, London, N.W.
May 22, 1896.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

I have been much impressed by the little knowledge which appears to exist at present as to the agricultural methods and practices of the past, and as to the ways in which our ancestors faced the problems and difficulties which they, like us, had to face.

It appears to me that it might be an advantage if the landowners of the future, during their most receptive period of existence, could learn something whilst at the University of the agricultural history and literature of the past; and should the Senate of the University of Cambridge be disposed to entertain the idea, I should be glad to be permitted to provide funds for the founding of a Lectureship in this—to my mind—important subject.

If therefore the Senate should favourably consider the matter, I should be happy to place in the hands of Trustees a sufficient sum to give an honorarium of say £25 per annum for a period of twenty[4] years to a Lecturer on Agricultural History and Economics; and the only condition I would desire to suggest is that the President for the time being of the Royal Agricultural Society, an office which I have the honour to hold at the present moment, should have a voice in the appointment of the Lecturer.

Yours very truly,

WALTER GILBEY.

[1] *Reporter*, 4 February, 1896, p. 463.

[2] Ibid. 28 January, 1902, p. 477. [3] Ibid. 2 June, 1896, p. 843.

[4] Sir Walter subsequently extended the period of his benefaction to 21 years.

This generous offer, with the regulations proposed by the Council of the Senate in the above report, was accepted by Grace 18 June, 1896[1]. The Vice-Chancellor announced 14 December, that the necessary funds had been placed in trust by Sir Walter Gilbey[2].

8. Benefaction of the Hausa Association.

1896.

This Lectureship was founded by the Hausa Association in 1896 under the circumstances explained in the following letter:

Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
May 16, 1896.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

I write on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Hausa Association to offer to the University £100 per annum for the next three years, for the endowment of a Lectureship in the Hausa language.

The philological interest of the language was recognized many years ago by the University of Oxford when they granted Dr Schon an Honorary Degree in acknowledgment of the value of his work in producing the earliest dictionary of the language. And we are grateful to add that it has within the last twelve months been sufficient to induce the Cambridge University Press to undertake the publication of the store of native Hausa MSS, which our Student Mr C. H. Robinson brought back from his recent visit to Kano.

The language possesses at the same time still greater practical importance. Hausa ranks by the side of Arabic and Suaheli as one of the three most important languages for the development of Africa, and especially that part of it which lies within the British sphere of influence on the West Coast.

And the recent institution of an Examination for Student Interpreterships in Hausa by the Civil Service Commissioners makes it important that there should be some recognized centre of instruction in England to which intending students can be directed.

[1] *Reporter*, 20 June, 1896, p. 1061. The Regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 444.

[2] Ibid. 15 December, p. 343.

The Hausa Association therefore beg leave to offer to the University the sum of £100 per annum, in the first instance for the next three years, for the endowment of a Lectureship in the Hausa language on such conditions as to appointment and residence as may be hereafter determined.

I remain, [etc.]

J. O. F. MURRAY,

Hon. Sec. of the Hausa Association.

The Council of the Senate recommended the acceptance of this offer in a report dated 15 June, 1896[1], which embodied the above letter, and regulations for the appointment of the Lecturer by a Committee of Selection and for his duties. This report was confirmed by Grace 18 June, 1896[2].

At the end of the three years specified in the above report the Hausa Lectureship Committee recommended in a report dated 1 December, 1899[3], that the Lectureship be continued for a further period of three years, the Hausa Association contributing the necessary funds. This report was confirmed by Grace 14 December, 1899[4].

The Lecturer, C. H. Robinson, M.A., of Trinity College, was re-appointed for three years from 1 January, 1900, by Grace 15 February, 1900[5].

9. Benefaction of Sir D. L. Salomons. 1899.

In 1899 (3 May) the General Board of Studies informed the Senate that Sir David Lionel Salomons, Bart., of Gonville and Caius College (B.A. 1874, M.A. 1877), had offered to provide a stipend of £50 a year for five years for a University Lecturer in Russian[6].

[1] *Reporter*, 16 June, p. 1002.

[2] Ibid. p. 1061. The Regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 443.

[3] Ibid. 1 December, 1899, p. 266. This report gives an interesting account of the work done by the Lecturer.

[4] Ibid. 22 December, p. 345.

[5] Ibid. 20 February, p. 532.

[6] Ibid. 9 May, 1899, p. 835. The above report was confirmed by Grace 25 May; but subsequently (18 January, 1900) this Grace was rescinded and the office was designated Salomons' Lectureship in Russian. *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 446.

10. Sidgwick Lectureship in Moral Science. 1901.

After the death of Professor Henry Sidgwick, 28 August, 1900, some of his friends and colleagues requested the Vice-Chancellor to call a meeting "to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate at Cambridge the memory of the services rendered by him to the University." This meeting was held at Trinity College Lodge 26 November, 1900[1]; and in rather less than a year (22 October, 1901) the executive Committee were able to send the following resolution to the Vice-Chancellor:

> That the sum of £2450 subscribed for a Memorial to perpetuate in Cambridge the memory of the late Professor Henry Sidgwick, together with any further sums that may hereafter be contributed for the purpose of increasing the Fund, be offered to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University in trust for the establishment and maintenance of a University Lectureship or other teaching office in Moral Science to be connected with the name of Professor Sidgwick[2].

This offer was accepted by the following Grace 7 November, 1901:

> That the offer received from the Executive Committee of the Subscribers to a Fund for providing a Memorial to perpetuate in Cambridge the memory of the late Professor Henry Sidgwick be accepted, and that the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to convey to the Subscribers the thanks of the University for their generous benefaction[3].

The General Board of Studies, in a report dated 20 November, 1901[4], proposed the regulations now in force, which were accepted by the Senate 12 December, 1901[5].

[1] The proceedings at this meeting are recorded in a special number of the *Reporter*, 7 December, 1900.

[2] *Reporter*, 29 October, 1901, p. 114.

[3] Ibid. 12 November, p. 207.

[4] Ibid. 26 November, p. 241.

[5] Ibid. 23 December, p. 371. The regulations are printed in the *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 715.

VI.

SCHOLARSHIPS

1. Craven Scholarships, Studentship, and Fund.

1649.

1. *The Scholarships.*

John Craven, created Baron Craven of Ryton in Shropshire, 21 March, 1642–43, by Will dated 28 May, 1647 (A), founded and endowed four Scholarships, two at Oxford and two at Cambridge. The Scholars were each to receive an annual stipend of £25 for fourteen years out of the rents of an estate at Cancerne near Chichester, and the residue was to be employed in the redemption of English captives at Algiers or any other place under the dominion of the Turk. At Cambridge the first Scholars were elected 16 May, 1649.

The founder died in 1649, while his elder brother and heir, William Craven, afterwards created Earl Craven, was abroad. He, however, as he tells us in the deed of trust printed below, accepted the provisions of his brother's Will, and paid the Scholars through his agents, until his estates were confiscated by the Parliament, when the payments of necessity fell into arrear. After the Restoration, by deed dated 5 July, 1664 (B) he conveyed the land at Cancerne to trustees "for the better performance of the charitable uses" directed by his brother's Will, and for the payment of the arrears due[1].

Baron Craven's Will does not prescribe the mode of election of the Scholars, or the subjects in which they are to excel; in fact his principal object seems to have been to

[1] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. xiii. p. 45. For the sequestration of the Craven estates see *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* xix. p. 110.

provide pecuniary help for poor students who deserved it, and for his own kinsfolk.

Regulations for the election of the Oxford Scholars (C) were made by William Craven soon after his brother's death, and accepted by Convocation 26 October, 1649.

In 1681 the Cambridge electors addressed a memorandum to Earl Craven, stating that, in their judgment, constant residence should be required from the Scholars, and Earl Craven fully concurred with them (D); but it was not till 1701 that steps were taken to provide Cambridge with a body of rules similar in character to those drawn for Oxford fifty-two years previously. In 1701, however, a Syndicate was appointed by the following Grace, which passed the Senate 27 November:

Cum Scholares duos liberali admodum exhibitione sustentari curaverit Illustrissimus Comes de Craven, in iis autem eligendis nullam omnino assignaverit methodum; Placeat vobis ut Dignissimus Dominus Procancellarius, Professores Regii, et Orator Publicus per ultimam prædicti Comitis voluntatem Electores hac in parte nominati, una cum reverendis viris Domino Gulielmo Dawes, et Doctore Carolo Roderick[1], legitimis hujusce donationis Fiduciariis, Syndici vestri constituantur; utque Academiæ nomine ipsis, aut ipsorum ad minus quinque (quorum unus sit Dominus Procancellarius) regularum, quæ in posteris electionibus ratæ sint, figendarum potestas plena concedatur[2].

The rules which they drew up (E) dated 8 December, 1701, determined the lines on which the Scholarships should be in future assigned, and remained in force until 1861. In 1724 a curious point arose. At an election held 26 October in that year it happened that there were two candidates, William Battie of King's College, and Richard Bentley of Trinity College, a nephew of the Master, and that the votes of the electors were equally divided between them—one elector, the Professor of Greek, being absent. Further, a second scrutiny being held, four days later (30 October), Bentley's supporters absented themselves. The case of an equality of votes not having been provided for in the rules, the

[1] Provost of King's College, 1689–1712.

[2] Grace Book Θ, p. 478.

three electors who had voted for Battie (one of whom was the Vice-Chancellor) drew up a statement of what had occurred (F) which was read to the Senate by the Senior Proctor at the next Congregation, which happened to be held on the day succeeding the second meeting of the electors. The statement having been read the following Grace was carried by 54 votes to 21:

Cum Regulæ jampridem a Syndicis vestris constitutæ de Forma Electionis duorum Scholarium ex fundatione Honoratissimi Domini Craven, Baronis de Ryton, incertum reliquerint ejusmodi electionis exitum si forte eligentium suffragia in æquales partes fuerint divisa, quod in electione jam pendente accidisse compertum est: Placeat Vobis, ne lis indirempta maneat, ut, quoad præsentem hanc electionem ille e candidatis parem suffragantium numerum habentibus pro electo habeatur, quem Honoratissimus Dominus de Craven, utpote summus et præcipuus in illustri Fundatoris Familia, anteferendum duxerit; in futuris autem electionibus, si eadem quæ nunc suffragiorum paritas contigerit, ea pars prævaleat a qua steterit Dominus Procancellarius[1].

This vote introduced the custom of giving to the Vice-Chancellor a second voice in equally balanced cases, which has since been adopted with relation to other prizes in the University.

In 1819 the Court of Chancery decreed that the number of Scholarships should be increased to ten, with an annual income of £50 (G); in 1841 that the income should be raised to £75 (H); and in 1860 that the number of Scholarships should be twelve and the income £80 (I).

A new statute was proposed by the Council of the Senate 23 November, 1857, for the Craven, Battie, Davies, and Pitt Scholarships in common. This was accepted by the Senate 8 December, 1857, and having been adopted, with some alterations, by the Commissioners, received the royal assent 16 April, 1861[2].

[1] Grace Book I, p. 121. Earl Craven decided in favour of William Battie. See an account of the incident in Monk's *Life of Bentley*, Vol. ii. pp. 213—216.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 101. The rules for the Craven, Battie, Davies, and Pitt Scholarships in common are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 540.

2. *The Studentship and Fund.*

In 1885 the Council of the Senate informed the University that the trustees of the foundation of Lord Craven had informed them that the fund shewed a surplus of £590 a year, of which it was presumed that one-half would be assigned to Cambridge. In their report[1], dated 8 June, 1885, they suggested, with regard to this money, that a sum of £200 a year should be devoted to the endowment of a Studentship for the purpose of facilitating advanced study or research away from Cambridge in the Languages, Literature, History, Archaeology, or Art of ancient Greece or Rome, or the Comparative Philology of the Indo-European languages; and that the remainder of the fund might advantageously be devoted to the furtherance of research in the Languages, Literature, History, Archaeology, and Art of ancient Greece and Rome, and the Comparative Philology of the Indo-European languages. This report was confirmed by Grace 18 June, 1885.

In 1886 (8 July) an Order was made in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) for the distribution of Lord Craven's benefaction[2].

A. *Extract from the Will of John Baron Craven, dated* 28 *May*, 1647.

Lands at Canserne in Sussex.

... Item I give and bequeath to my Executor all my landes and hereditamentes in Canserne in the Countie of Sussex...to this intent and purpose.

Out of the rents 4 scholars are to be maintained, 2 at Oxford, 2 at Cambridge.

That out of the yearelie proffittes of the saide landes Tenementes and hereditamentes One hundred poundes a yeare bee raised towardes the mayntenance of fower poore Schollers, whereof two to bee in the Vniversitie of Oxford and two in the Vniversitie of Cambridge.

How the scholars are to be selected.

The Schollers who are to have the benefitt of this mayntenance in Oxford shall be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, the Kinges Professors and the Orator there for the tyme beinge or the greater parte of them.

[1] *Reporter*, 9 June, 1885, p. 804. The regulations for the Studentship and the Fund are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 470.

[2] *Reporter*, 5 October, 1886, p. 2. The regulations forming part of the Scheme are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 473; and the Scheme in the Appendix to this volume.

And soe likewise in Cambridge by the Vice Chancellor the Kinges Professors and the Orator there for the tyme beinge or the greater parte of them.

Yet my will is, That if anie of my name or kindred shall happen to bee poore, and to bee a Scholler in either Vniversitie, hee shall bee preferred to have the benefitt of this maynetenance before any other Scholler whatsoever; Founder's kin to have the preference.

And my will is That the said Annuitie and maynetenance shall cease and determyne to anie such Scholler after hee hath beene in the Vniversitie by the space of fowerteene yeares. And likewise it shall cease and determyne to anie such Schollers that shall attayne to anie preferrment of a double value; and then the said Annuitie soe determyninge shall bee bestowed upon some other poore Scholler. Scholarships to be vacated at end of 14 years; or if the scholar gets preferment of double value.

And for the rest and residue of the yearelie revenue of my said land My will is, That it bee ymployed and bestowed for and towardes the redempcion of English Christian Captives prisoners in Algiers or in anie other places under the Dominion of the Turke. The disposall of this money shall bee by the discretion and appointment of the Lord Major and the Recorder of the Cittie of London and the Maister of Suttons Hospitall for the tyme beinge or the greater parte of them[1]. The residue to be spent on the redemption of English Christians taken captive by the Turks.

B. *Deed of trust, dated* 5 *July*, 1664.

This Indenture made the 5th day of July in the 16th year of the reign of...Charles the Second...1664. 5 July, 1664.

Between the Right Honourable William Lord Craven, Baron of Hampsted, Marshall in the County of Berks, of the one part And Sir John Baber of Covent Garden in the County of Middlesex, Knight, Richard Allestry of the University of Oxford D.D., John Fell, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford And John Dolben, D.D., Dean of the Collegiate Church of St Peter in Westminster of the other part:

Whereas the Right Honourable John Lord Craven deceased being seized in his demesne of fee simple of and in the Capital Messuage Manor or Lordship of Canserne in the county of Sussex, And of several Messuages [etc.] all lying and being in the parishes of East Grinsted and Hartfield in the said County of Sussex and parish of Cowden in the County of Kent John Lord Craven held certain estates in Sussex and Kent.

And the said John Lord Craven being of the premises so seized did make his last Will and Testament in writing bearing date the twenty eighth day of May...1647...and thereby did amongst other gifts and legacies give and bequeath in these words following: Which he bequeathed by Will (as above) 28 May, 1647.

[*Here follows the extract from his Will as above.*]

[1] From the Registry of Wills, Somerset House, London.

Richard Spencer, who was made executor, renounced, and administration of the estate devolved on William Lord Craven, his brother.

And the said John Lord Craven did appoint Richard Spencer Esqr. Executor of his said last Will...; And whereas the said Richard Spencer renounced the said Executorship and the administration of the estate of the said John Lord Craven with the Will annexed being granted to the said William Lord Craven being his brother and next heir

He confirmed the charitable bequests.

And the said William Lord Craven although he had just cause to take exception to the said Will yet he was content and ready to confirm the said charitable uses appointed out of the said Manor and Farm of Canserne and other the premises; and although he were in parts beyond the seas at the time of the making of the said Will yet by his officers in England he did pay the scholars appointed in both the said Universities according to the intention of the said last Will untill the late usurping power did possess the whole estate of the said William Lord Craven and by colour of a commission of their own making by which they did appoint Commissioners of their own choosing who by colour of the said Commission did enter upon the said Manor and Farm of Canserne...and did dispose thereof to such hands that did determine the rents and profits thereof, and did not pay the said scholars by which means they came much in arrear

Though he was abroad he paid the scholars until the usurping government took possession of his estate, and did not pay the scholars.

As soon as he could return to England he was willing to have the charitable bequests carried out.

And the said William Lord Craven returning into England as soon as possible he might he did regain the possession of the said Manor and premises and hath been ready and willing to have the said charitable uses performed

He has sold his Manor of Canserne to Sir John Baber and others.

And whereas the said William Lord Craven for the better performance of the said charitable uses by the assent of both the said Universities by his deed of bargain and sale bearing date with these presents and enrolled in the High Court of Chancery...hath bargained and sold the said Manor of Canserne...unto the said Sir John Baber [*and others as above*]

It is agreed that the trusts mentioned in the Will are all to be performed.

Now this Indenture further witnesseth, and it is hereby declared by all and every the parties to these presents that they the said Sir John Baber [*and others as above*] shall and will for ever hereafter receive and take the Rents Issues and profits of the premises and undertake and perform the trust of the execution of the said charitable uses in the said Will mentioned...and shall and will from time to time free and discharge the said William Lord Craven...from the charge burthen and trouble of the said trust...

Each scholar shall duly receive £25 per annum by half yearly payments.

And it is further agreed...that the scholars that are from time to time hereafter nominated by the said William Lord Craven during his life time and after his death that are duly elected in either of the said Universities or hereafter shall be duly elected according to the intention of the said last Will shall have their respective stipends of five and twenty pounds per annum duly paid by half yearly payments, That is to say £12. 10. 0. at the end of every six months as the rents of the said Manor and premises can be got and the said scholars in the first place to be satisfied and paid the said pensions or salaries

Arrears due are to be paid.

And whereas by reason that the said Manor and premises in the times of the late Wars were forced out of the possession of the said William Lord Craven there are several arrears of the said stipends due and unpaid to some of the scholars now in place and to others that have left their places As namely to John Whitmore who was duly elected into one of the said scholars places in the said University of Cambridge five years sythence and for all that time hath not received one penny towards his maintenance by reason that Robert Sawyer that was his predecessor was then in arrear five years and a half and was first to be paid by agreement when he surrendered his possession they being both of near kindred to the said John Lord Craven It is therefore further agreed...that the said John Whitmore shall have all his arrears paid as soon as there will be a surplus arise out of the rents and profits of the said Manor and premises over and above the said yearly payment of £100 per annum and to be paid to the said Scholars and thirty pounds per annum for the payment of a rent charge whereunto the premises are liable

The money for the redemption of captives not to be paid till the scholars are all satisfied.

And that other scholars arrears shall likewise be paid in their turn as the rents and profits of the premises shall be sufficient before any of the said rents and profits shall be applied to redeem Captives for that the said Will doth appoint that the said scholars shall be paid in the first place

All documents to be lodged in the Rolls Chapel.

And it is further agreed by and between all and every the parties to these presents that all deeds writings and evidences which do concern the tythe of the said Manor and premises...shall be put into a chest or trunk with three locks which trunk or chest shall be lodged in the Chapel of the Rolls with a superscription wrote upon parchment and fixed upon the top thereof to which trunk or chest there shall be three keys one to be kept by the said Sir John Baber another by the said John Fell and the third by the said John Dolben

What is to be done on the death of a trustee.

And at such time as any one of the said Trustees shall die then the three surviving Trustees shall nominate three others and shall convey the said Manor and premises in such manner that all six may have a joint interest in [them] and be liable to perform the said trust...

In witness whereof the parties to these presents interchangeably have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written[1].

C. *Regulations for the election of the Oxford Scholars, approved* 26 *October*, 1649.

1. That when any place shall be void, the Vice Chancellor, the King's Professors, and the Orator for the time present shall within three days notice thereof cause an intimation to be set upon the door

[1] From a copy in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxviii. 22. 5.

of the Public Library of an election to be made on the 10th day following, if it be term time, or, if it be vacation, the 10th day after the beginning of the next term, in the Grammar School.

2. That at the time of the election the Vice Chancellor and all the rest of the Electors then present in the University meet together and give no promise or consent to any to be elected before they so meet together, and all or a major part agree to the Scholar to be elected.

3. That in the first place respect be had to those who are of the Lord Craven's kindred or name.

4. That in defect of such that Scholar be preferred who upon good certificate of his manners and due examination of his learning shall be found most worthy.

5. That none be chosen who is a Graduate in the University or Fellow or Scholar of any College, or whose parents are well known to be of ability to maintain him otherwise, except he be of the kindred or name of the Lord Craven[1].

D. *Memorandum of the Electors on residence of the Scholars,* 2 *August,* 1681*; with Earl Craven's answer.*

Memorandum. That the Vice-Chancellour and other Electors being met at the time and place and for the purpose above specified[2] takeing notice that the late Exhibitioner, John Atkinson, had discontinued from the University almost the whole time of his enjoying the said Exhibition, contrary to the designe and will of the Benefactor, did thereupon require a promise from the Scholar recommended to them by my Lord Craven to keep constant residence in the University during the whole time of his enjoying the benefit of the exhibition, and never to goe out of it without leave first asked and obtained from the Vice-Chancellour for the time being; which thing he promised duly to observe.

At the same time alsoe It was agreed by the persons above-mentioned, that a letter, to be drawn up by the Vice-Chancellour, should be sent to the Right Honourable the Lord Craven, signifying those their proceedings, which was accordingly done; and an answer from

[1] From a copy in the handwriting of the Rev. Jos. Romilly, Registrary. Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 22. 3.

[2] A meeting of the electors held 2 August, 1681, when Robert Topban (Pem.) was elected into the scholarship held by John Atkinson (Trin.) since 5 June, 1667. An official account of the proceedings at this meeting, attested by Matth. Whinn, Registrary and Notary Public, is in the volume (preserved in the Registry) lettered "University Scholarships," p. 33. After the minute of the election, the Registrary proceeds to record the above agreement.

his Lordship returned, which I was ordered by the Vice-Chancellour to transcribe in this place as followeth:

DRURY HOUSE,
August 13*th*, 1681.

Sir,

Your and the rest of the Electors ready compliance with my recomendation of Robert Tophan to one of my late Brother's Exhibitions (signified by your letter received the other day) has verry much obliged mee. I am alsoe sensible of your great pyety and care to fulfill my brothers Intention in his Will, which, I agree with you, could be noe other then that the Exhibitioners should continue and reside in the Vniuersity, and therefore doe fully concur with you in your Injunction of Residency upon the person now elected, and desire that all future Elections into those Exhibitions may bee subject to such construction and condition.

But as for Robert Pearce, being hee was not expresly limited, when elected, and (as you are pleased to obserue) has but little longer to enjoy it, I am content, if you and the rest of the Electors please, that hee hold it till his time expire. In the interim I shall endeauour to speak with him, haveing some intimation where to find him, and acquaint him with your and my sentiments upon his non-residency. I am in all readinesse to serue you,

Sir,
Your most affectionate
frend and seruant,
CRAVEN.

For the Reuerend Dr. Humfrey Gower,
Vice-Chancelor of the Vniuersity of Cambridge[1].

E. *Rules for the choice of Lord Craven's Scholars,* 8 *December,* 1701.

1. That the Vice-Chancellor upon the declaring a vacancy of one the said Scholarship by the majority of the electors shall within five days cause a writing under his hand, intimating the said vacancy, to be fixed at the door of the Publick Schooles, and that no Election shall be proceeded upon before fourteen days, nor deferred above three months after fixing the said instrument.

2. That all Scholars, who desire to be candidates for the said Scholarship, shall present themselves within the said fourteen days to every one of the Electors, to be examined in the languages, whereof a Competent Skill in the Greek and Latin shall be a necessary qualification.

[1] Collated with the original in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 22. 24, 25.

3. That in relation to the difference of the Standing of each candidate an equitable consideration shall be had of their improvement in the arts and sciences.

4. That within six days after the time limited for the said examination the Vice-Chancellor shall summon the Electors, and together with them shall agree upon the time and place for making the said Election.

5. That he of those so examined, who shall be choosen by the majority of the Electors then present, shall be deemed effectually choosen, provided there be present at least four of the Electors, whereof three at least consenting to the Election.

6. That no deputies shall be allowed to vote.

7. That no Scholar hereafter to be choosen shall be absent from the University without the leave of the Vice-Chancellor, pursuant to an order made by the Electors and approved off by a letter from the Right Honourable the Earle of Craven, dated August the 13, 1681, and that such absence shall not be allowed upon any account whatsoever for above three months in the year without a special licence from the Vice-Chancellor and the major part of the Electors then present in the University[1].

Tho. Richardson Procan:
W. Dawes
Hen. James S. Theol. Profes: Regius
C. Roderick Provost of King's Coll.
Chr. Green Med. Profes. Reg.
W^m^ Ayloffe Orat^r^ Pub.
Joshua Barnes Gr. Prof.
Geo. Grenden Regius in Jur. Civ. Professor
31 Dec. 170½.

At the Vicechancellor's Lodgings
in Peter-House Dec. y^e^ 8. 1701.

F. *Statement of proceedings at the election of a Scholar, 26 October,* 1724.

Magistris Regentibus et non Regentibus Almæ Universitatis Cantabrigiensis in Senatu congregatis: Repræsentatio Andreæ Snape[2] Procancellarii, Francisci Dickins Juris Civilis Professoris, et Christophori Greene Medicinæ Professoris, trium ex Electoribus Scholaris ex Fundatione Honoratissimi Domini de Craven, Baronis de Ryton, in Exhibitionem jam vacantem.

[1] From the original in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 22. 4.

[2] Provost of King's College, 1720–1743.

Antedictis Electoribus vos certiores facere visum est quod die quinto hujus mensis Octobris convocatis per Procancellarium Regiis Professoribus et Oratore Publico (omnibusque præter Græcum Professorem comparentibus) Declaratio facta est de vacatione unius Exhibitionum Domini Craven per cessionem Magistri Johannis Walker: exinde Programmate a Domino Procancellario signato scholis publicis affixo et legitimo dierum numero pro Candidatorum Examinatione præterito, iisdem rursus 26° Octobris convocatis ad consentiendum de loco et tempore congruis ad Electionem faciendam: iidem præsentes qui priùs locum et tempus dicti Congressus unanimi Consensu assignaverunt: quodque proinde ad Suffragia ferenda processum est: et Scrutinio habito compertum est tres Repræsentatores pro uno e Candidatis viz. Gulielmo Battie Suffragia tulisse, Doctorem verò Bentley, Regium in Theologiâ Professorem, Doctorem Bouquet Hebraicæ Linguæ Professorem, et Doctorem Ayloffe Oratorem publicum pro alio, sc. Ricardo Bentley.

Et ulterius repræsentant quod cùm, propter Suffragiorum paritatem, Electione nondum perfectâ, discessum fuisset, Dominus Procancellarius diem 30^{m} hujus Mensis indixit ad novum Scrutinium habendum, Monitione pridie factâ, nec quoquam ex Electoribus vel reclamante vel ullo Prætextu se excusante, ut ex Ministri summonentis testimonio liquet, et stata nihilominus die et hora tres Electores modò memoratos, Doctores nimirum Bentley, Bouquet et Ayloffe, quasi de Industriâ se absentasse, ita ut, præ legitimi eligentium numeri defectu, nihil concludi potuisset.

In hoc rerum Statu, Electione nullum vel habente vel habitura Exitum, nisi per vestrum Interventum: cumque Regulæ ad hasce Electiones ordinandas a Syndicis vestris jampridem constitutæ in hac saltem Parte mancæ sint, quod incertum prorsus reliquerint cuinam deferenda sit Determinatio, si ea suffragiorum Paritas contigerit quæ nunc accidit; placuit Rem totam ad vos referri vestroque permittere judicio quonam potissimum modo ex ancipiti hac Controversia eluctandum sit[1].

A. Snape Procan.
F. Dickins Juris Civilis Profess. Reg.
Chr. Green Med. Prof. Reg.

Lect. per seniorem Procuratorem
in plena Congregatione Regentium
et Non-Regentium 31mo die Octobris, 1724.

[1] Grace Book I, pp. 120, 121. In the account of this affair drawn up by Lancelot Newton, Notary Public and deputy Registrary of the University (Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 22. 36—39) the Scholarships are described as "Lord Craven's Exhibitions, commonly called University Scholarships." This is probably the first occasion in which the term "University Scholarships" is used in an official document.

G. *Order of the Court of Chancery, 9 March,* 1819.

This Court doth order that the annual allowance of twenty-five pounds each to the four poor scholars to be hereafter elected, as mentioned in the Testator's Will, be increased to the annual sum of fifty pounds each; and that the number of scholars be increased by adding six more, to be elected in the same manner as the present scholars are elected, and as directed by the said Testator's Will, that is to say, three scholars from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with the same annual allowance of fifty pounds each; and that the said annual allowance to the said ten scholars shall cease after the expiration of seven years from the date of their election, or on any such scholars attaining to any preferment of double value; and the same preference to poor scholars of the Testator's name and kindred, as mentioned in his Will, to be preserved with respect to the said six additional scholars[1].

H. *Order of the Court of Chancery,* 22 *June,* 1841.

His Lordship doth order that out of the surplus income of the Trust Estate and Funds in the petition mentioned an addition of twenty-five pounds per annum be made to each of the ten now existing scholarships in the petition mentioned, so as to make the yearly amount and value of each and every such ten scholarships the sum of seventy-five pounds a-piece[2]...

I. *Order of the Court of Chancery,* 30 *November,* 1860.

The ten existing Scholarships shall be increased by two...thus giving six Scholarships to Oxford and six to Cambridge....The additional sum of £5 per annum shall be allowed for the maintenance of each holder present or future of one of the ten existing Scholarships and the sum of £80 per annum shall be allowed for the maintenance of each holder of two additional Scholarships thus making an allowance for each of the said twelve Scholars of £80 per annum.

2. Battie Scholarship.
1747.

In 1744 Dr William Battie[3], sometime fellow of King's College, B.A. 1726, M.A. 1730, M.D. 1737, who died 30 June, 1776, made proposals to the University for founding a Scholarship, for the reasons set forth in his deed of gift (A).

[1] From a copy in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 22. 54. [2] Ibid. 22. 58.

[3] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. iii. p. 420; Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 599—612, 727; Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. p. 217.

A Syndicate was appointed, 21 April, 1744, "ad deliberandum de negotio inter Universitatem et Doctorem Battie[1]," and, 21 June in the same year, the following Grace passed the Senate:

Placeat Vobis ut Doctoris Battie liberalis Donatio pro uno discipulo sustentando juxta relationem Syndicorum vestrorum in hac parte constitutorum, iis Conditionibus a Vobis accipiatur quibus a dicto Doctore Battie proponitur[2].

It was further agreed that Dr Battie should be thanked by the Vice-Chancellor (Grace, 2 July, 1744)[3].

The deed of gift is dated 30 September, 1747. It was enrolled in the Court of Chancery, 7 November in the same year, and ordered to be sealed 14 November[4]. Dr Battie appointed the first Scholar 18 January, 1747–48.

For the existing Statutes, etc. see Craven Scholarship, p. 285.

A. *Dr Battie's Deed of Gift, dated* 30 *September*, 1747.

30 Sept. 1747.

This Indenture, made the thirtieth day of September, in the twenty-first year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and forty-seven, between William Battie, Doctor in Physick and Fellow of the College of Physicians in London, of the one part, And the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, of the other part:

Dr Battie's reasons for his foundation.

Whereas the said William Battie was educated at King's College in the said University of Cambridge, and during his Scholarship in the said College had one of the Exhibitions commonly called Lord Craven's Exhibitions, given unto and conferred upon him, whereby he was enabled to maintain himself in the said University and encouraged to proceed in his Studies; Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said William Battie, being duly sensible of the great benefit he received from the said Exhibition, and also considering that benefactions of this nature tend to the advancement of religion and learning, and are a great support to such Scholars who unhappily labour under indigent circumstances, out of a grateful sense of his own obligations to the said University, and as a perpetual acknowledgment for the same, and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of good and lawful money of Great Britain to the said William Battie in hand well and truly paid

[1] Grace Book I, p. 568.
[2] Ibid. p. 570.
[3] Ibid. p. 573.
[4] Grace Book K, p. 62.

by the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath given,...unto the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors for ever,

Description of the property given to the University.

All that messuage or tenement with the appurtenances now or sometime heretofore called or known by the name of Pogell's, or by what other name or names soever the same is or hath been called or known, situate, lying and being in Hitcham in the county of Suffolk, and wherein one John Turner did formerly inhabit and dwell; and all those several closes, pieces or parcels of ground with the appurtenances commonly called or known by the names of the Pightles, containing by estimation one acre, be the same more or less; the lawn, containing by estimation two acres and twenty poles, be the same more or less; Great Hall Croft, containing by estimation two acres, one rood and fifteen poles, be the same more or less; Little Hall Croft, containing by estimation one acre, two roods and four-and-twenty poles, be the same more or less; a piece of land, parcel of the lawn, containing by estimation two acres, one rood and twenty poles, be the same more or less; Home Croft, containing by estimation three acres and five-and-twenty poles, be the same more or less; Middle Croft, containing by estimation four acres, be the same more or less; the meadow, containing by estimation two acres, one rood and four-and-thirty poles, be the same more or less; Sitheridge's, containing by estimation two acres and one rood, be the same more or less; Swaymere field, containing by estimation three roods and seven poles, be the same more or less; and Swaymere's meadow, containing by estimation three roods and twenty-five poles, be the same more or less;...all which said closes, pieces or parcels of ground are situate, lying and being in Hitcham aforesaid and in Brettenham, or in one of them, in the said county of Suffolk, and are now in the tenure or occupation of John Ransom, his assignee, assigns or under-tenants:...To have and to hold the said messuage or tenement, lands, [etc.] unto the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors,...for ever.

The net rent, after deduction of expenses, to be paid to such Scholar as Dr Battie may appoint.

And it is hereby declared by the said William Battie, and the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, that the gift, grant, bargain and sale of the said messuage or tenements...mentioned or intended to be hereby made unto the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, is and are so given,...in trust that the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors, shall pay the clear neat yearly rents issues and profits of all the said messuage or tenement, lands and premises, (after deduction of the money they shall from time to time lay out in repairs, and the charges they shall from time to time be put to in collecting the rents or any other matter or thing relating to the said trust,) by two half-yearly payments in the year, the first payment thereof to begin and be made upon the feast-day of Saint Michael the Archangel next ensuing the date hereof, for the term of three years, unto such

scholar of the said University of Cambridge as the said William Battie shall by any writing under his hand and seal direct and appoint, and so from time to time as often as any vacancy shall happen during the life of the said William Battie[1]:...

After Dr Battie's death the Scholar is to be admitted by the Vice-Chancellor according to the Rules annexed to this deed.

And it is hereby further declared by and between the said William Battie and the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, that the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being shall, after the decease of the said William Battie, and after the expiration of the term for which the scholar so last nominated shall be enabled to hold the said Exhibition, admit such scholar as shall be elected by such members of the said University in such manner and so qualified to take the said Exhibition and to hold the same for such time under and subject to the rules, conditions, limitations, and restrictions specified and declared in the instrument to these presents annexed[1]:...

If such admission does not take place within three months after a Scholar's death, the Provost of King's College shall appoint.

Provided always, and it is hereby further declared, that in case it shall happen after the decease of the said William Battie that such appointment, election and admission of such scholar in manner aforesaid shall not from time to time be made and completed within the space of three calendar months after the death of such scholar, either dying in the possession of the said exhibition, or after the expiration of the time limited and appointed for each such respective scholar to hold and enjoy the said exhibition, that then and in such case it shall and may be lawful to and for the Provost of King's College aforesaid for the time being, by any writing under his hand and seal, and even during his absence from the said college, to nominate and appoint at any time within six calendar months after the time elapsed for such appointment, election and admission as aforesaid, any scholar of the said University to succeed to and hold and enjoy the said Exhibition in such manner and for such time and under and subject to such rules, conditions, limitations, and restrictions as aforesaid; and for want and in default of such nomination and appointment by the said Provost of King's College for the time being within six months as aforesaid, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the right heirs of the said William Battie to enter into and upon the said messuage or tenement, lands and premises, and to hold and enjoy the same to them and their heirs for ever in as full and ample manner as if these presents had never been made[1]:...

If no appointment be made, Dr Battie's heirs may take possession of the property.

In witness whereof to one part of these present Indentures remaining with the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, the said William Battie hath set his hand and seal, and to the other part thereof remaining with the said William Battie, the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge have affixed their common seal the day and year first above written.

[1] The passages here omitted contain provisions depending on the life of Dr Battie.

Rules for the election of the Scholar.

Electors.

1. The Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, the Provost of King's College, the King's Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, and the two Proctors for the time being, shall be the electors. And in case the Provost of King's College shall be absent from the University at the time of the examination of the candidates, or disabled by sickness or otherwise from attending the same; in such case the Vice-Provost of the said college, or if he is absent from the said University or disabled by sickness or otherwise from attending the said examination, the senior Fellow then resident at college shall have a right to attend the said examination, and shall be one of the electors in the room of the said Provost.

What is to be done on a vacancy.

2. The Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy, upon every vacancy, shall summon the electors then resident in the University to such place as he shall think proper; and if a majority of the said electors thus met together shall then declare by any writing under their hands that the scholarship is vacant, the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy shall within five days afterwards cause the said declaration to be affixed upon the door of the schools or other publick place belonging to the said University. And the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy shall likewise, in the same instrument containing the said declaration, appoint a time and place for the examination of the candidates. And no examination or election shall be proceeded upon till twenty-eight days are fully compleat and ended after the affixing the said declaration.

Each candidate to write a Latin letter to each elector.

3. Every candidate shall, within fourteen days after the affixing the said declaration, visit each of the electors then resident in the said University, and shall give notice by a Latin epistle to such elector that he is a candidate: and in case he neglects visiting in manner aforesaid within that time he shall be incapable of being elected.

Disqualifications of candidates.

4. No one shall be capable of being elected who has been admitted into the college he first belonged to above three years, or who is any ways entitled to receive any benefit or advantage from either of the Exhibitions commonly called Lord Craven's Exhibitions. And in case any person after his being elected and admitted to hold and enjoy this scholarship shall be admitted to or any ways entitled to hold and enjoy the said Lord Craven's Exhibition, his right to this scholarship shall thencefrom absolutely cease and determine.

How the candidates are to be examined.

5. The electors and candidates shall be present together at the time and place appointed in the said declaration; and the said candidates shall be examined before one another in the presence of each other by such of the electors who shall then be present, to the intent that the candidates may be witnesses of each other's abilities, and that all partiality may, as much as possible, be prevented in the electors. And no candidate shall be capable of being elected who shall not have been

so examined, nor shall any elector have a right to vote who was not present at the said examination.

A competent knowledge of Greek and Latin is required.

6. A competent skill in the Greek and Latin languages shall be a necessary qualification. But in respect to the difference of standing of each candidate an equitable consideration shall be had of their improvement in the arts and sciences.

The Vice-Chancellor to fix the time and place of election.

7. As soon as the examination is ended, the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy shall declare to the electors then present the time and place he appoints for making the election.

How the Scholar is to be elected.

8. He of those so examined who shall be chosen by a majority of the electors then present at the time and place before appointed, and who were present at the said examination, shall be deemed effectually chosen. And in case there should happen an equality of votes upon two or more candidates, he shall be deemed effectually chosen whom the Provost of King's College, if he is then present and was present at the said examination, shall declare for. And in case the said Provost is not then present, or was not present at the said examination, he shall be deemed effectually chosen whom the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy shall declare for.

Residence of the Scholars.

9. Every scholar, during the time of his enjoying this scholarship, shall reside at least nine calendar months every year in the University, except he is a graduate in physick or designs to profess the same, and produces once every year, if required by any of the electors, a certificate signed by one hospital physician in London, or bills of mortality, signifying that the said scholar diligently attends the said physician in visiting the patients of the said hospital; in which case my intention is that the residence of such scholar in the University shall be hereby absolutely dispensed with during his attending upon the said physician. But no other scholar shall be absent above three calendar months every year from the University without leave granted to him, under the hands of the major part of the electors then present in the University: and in case he absents himself for a longer time without such leave his right to this scholarship shall immediately cease and determine. But my intention and desire is that the electors shall not be difficult in granting such leave provided it is not longer than for one year at once, which leave however may be renewed in like manner from year to year in case the scholar can satisfy a major part of the electors then present in the University that he is prosecuting his studies during such his absence, and in case that he brings, when required by any of the electors, a certificate of his good behaviour under the hands of three or more neighbouring clergymen of the Church of England, provided likewise he continues a member of the University.

How long a Scholarship may be held.

10. When any scholar shall have been admitted nine years into the college to which he first belonged, or shall have obtained any ecclesiastical benefice or preferment, his right to enjoy this scholarship shall then cease and determine. But it shall and may be lawful

nevertheless for any scholar to continue to hold and enjoy this scholarship for such time as aforesaid, notwithstanding such scholar shall after such election and admission to the same have obtained a fellowship in some one college of the University of Cambridge.

What is to be done if the Provost of King's College be Vice-Chancellor.

11. If the Provost of King's College shall happen to be Vice-Chancellor at the time of the said examination and election, in such case the Vice-Provost of King's College, or if he is absent or otherwise disabled from attending the same, the senior Fellow then resident in the said college shall be one of the electors, and the Vice-Chancellor, if there should happen an equality of votes, shall, in this case, have a casting vote.

The Provost to interpret these rules.

12. If any doubt shall arise after my decease touching the intent and meaning of any of the aforesaid rules, or of such as I may hereafter give, which I reserve to myself to do, the same shall be interpreted and determined by the Provost of King's College, and his determination shall be acquiesced in by the electors and scholars.

W. BATTIE[1].

3. Davies Scholarship.
1810.

Dr Jonathan Davies[2], sometime Fellow of King's College, Headmaster and Provost of Eton College, by Will dated 24 July, 1804, made the following bequest to the University:

I give and bequeath to the Vice Chancellor for the time being and to the Provost of King's College in the University of Cambridge in trust one thousand pounds of my same three per cents. to form a Scholarship to be called Dr Davies's University Scholarship on the same footing with those called the Craven University Scholarships for the greatest proficient in classical learning the candidates to be the same the same examiners only with the addition of the Provost of King's College.

This I do remembering that I was so fortunate as to get one of the said University Scholarships and as probably the considerations of my circumstances (recommended by the Founder or Founders of those Scholarships) weighed greatly in my favour, I will that the same circumstances be attended to in the disposal of my Scholarship by the Examiners and that it be enjoined by the candidate on whom the majority of the examiners agree to bestow it the same number of years as the above mentioned Craven Scholarships[3].

[1] From a copy in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 7. 1. The deed is printed in full in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, pp. 121—129.

[2] B.A. 1760, M.A. 1763, D.D. 1774: elected Fellow of King's College, 2 Feb. 1759; Headmaster of Eton, 1773–91; Provost, 1791–1809.

[3] From the Probate Registry, Somerset House, London; Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 24. 1.

Dr Davies died 5 December, 1809, and his Will was proved 29 January, 1810. The bequest was not accepted by Grace. The first Scholar was elected 19 December, 1810.

For the rules of election, etc., affecting this Scholarship, see Craven Scholarship, p. 285.

4. Bell Scholarships.

1810.

The Reverend William Bell[1], sometime Fellow of Magdalene College, B.A. 1753, M.A. 1756, D.D. by royal mandate, 1767, Prebendary of Westminster 1765 to his death 29 September, 1816, founded eight Scholarships according to the provisions set forth in the following deed (A), dated 18 July, 1810. It was ordered to be sealed by Grace, 30 July[2]; and inrolled in Chancery 14 August, in the same year.

The seventh regulation directs that no candidate is to be permitted to sit who "is manifestly well able to bear his own expenses." This regulation was altered by Mr Bell in 1812, and a new regulation (B), endorsed by him on the deed of gift, was ordered to be sealed 6 February in that year[3].

A new statute for these Scholarships was framed by the Council of the Senate, 23 November, 1857; confirmed (with some changes) 3 December, 1857; and approved by the Queen in Council 6 April, 1858[4].

In 1858 (13 December) the Council of the Senate proposed to substitute for the *ex officio* electors named by the Founder "four members of the Senate appointed by Grace of the Senate at the last Congregation in November in every year." This recommendation was rejected, 10 February, 1859; and the Council then proposed (11 February) the regulations now in force, which were accepted by the Senate 17 February, 1859[5]. By these regulations the Vice-Chancellor,

[1] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. iv. p. 176. See also Milner's *Life of Isaac Milner*, 8vo. Lond. 1842, pp. 403, 407.

[2] Grace Book M, p. 13.

[3] Ibid. p. 54.

[4] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 102.

[5] *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 545.

the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics are to examine *ex officio*, with two members of the Senate appointed by Grace.

In 1886 (8 February) the Council of the Senate published a report[1] in which they recommended (among other things) that of the three examiners appointed for this Scholarship (counting the Vice-Chancellor's deputy as one) "two should examine, specially but not of necessity exclusively, in Classics, and one in Mathematics." This recommendation was confirmed by Grace, 11 March, 1886[2].

A. *Deed of foundation, dated* 18 *July*, 1810.

18 July, 1810.

This Indenture, made the eighteenth day of July in the fiftieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third,...and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, between the Reverend William Bell, Doctor in Divinity, Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in Westminster, of the one part; and the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, of the other part.

Help for clergymen in sending their sons to Cambridge.

Whereas, in order to give encouragement to learning, and to assist Clergymen of the Church of England in sending their sons to the University, whose circumstances and situations are altogether such as not to enable them to bear the whole of that expense, as well as to assist orphans of Clergymen under similar circumstances in obtaining the benefit of an University education, the said William Bell hath transferred the sum of fifteen thousand two hundred pounds three per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

The University to hold £15,200 3 per cent. in trust

Now it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the said parties, and the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars do hereby declare that they, the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors, will stand possessed of the said fifteen thousand two hundred pounds three per cent. consolidated Bank annuities upon the several trusts and for the several ends, intents and purposes hereinafter expressed, that is to say:

and to receive dividends.

1. Upon trust that they the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors, shall receive the dividends arising on the said Bank annuities as they shall become due, and apply them to the purposes herein appointed, that is to say,

[1] *Reporter*, 9 February, 1886, p. 396. [2] Ibid. 16 March, p. 510.

2. The said trustees shall cause to be elected from among the undergraduates of the said University eight persons; namely, two of the third year, two of the second year, and four of the first year of standing, who shall be sons of Clergymen of the Church of England, circumstanced as is above described, or orphans of Clergymen similarly circumstanced, to be scholars upon this foundation, and they shall be elected at the following times, and under the following limitations. What undergraduates may be elected.

1810. The first election shall take place between the twelfth day of November and the twenty-fifth day of December in this present year one thousand eight hundred and ten, when there shall be elected two Scholars of the third year, that is, in their third year of standing, who were admitted between the commencements of one thousand eight hundred and seven and one thousand eight hundred and eight, and the profits of their scholarships shall commence from the sixth day of July in this present year one thousand eight hundred and ten, and be continued for two years, that is to the sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twelve, when these scholars will have become complete Bachelors of Arts; and at the same time there shall likewise be elected two other scholars, called scholars of the second year, who were admitted between the commencements of one thousand eight hundred and eight and one thousand eight hundred and nine, and the profits of their scholarships shall commence also from the sixth of July in this present year one thousand eight hundred and ten, and be continued for three years, that is, to the sixth of July one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, when these scholars likewise will have become complete Bachelors of Arts. Dates of election and length of tenure. In 1810.

1811. The second election shall take place on the Friday after Midlent Sunday one thousand eight hundred and eleven, when there shall be elected two other scholars, called scholars of the first year, who were admitted between the commencements of one thousand eight hundred and nine and one thousand eight hundred and ten, and the profits of their scholarships shall commence also from the sixth day of July of the present year one thousand eight hundred and ten, and be continued for four years, that is, to the sixth of July one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, when these scholars likewise will have become complete Bachelors of Arts. In 1811.

1812. The third election shall take place on the Friday after Midlent Sunday one thousand eight hundred and twelve, when there shall be elected two other scholars of the first year, who were admitted between the commencements of one thousand eight hundred and ten and one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the profits of their scholarships shall commence from the sixth of July one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and be continued for four years, that is, to the sixth of July one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, when these scholars likewise will have become complete Bachelors of Arts. In 1812.

1813. The fourth election shall take place on the Friday after Midlent Sunday one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, when there shall be elected two other scholars of the first year to succeed the two scholars of the third year, who were two of the four scholars first chosen, according to the same plan, and under the same conditions as before; and in like manner, two scholars of the first year shall be elected on the Friday after Midlent Sunday in every year after for ever, to succeed the two scholars whose profits shall have ceased on the sixth day of July preceding. In 1813.

Electors.

3. It is the particular request of the said William Bell, that the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and the Public Orator will take the trouble of electing the said scholars in such manner as they shall determine upon. And in case of the absence or illness of either of the said electors, it is the request of the said William Bell that a deputy may be chosen by a Grace of the Senate. And if it shall at any time happen that two of the said offices constituting an elector shall be held by one and the same person, it is also the request of the said William Bell that a substitute for the elector in respect of the office last coming to him may be also appointed by a Grace of the Senate.

No Scholars to be elected from King's College or Trinity Hall.

4. The said scholars shall not be elected from King's College or from Trinity Hall, but from every other college in the University without favour or partiality to any college.

Two of the same family forbidden.

5. No person shall ever have two sons scholars, nor shall there be two orphan brothers scholars upon this foundation at one and the same time.

Every Scholar must promise to proceed to B.A.

6. Every scholar elected on this foundation shall promise to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the most regular manner by performing the exercises, and undergoing the examinations appointed by the University for that purpose, which promise shall be written in a book and signed by him.

No undergraduate may be a candidate who is able to bear his own expenses.

7. As it is the special object of this foundation, upon a strict attention to which its real utility will ultimately depend, to assist such Clergymen, and such only, as well as such orphans, and such only, as really stand in need of assistance, the said electors shall carefully make inquiry into the situation and circumstances of all those undergraduates who may be desirous of obtaining these scholarships, and shall not permit any one to sit as a candidate for them who is manifestly well able to bear his own expenses, and of such as they shall judge it proper to admit to sit as candidates, they shall prefer those, when personal merits are equal, who they are conscientiously convinced, all circumstances considered, stand most in need of assistance. *In his eligendis praecipua ratio semper habeatur ingenii, doctrinae, virtutis, et inopiae; ut quo magis quisque ex eligendorum numero his rebus caeteros antecellat, eo magis, ut aequum est, praeferatur.*

Bankers.

8. The above-named trustees shall empower the same banking firm in London to receive the dividends arising on the said Bank annuities as they empower to receive the dividends on the other stocks belonging to the University. And they shall make half-yearly payments to the respective college tutors of the said scholars for the use of the scholars themselves in the following manner, that is to say:

Half-yearly payments to the Scholars.

How much each Scholar is to receive.

9. That so long as the property-tax continues to be levied at the rate of 10 per cent., and the clear annual income arising from the said stock is no more than four hundred and ten pounds and eight shillings,

they shall pay the sum of fifty pounds in each year to each of the said scholars, reserving in their hands annually the sum of ten pounds and eight shillings; and when the property-tax shall be either lessened, or suspended, or increased, they shall divide the whole clear income arising from the said stock equally between the said scholars, except only reserving always the sum of ten pounds. And the said sum of ten pounds so reserved shall be applied to the purpose of defraying the expense of a dinner for the electors, which dinner shall be had either on the day of the annual election of the scholars, or on such other day very shortly after it as the electors shall appoint. And the eight shillings which at the present rate of the property-tax will remain, shall be applied to whatever purpose the electors shall approve.

10[1].

The electors to be auditors.

11. It is the particular request of the said William Bell that the electors of the scholars may be appointed auditors of the accounts of this institution.

What is to happen if a scholar dies.

12. If it shall happen that any scholar elected on this foundation shall die while he is only in his third year of standing or sooner, the said electors shall as soon as may be proceed to elect another scholar qualified as already described, of the same year in standing with the deceased, who shall enjoy the profits of his scholarship as long as the deceased scholar would have enjoyed them. But if any scholar should happen to die when only one half-yearly payment from his scholarship remains unpaid to him, that payment shall be made to the college tutor of the deceased scholar for the payment of any debts he may have left, or for the use of his father or family.

What is to happen if a scholar degrades or is in any way irregular.

13. If it shall happen that any scholar elected on this foundation shall degrade, or determine to go out in what is called a bye-term, or declare for law, or be rusticated or expelled, his scholarship shall be *ipso facto* vacant immediately upon such degrading, determining to go out in a bye-term, declaring for law, rustication or expulsion, and any payment from his scholarship which may be actually due to him at the time of such degrading, determining to go out in a bye-term, declaring for law, rustication or expulsion, shall be forfeited and divided equally among the other scholars, and if such vacating of a scholarship shall take place either in the third year of standing of the vacating scholar, or sooner, the electors shall as soon as may be elect another scholar qualified as above required, and of the same standing with the former, who shall enjoy the profits of his scholarship for the same period as the vacating scholar would have enjoyed them; but if such vacancy shall take place when only one half-yearly payment from his scholarship remains unpaid to the vacating scholar, that payment shall be divided equally among the other scholars.

[1] This rule is of a temporary character.

In certain cases sons of laymen may be elected.

14. In case it shall at any time happen that no sons or orphans of Clergymen circumstanced as this foundation requires shall be found desirous of being elected to these scholarships, or if any son or orphan of a clergyman admitted to sit as a candidate for them shall be deemed by the electors unfit to be elected, and no other son or orphan of a Clergyman qualified as above required shall be found to fill the vacancy, then, and in these cases only, the electors shall elect sons of laymen, being undergraduates who stand in need of assistance, not sons of Clergymen who are well able to bear their own expenses.

Cost of printing the foundation deed to be defrayed out of the trust-fund.

15. If the electors shall deem it expedient to print copies of, or extracts from this Foundation-Deed, to be given to the heads and tutors of the several colleges from which the scholars are to be elected, as well as to the scholars themselves, they are hereby authorised to pay the expense occasioned by it by an equal deduction from the next half-yearly payment to the scholars.

The deed to be read at every meeting for the election of scholars.

16. When the electors meet to elect the scholars, the business shall always be entered upon by having this Foundation-Deed read aloud by one of the electors to the rest.

In witness whereof the said William Bell hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars their corporate seal, the day and year first above written[1].

B. *The seventh regulation, as altered,* 1812.

The pecuniary position of candidates need not be considered.

Whereas, by the seventh clause in the within written Foundation Deed, it is agreed and ordered that the electors to the Scholarships by the same Indenture founded shall not permit any one to sit as a candidate for them, who is manifestly well able to bear his own expenses: Now it is hereby agreed and ordered, that the said limitation shall from henceforth be repealed, and that sons and orphans of Clergymen shall be allowed to sit as candidates for the said scholarships without any objection being made to them on account of their pecuniary circumstances. But that in electing the scholars from among the candidates, the electors shall govern themselves conscientiously by the following rule, so that the different circumstances of the candidates, as well as their merits, shall be allowed their due weight and influence in the choice: *In his eligendis praecipua ratio semper habeatur ingenii, doctrinae, virtutis, et inopiae; ut quo magis quisque ex eligendorum numero his rebus antecellat, eo magis, ut aequum est, praeferatur.*

This endorsement to be read with the foundation-deed.

And whereas, in the said Foundation-Deed it is directed that whenever the electors meet to elect the scholars, the business shall be entered upon by having the Foundation-Deed read aloud by one of the

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box G, No. 19.

electors to the rest: Now it is hereby directed that as often as the said Foundation-Deed is so read, this endorsement shall be read in the same manner immediately after it.

In witness whereof the said William Bell hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars their corporate seal, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve. 29 January, 1812.

(Signed) Wm. BELL[1].

5. Pitt Scholarship.
1813.

The Committee of resident Members of the Senate appointed 24 March, 1806, to collect subscriptions for a statue of the Right Honourable William Pitt, to be placed in the Senate-House, finding that the amount subscribed was considerably in excess of that required for the statue, decided, 7 April, 1813, to make the offer to the University contained in the following letter[2], addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, and read by him to the Senate, 8 April, 1813:

Sir,

The Committee for managing the subscription for Mr Pitt's Statue beg leave to offer to the University of Cambridge the sum of one thousand pounds to found a scholarship, to be entitled *The Pitt Scholarship*, on the same general plan as those founded by Lord Craven.

Signed by order of the Committee,

J. BROWN[3], *Secretary.*

A Grace was then read, and passed on the following day, thanking the Committee, and appointing a Syndicate to consider what course should be taken with regard to the gift. Before this Syndicate had time to report, the London Pitt Club offered £500 to augment the endowment. A second Grace was therefore passed (19 May) accepting this

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box G, No. 19.

[2] Minutes of the Committee, preserved in the Registry, No. 46, 46[a]. The letter is copied in Grace Book M, p. 84. For the history of the statue see *Arch. Hist.* iii. 60.

[3] Rev. John Brown, Fellow of Trinity College: B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802.

gift with thanks, and including it in the reference to the former Syndicate[1].

The following Rules (A), drawn up by the Syndicate, were read to the Senate 9 December, 1813, and approved by Grace on the same day[2].

A new statute for this scholarship and for the Craven, Battie, and Davies in common, was proposed by the Council of the Senate, 23 November, 1857, accepted by the Senate 8 December, and, having been adopted by the Commissioners, received the royal assent, 16 April, 1861.

A. *Rules for the Pitt Scholarship, 9 December*, 1813.

Capital to be invested in the public funds.

1. The sum of £1,000 given by the subscribers to Mr Pitt's Statue for the purpose of founding the *Pitt Scholarship*, and which has since been augmented by a donation of £500 from the Pitt Club in London, shall be placed in the publick Funds, until the Syndics shall be able to vest it in land; and the clear annual income arising from it shall be paid to the Pitt Scholar.

Electors.

2. The Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, the Publick Orator, the Greek Professor, and two members of the Senate, to be appointed by the different colleges in their turns, shall be the electors. Two colleges, according to the cycle of Proctors, commencing with the year 1817, shall respectively nominate an elector. But, if the Vice-Chancellor, the Publick Orator, and the Greek Professor, or any two of them, be members of the same college, no elector in that case shall be appointed by that college according to the cycle of Proctors, but the appointment shall be made by the University. Or, if the Publick Orator or the Greek Professor shall be prevented by illness or otherwise from attending the examination, or if the colleges shall have neglected to signify to the Vice-Chancellor the appointment of the electors according to their respective turns, then Deputies shall be appointed by Grace.

When the vacancy is to be declared.

3. The first examination shall commence on Monday, January the 17th, 1814; and the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, the Publick Orator,

[1] For these Graces see Grace Book M, pp. 84, 85. They are printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 142. The Orator's letter of thanks, in English, is in Grace Book M, p. 91. It was read to the Senate, and ordered to be sealed, 5 July, 1813. Ibid. p. 94.

[2] Grace Book M, p. 108. The Grace was in the following terms: Placeat Vobis, ut ordinationes modo lectæ, vestra auctoritate ratæ, vim Statutorum obtineant, et in libris Procancellarii et Procuratorum intra quindecim dies inscribantur.

and the Greek Professor, shall, in future, on or before the first day of December after every vacancy, cause a writing under their hands, declaring the said vacancy and the time of examination, to be affixed to the door of the Publick Schools; and they shall notify the same to the two colleges which are to nominate the electors, and the Heads of those colleges, or their deputies, shall, within one week after such notices, signify to the Vice-Chancellor the names of the electors so appointed.

Date of examination.

4. The examination, which shall be solely classical, shall always take place during the week of the publick examinations in the Senate-House, previous to the Bachelors' Commencement; and the scholar elected shall receive all the dividends or rents that shall have become due subsequent to the last vacancy.

Who may be candidates.

5. Any undergraduate, of whatever rank, may be a candidate for the *Pitt Scholarship*, provided he be not of more than three years' standing from the time of his first residence; but he shall, on or before the 31st day of December preceding the examination, signify, in a Latin epistle to each of the electors his intention of becoming a candidate, and in case he shall omit sending such an epistle, he shall be considered as incapable of being elected at that time.

The Pitt Scholar may not hold another Scholarship.

6. The Pitt Scholar shall not hold any other University scholarship.

Must keep every term.

7. Every scholar shall, during the time of his holding this scholarship, reside the major part of every term; and if he shall not have kept such residence, he shall vacate his scholarship, unless he has been prevented by illness or any other cause which shall be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, the Publick Orator, and the Greek Professor.

When he vacates.

8. Every scholar who shall obtain any ecclesiastical benefice or preferment, or shall be of Master of Arts standing, shall vacate his scholarship[1].

6. Tyrwhitt Scholarships.

1817.

The Reverend Robert Tyrwhitt, sometime Fellow of Jesus College, B.A. 1757, M.A. 1760, who died 25 March, 1817[2], made the following bequest to the University, by Will dated 19 September, 1815:

...I give and bequeath unto the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, the principal sum of four thousand

[1] Grace Book M, pp. 105—108.

[2] *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. lxxxvii. Pt. i. p. 285.

pounds stock in the Navy five per cent. Annuities In trust for the sole encouragement of a general study of the Hebrew Language in the said University[1].

Some delay occurred in settling Mr Tyrwhitt's affairs[2], and the Senate was not informed officially of the bequest until the end of the year, when (3 December) a Grace was passed appointing a Syndicate to make regulations, with the proviso that they should report within three months[3]. The appointment of this Syndicate implies acceptance of the bequest by the University.

The Regulations prepared by the Syndicate (A), are dated 18 February, and were approved by Grace 8 April, 1818. They recommend the founding of three Scholarships, with rules for the election and the Scholars, and also the setting apart a fifth portion of the income to form a fund for the promotion of Hebrew learning. These regulations were to remain in force for six years from 1 June, 1819. The first Scholar was elected in that year.

In 1825 (20 April) a Syndicate was appointed to revise the Regulations, on the understanding that they completed their work before Commencement[4]. The new code, however, is dated 6 March, and was confirmed by Grace 14 March, 1826[5]. The most important change is that six Scholars are to be elected, two in each year, who are to be called Scholars of the first class and second class respectively. These regulations were to remain in force till 1 January, 1830. A fresh revision then took place, and new rules, dated 22 April, were approved by Grace 12 May[6], but the changes are not of sufficient importance to make it necessary to print them[7].

[1] Registry of Wills, Somerset House, London. The Will was proved 14 April, 1817. Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 60. 2.

[2] W. Frend to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor, dated 5 May, 1817. Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 60. 1.

[3] Grace Book M, p. 241. The Grace is printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 145.

[4] Grace Book N, p. 70.

[5] Ibid. p. 121. These regulations are printed in Gunning's *Ceremonies*, ed. 1828, pp. 351—354.

[6] Grace Book N, p. 290.

[7] They are printed in the *University Calendar* for the years during which they were in force.

They were to remain in force till the first Congregation in the Lent Term, 1836, when the usual Grace for a revising Syndicate passed the Senate (2 March), and their edition of the regulations was approved by Grace 24 March. This was the last complete revision, for, 15 December, 1841, it was agreed that the existing Rules should remain in force until it was the pleasure of the Senate to alter them[1].

In 1857, in consequence of a diminution in the income of the fund, it was proposed by a Syndicate appointed 19 March, to suppress three scholarships, and to establish instead a Prize in Arabic and Syriac of the value of £15; but the report proposing this change, dated 24 March, was rejected (30 April) by 29 Non Placet to 11 Placet.

Soon afterwards a Committee was formed to collect subscriptions with a view to augmenting the original capital, and in 1862 the Vice-Chancellor was able to inform the Senate that the Scholarships could in future be maintained at the rate contemplated in 1836 (B).

A. *Regulations, approved by Grace, 8 April,* 1818.

1. That three Scholarships shall be founded, to be called *Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.* — Name of scholarships.

2. That the candidates for these Scholarships shall be Bachelors of Arts, who are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts, and students in Civil Law or Medicine of not less than four or more than seven years' standing, who shall be required, before they are admitted to become candidates, to produce certificates from their respective Professors that they have kept the exercises necessary for the degree of Bachelors of Law or Physic. — Who may be candidates.

3. That four-fifths of the clear annual proceeds of the bequest shall be equally divided among the three Scholars. — Division of income.

4. That the remaining fifth shall form a fund to be employed from time to time, by the electors, in such a manner as they shall deem most conducive to the promotion of Hebrew learning. — Fund to promote Hebrew learning.

5. That the electors to these scholarships shall be the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, the Professor of Arabic, and two members of the Senate to be nominated by the different Colleges, according to the cycle of Proctors. — Electors.

[1] Grace Book Ξ, p. 235. See *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 551.

Deputies.

6. That if the Regius Professor of Hebrew, or the Professor of Arabic, or both of them, shall decline or be prevented from examining, a deputy or deputies shall be appointed by Grace of the Senate, excepting when the Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic does not hold either of the above Professorships; in which case he shall be the deputy, if only one is required, or one of the deputies, if two are required.

When the lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic shall examine.

7. That if it shall happen at any time that two of the Offices severally constituting electors are united in one and the same person, the deputy for the elector in respect of one of the said Offices shall, according to the circumstances stated in the foregoing resolution, be either the Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic, or be appointed by Grace of the Senate; And if in any case the Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic shall decline the office of deputy examiner or shall be prevented from undertaking the said office, a deputy examiner shall be appointed, in his place, by Grace of the Senate.

Elector to be appointed by Grace in certain cases.

8. That if the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, the Professor of Arabic, or any two of them, shall be members of the same College, no elector shall in that case be appointed by that College according to the cycle of Proctors; but the appointment thall be made by Grace of the Senate.

Subjects of examination.

9. That the examination shall be primarily in the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament: secondarily in such other Hebrew Works and in such exercises as the Examiners shall judge most likely to assist and advance the knowledge of the sacred Writings.

First election.

When the examination is to begin.

10. That the first Scholar shall be elected in 1819, and the examination shall, in that and every subsequent year, commence on the first Wednesday after the first of May.

Second and third elections.

11. That a second Scholar shall be elected in 1820, and a third in 1821.

Each scholarship to be held for three years.

12. That the scholarship of the first elected scholar shall be deemed vacant on May 1, 1822, and so on; so that a scholarship shall become vacant every year, and each Scholar shall hold his Scholarship for the space of three years to be reckoned from the first of May preceding his election.

What is to be done when a scholar dies.

13. That should any Scholar vacate his Scholarship by death, or resignation, or other cause, the Electors shall, as soon as conveniently may be, elect another Scholar in his place, who shall enjoy the profits of his scholarship so long as the vacating Scholar would have enjoyed them; but if the vacating Scholar shall have held his scholarship for more than two years, the profits of the remaining year shall go to him or his legal representative, and the examination of candidates to fill the vacancy shall not commence before the usual time.

Stipends and surplus.

14. That the first and second elected Scholars shall not during the first and second year receive a larger proportion of the proceeds of the bequest than they would have received on the supposition that all the

Scholarships were then filled, and that in the mean time the unappropriated surplus of the four fifths of the proceeds be invested, as it arises, in the same Stock in which the Benefaction now stands; to be applied to the general purposes of the Bequest.

Accounts.

15. That the accounts of this Bequest shall be kept distinct from the general accounts of the University and shall be annually audited by the Electors at the election of the Scholars; and being so audited shall be laid on the Registrary's table in the Senate House at the next Congregation, for the inspection of the Senate.

These Rules to be in force for six years.

16. That these resolutions shall be in force for six years commencing from June 1, 1819; when they shall be again submitted to the Senate for revision and alteration, if necessary[1].

B. *Augmentation Fund*, 1862.

Queens' College Lodge,
June 4, 1862.

The Vice-Chancellor begs leave to inform the Members of the Senate that he has received from the Rev. Peter Hamnett Mason, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, the Treasurer of a Committee of Subscribers to a Fund for the Augmentation of Mr Tyrwhitt's Benefaction for the Encouragement of Hebrew Learning, a Resolution of the Committee in the following terms:

> "The Accounts of the Subscription Fund having been examined, it was found that the whole amounted to £400 Exchequer Bills and £86.
>
> Agreed, that the above amounts be offered to the University in Augmentation of the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships Fund."

The Vice-Chancellor wishes to state for the information of Members of the Senate that in consequence of successive reductions of the Interest of the Stock in which Mr Tyrwhitt's Benefaction was invested, not more than £135 per annum is now received by the University on behalf of the Scholarships, whereas the third of the Regulations decreed by the Senate on the 29th of April, 1836, provides, "that out of the net annual proceeds of Mr Tyrwhitt's Benefaction the sum of £150 be divided among the Six Scholars." It was to meet this deficiency in the Fund that the Subscription was opened.

Mr Tyrwhitt's Benefaction, consisting in the first instance of £3,600 Navy 5 per Cents. and augmented by successive purchases of Stock from accumulations of unappropriated Income, is now repre-

[1] Grace Book M, pp. 251—253.

sented by £4,500 New 3 per Cents. The Vice-Chancellor proposes to invest a Cash Balance of £71. 6*s*. 1*d*. now standing at the credit of this Fund in the same Stock on account of the Hebrew Scholarships Fund.

When the produce of the Subscription Fund, now offered for the acceptance of the University, shall have been similarly invested, an income will be provided more than sufficient to maintain the Scholarships at the rate proposed by the Grace of April 29, 1836.

7. Crosse Scholarships.

1832.

The Reverend John Crosse[1], B.A. Oxford, 1768, incorporated B.A. at King's College, Cambridge, 1776, M.A. 1776, Vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire, 1784–1816, who died 17 June, 1816, by Will dated 15 June, 1816, bequeathed a portion of his personalty to George Buxton Browne of Halifax, "earnestly requesting and entreating him to expend the same in furthering and promoting the Cause of true Religion among the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland as to him may appear most eligible."

The settlement of Mr Crosse's estate was delayed for some years by legal formalities, and the foundation of Theological Scholarships with part of the above funds did not come formally before the University until 1832; but before that date some correspondence had taken place between Mr Browne, the Reverend Ch. Musgrave, B.D., sometime Fellow of Trinity College, and then Vicar of Halifax, and some persons at Cambridge. It may be assumed that Mr Musgrave suggested the idea of the Scholarships, if he did not actually draw up the scheme subsequently submitted to the Senate[2].

The regulations had been prepared some time before they were submitted to the Senate, for in a letter dated 29 October, 1832, the Vice-Chancellor tells his correspondent that "last week the proposals for instituting three theological Scholarships in the University were submitted to the Heads

[1] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. xiii. p. 224.

[2] This account is based upon a correspondence between Ch. Shearman, Esq. of Gray's Inn, Solicitor to the executors of Mr Crosse, and the Vice-Chancellor, August—November, 1832, preserved in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 23.

of Colleges then in residence for their consideration[1]"; and he did not inform the Senate that £2000, free of legacy duty, would be transferred to the University "for the purpose of founding three Theological Scholarships to be under the following regulations," until 30 November, 1832.

Regulations for the Crosse Scholarships.

1. That they be called "The Crosse Scholarships." — Name.

2. That the candidates for the same be Bachelors of Arts, in the first year from their degree; and that such Scholarships be tenable till the Scholars attain the standing of Masters of Arts, viz. for three years. — Tenure.

3. That the first elections be so arranged as to make one of them vacant yearly for ever; and for this purpose, that at the first election the persons elected be a Junior, a Middle and a Senior Bachelor. — Elections when to take place.

4. That the annual examination and election take place in the Michaelmas Term after the division of the said Term.

5. That in case of any vacancy of a Scholarship before the person is of Master of Arts standing, that at the next annual election a Bachelor of Arts of the same year with the Scholar so vacating be elected into his room. — Case of an unexpected vacancy.

6. That the sum of £2000 proposed to be transferred to the University be vested in Government Securities, in the name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, the annual interest arising from the same to be divided equally among the three Scholars. — Interest of capital to be divided among scholars.

7. The electors to be the Vice-Chancellor, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, the Regius Professor of Greek, the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Arabic. — Electors.

8. The examination to turn upon a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in their original tongues, Hebrew and Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, of the earlier and later Heresies, and such other subjects of useful inquiry as may be thought most likely to assist in the formation of valuable characters, fitted to sustain and adorn "the cause of true religion[2]." — Subjects.

The gift was accepted, and the regulations approved, by the following Grace, which passed the Senate 4 December, 1832. It throws the responsibility for the regulations upon Mr Browne:

Cum Georgius Buxton Browne Armiger (ex nummis a Viro Reverendo Joanne Crosse ad veram Religionem promovendam ei in

[1] To Mr Shearman, Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 23. 8.

[2] Grace Book N, p. 398.

fide legatis), duo millia librarum Universitati Cantabrigiensi obtulerit, eâ lege ut tres exhibitiones Scholarium in re Theologicâ, certis ab illo enunciatis conditionibus, instituantur et fundentur:

Placeat Vobis ut summa prædicta, in rem propositam et conditionibus enunciatis, a vobis accipiatur[1].

A deed of trust (A) dated 14 August, 1833, was executed between Mr Browne, as executor to Mr Crosse, and the University, with the approval of the Court of Chancery. It was sealed on the same day[2].

A statute for these Scholarships was confirmed by the Senate 3 December, 1857, and approved by the Queen in Council 6 April, 1858[3]. A new statute was approved by the Queen in Council 8 February, 1895[4].

New regulations were framed by the electors 5 February, 1897, and the report containing them was confirmed by the Senate 25 February, 1897[5].

A. *Deed of trust, dated* 14 *August,* 1833.

14 August, 1833. This Indenture [made August 14, 1833], between George Buxton Browne, of Saville Row in the parish of Halifax in the county of York, Esquire (sole executor of the last Will and Testament of the Rev. John Crosse, late Vicar of Bradford...) of the one part, and the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, of the other part.

Testator's Will, 15 June, 1816. Whereas the same John Crosse duly made and published his last Will and Testament in writing bearing date [15 June, 1816] and thereby after leaving various legacies as therein mentioned, he gave and bequeathed the remainder of his personal property...unto the said

His intentions. George Buxton Browne, earnestly requesting and entreating him to expend the same in furthering and promoting the cause of true religion among the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland as to him might appear most eligible....

His death. And whereas the said Testator departed this life in or about the month of June [1816] without revoking or altering his said Will and

Will proved. shortly after his decease the same was duly proved by the said George Buxton Browne in the prerogative court of the Archbishop of Canterbury

[1] Grace Book N, p. 399.

[2] The "Sealing Book" records the fact that the University Seal was affixed, but the sealing was not authorised by Grace.

[3] *Statutes*, ed. 1882, p. 121. [4] Ibid. ed. 1896, p. 72.

[5] *Reporter*, 9 February, 1897, p. 495. *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 549.

Decree of Court of Chancery 11 March, 1822.

And whereas a suit was instituted in the High Court of Chancery for the administration of the estate of the said Testator John Crosse, wherein the said George Buxton Browne was plaintiff, and His Majesty's Attorney General defendant and by a decretal order of the said Court made in the said Cause...and bearing date [11 March 1822] it was (amongst other things) declared that so much of the residue of the said Testator's estate as was placed out on or arose from mortgages belonged to His Majesty, and that the residue thereof only was well given to charitable uses; and it was ordered that the Master to whom the said Cause stood referred should ascertain what part of such personal estate belonged to His Majesty and what part to charitable uses; and it was (amongst other things) further ordered that the said Master should approve of a scheme for the distribution of the produce of the fund he should find to be well given to charitable uses and to state his opinion thereon to the Court

Report of the Master 23 Feb. 1832.

And whereas Mr Wingfield the Master to whom the said Cause then stood referred by his separate Report bearing date [23 February, 1832] certified that for the reasons therein stated he was of opinion that a partial apportionment of the two funds in question might be safely made without prejudice to the right or interest of any persons whatsoever;...and that [£11,088. 17*s.* 9*d.*]...belonged to charitable uses...and the said Master thereby certified that he was of opinion that [£10,000. 0*s.* 0*d.* Bank 3 p.c. annuities] part of the said [£11,088. 17*s.* 9*d.*] life annuities belonging to charitable uses might safely be then applied to the charitable purposes mentioned in the said Testator's Will, but that he had foreborne to approve of any scheme for the distribution thereof until the directions of the Court should be given on that his Report

£10,000 might be applied to charitable uses.

Order of the Court 15 June, 1832 confirming above report.

And whereas by an order made in the said cause by His Honour the Vice-Chancellor upon the petition of the said Plaintiff and bearing date [15 June 1832] it was ordered that the said Master's said separate Report bearing date [23 February last] should be confirmed...and that the said sum [£11,088. 17*s.* 9*d.*] should be carried over to an Account to be entitled *The Charity Fund* And...it was further ordered that the said Master should be at liberty to proceed to the approbation of a proper Scheme for the distribution of the said sum of [£10,000] part of the said Charity Fund....

Scheme for the charity.

And whereas the said Master by his report bearing date [11 December 1832]...certified that he had...proceeded to consider of a proper charity scheme for the said bequest, and that upon due consideration of the statement and proposal laid before him by the said plaintiff which ultimately he the said Master had settled in the manner and form set forth in the schedule to his said Report...he was of opinion that the said [£10,000] should be sold and that out of the money to be produced by such sale all the several sums in his said Report mentioned should be applied in manner thereby directed and (*inter alia*) that the sum

£2000 to be applied to found three Theological Scholarships.

of [£2,000] part thereof should be applied to found three Theological Scholarships at the University of Cambridge, and that such sum of [£2,000] should be clear of legacy duty, and the said proposal or scheme so approved by the said Master and set forth in the said schedule to his said Report...was as follows, that is to say, That the said sum of [£2,000] clear of legacy duty should be appropriated to found three Theological Scholarships at the University of Cambridge, and as a just tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of the said Testator that the same should be called after him and be made subject to the following regulations[1]....

The £2000 to be free of legacy duty.

Scholarships to be called after Mr Crosse.

And whereas by another order of the said Court...bearing date [21 December 1832] the said lastly recited Report was confirmed absolutely, and by a certain resolution of the Senate of the said University passed...[4 December 1832] it was unanimously resolved that the proposals...for founding the said three Scholarships at the said University should be accepted, and that the aforesaid Rules and Regulations for the government of the same should also be approved...

These proposals and regulations having been approved by the Senate,

And whereas by another order bearing date [11 February 1833] made in the said cause by the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls...it was ordered that...[£2,000] should be carried over to an Account to be entitled "The Cambridge Theological Scholarship Fund" and...should be laid out in the purchase of Bank 3 p.c. annuities...and it was further ordered that it should be referred to the said Master to settle a proper Trust Deed or Declaration of the Trusts of such last mentioned Fund to be executed by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge by their corporate seal for the due government and regulation of the Scholarships...and upon execution of the said Trust Deed to be certified by the said Master it was further ordered that the Bank annuities to be purchased with the said sum of [£2,000] together with any interest or dividends to accrue due thereon in the meantime and until the transfer thereof should be transferred and paid to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge....

Consols to be bought with the £2000

and transferred to the Chancellor etc. of the University.

And whereas.. the said sum of [£2,000]...was thereupon laid out in the purchase of [£2269. 10*s*. 1*d*. Bank 3 p.c. consolidated annuities]...and the same stock together with [£34. 0*s*. 10*d*.] for half a year's dividends accrued due thereon on [5 July 1833] is still standing to the credit of the said Account in the books of the said Accountant General....

This Indenture has been approved by the Master.

And whereas the said Master by his Report bearing date [13 August 1833] did certify that he had...approved of...this present Indenture, and he further certified that in testimony of his approbation thereof he had signed his allowance in the margin of the last skin of the said Indenture, and his name in the margin of the preceding skins of the same Indenture, which said Indenture was to be executed by the said

[1] The regulations in the deed are the same as those sanctioned by the Senate, and printed above, p. 315.

George Buxton Browne and by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge by their Corporate Seal...

Now this Indenture witnesseth, and it is hereby declared and agreed...that they the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors shall and will stand and be possessed of the said sum of [£2269. 10*s.* 1*d.*]...Upon and for the several trusts interests and purposes hereinafter expressed (that is to say) Upon Trust and to the intent that there may be established for ever...Three Theological Scholarships to be called "The Crosse Scholarships"...[under the regulations above recited] And upon further trust that the said Chancellor [etc.] shall from time to time receive the dividends...due on the said stock...and pay and divide [them] between such three scholars in equal shares and proportions for their respective use and benefit absolutely.

The sum of £2269 10*s.* 1*d.* is the property of the University upon trust.

Provided always...that it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors if and when occasion shall require or they shall think fit to call in and sell the said stock or sum of [£2269. 10*s.* 1*d.*] and to invest the monies to arise therefrom in their names in or upon any other of the Parliamentary stocks or Funds or government securities and also in like manner to vary and transpose such new or other Parliamentary stocks or Funds or government securities.

Investments may be varied.

And that all such new stocks Funds and securities and the dividends interest and annual income to arise therefrom shall be held received and applied by the said Chancellor [etc.] upon and for such and the same or the like Trusts intents and purposes as are hereinbefore declared of and concerning the said stock or sum of [£2269. 10*s.* 1*d.*] bank 3 p.c. consolidated annuities.

New investments to be subject to former trusts.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written[1].

8. Thomas Barnes Scholarship.
1844.

In 1844 John Barnes, of the Middle Temple, offered to place £2000 3 p.c. consols in the names of certain trustees, upon trust, that during the life of his sister Anne Barnes, the annual income thereof might be applied to her use, and that after her death the capital might be transferred to the University, upon trust, for the foundation of a Scholarship, to be called "The Thomas Barnes Scholarship," in memory of his brother Thomas Barnes.

Mr Thomas Barnes had been educated at Christ's

[1] Registry of the University, Box G, No. 22.

Hospital, and at Pembroke College (B.A. 1808, M.A. 1811). In 1817 he became editor of *The Times* newspaper, a post which he held till his death, 7 May, 1841[1].

The Vice-Chancellor issued a notice of the proposed Scholarship, with Regulations (A) 1 February, 1844. The offer was accepted by the following Grace, 7 February, 1844:

Placeat Vobis accipere Exhibitionem legibus modo recitatis fundandam, et nomine Thomæ Barnes designandam[2].

The deed of trust (B) is dated 19 February, 1844; but there is no evidence to shew that the University seal was ever affixed to it.

Miss Barnes died in 1862, but the transfer of the stock was delayed, and the first Scholar was not elected till 5 April, 1867.

In the Michaelmas term of that year the Council of the Senate issued a report (C) dated 24 October, in which they recommend an application to the Court of Chancery for leave to make certain changes in the regulations. This report was confirmed by Grace 31 October, 1867[3], and the petition to the Lord Chancellor was directed to be sealed 6 February, 1868[4]. The Order of the Court (D), assenting to the proposed changes, is dated 29 February, 1868.

In 1886 it was decided (Grace 11 March) that the examiners for this Scholarship should be those appointed to examine for the Bell Scholarships[5].

A. *Regulations, accepted by Grace, 7 February, 1844.*

Election of a scholar.

1. That the first election of a Scholar on this foundation shall take place as soon as conveniently may be after the decease of the said Anne Barnes, and all subsequent elections as soon as conveniently may be after the Scholarship shall have become vacant.

Electors.

2. That the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of the Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and the Public Orator, each for the time being, or their respective deputies to be appointed by Grace of the Senate, shall elect the

[1] These facts have been derived from the Vice-Chancellor's notice, and from the *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. iii. p. 257.

[2] Grace Book Ξ, p. 350.

[3] Grace Book Σ, pp. 241, 250.

[4] Ibid. p. 311.

[5] See above, pp. 301, 302.

Scholars on this foundation, in such manner as they shall determine upon; but that in all such elections they shall govern themselves conscientiously by the following rule: *In his eligendis præcipua ratio semper habeatur ingenii, doctrinæ, virtutis, et inopiæ; ut quo magis quisque ex eligendorum numero his rebus antecellat, eo magis, ut æquum est, præferatur.* Proviso.

3. That the candidates for the Scholarship shall be undergraduates in their first year, that is to say, undergraduates who shall have been admitted between the end of the then last preceding Easter Term, and the end of the then last preceding Easter Term but one; and that this further qualification shall be requisite, viz., that the candidates shall have been educated on the Foundation of Christ's Hospital, St Paul's School, or the Merchant Tailors' School, in the city of London, and shall have come to the University directly from one of those Schools; but that if in any case there be found no candidate so circumstanced, who in the opinion of the electors is fit to be elected, then the said Scholarship for that turn only shall be thrown open to all the undergraduates of the University, who are, according to the terms above specified, in their first year. Who may be candidates.

4. That every Scholar elected on this Foundation shall promise in writing to take a Degree in the most regular manner, by performing the exercises and undergoing the examinations appointed by the University for that purpose, and in case of such promise being broken, the Scholarship shall be *ipso facto* vacant. Declaration to be made by Scholar elect.

5. That the Scholar shall be entitled to the profits of the Scholarship for a period of four years, unless he shall before the expiration of that period die, degrade, go out in a Bye Term, or be rusticated or expelled, in either of which cases the Scholarship shall be *ipso facto* vacant. Tenure of Scholarship.

6. That the profits of the Scholarship, consisting of the dividends of the said Bank Annuities, shall be paid to the College Tutor of the Scholar for the time being, for the use of such Scholar, as soon as may be after the days on which the said dividends become due. Stipend.

7. That the said Electors shall be the Auditors of the accounts of this institution. Auditors.

8. That when the Electors meet to elect a Scholar, the business shall be entered upon by having the Deed of Foundation, as far as it relates to the Scholarship, read aloud by one of the Electors to the rest. Deed of foundation to be read.

B. *Deed of Trust, dated* 19 *February,* 1844.

This Indenture made the 19th day of February in the year of our Lord [1844] between John Barnes of the Society of the Middle Temple in the City of London Esquire of the one part and George William 19 Feb. 1844.

Ledger of Dover in the county of Kent Esquire and Edward Chester of Staple Inn in the county of Middlesex Esquire (Trustees named and appointed for the purposes hereinafter expressed) of the other part

Thomas Barnes Scholarship to be founded.

Whereas the said John Barnes is desirous of making a provision for his sister Anne Barnes residing at the Mansion House Hanley Road near Hornsey in the County of Middlesex Spinster during her life and of founding from and after her decease a Scholarship for the benefit of a certain class of undergraduates of the University of Cambridge to be called *The Thomas Barnes Scholarship* in memory of his Brother Thomas Barnes deceased formerly on the Foundation of Christ's Hospital and late of Pembroke College in the said University Master of Arts and of the Inner Temple in the city of London

Capital.

And whereas in order to effectuate his said desire the said John Barnes has previously to the execution of these presents caused the sum of [£2000] £3 per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities to be transferred into the joint names of the said George William Ledger and Edward Chester in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England as they the said George William Ledger and Edward Chester do hereby admit and acknowledge to be held by them upon the trusts and with under and subject to the powers and provisoes hereinafter declared and expressed of and concerning the same

After the death of Miss Barnes to be transferred to Chancellor (etc.) of University for the purpose of above Scholarship.

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that...[1] as soon as conveniently may be after the cesser or determination of the trusts hereinbefore declared in favour of the said Anne Barnes and her executors or administrators and of the said George William Ledger and Edward Chester and the survivor of them his executors administrators and assigns the said sum of [£2000] £3 per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities or so much thereof as shall remain subject to the Trusts of these presents shall be transferred in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge and shall be held by them and their Successors for the purposes of a Scholarship to be called *The Thomas Barnes Scholarship* which he the said John Barnes doth hereby declare it to be his intention to create found and establish by these presents in and for the said University of Cambridge from and after the decease of the said Anne Barnes in memory of his brother the said Thomas Barnes deceased

Subject to following rules.

And the said John Barnes doth hereby also declare that the said Bank Annuities and the dividends and annual income thereof and the said Scholarship and the benefit thereof and the Elections thereto shall be held disposed of conducted and managed pursuant to the Scheme

[1] The clauses here omitted deal with the income of the fund during the life-time of Miss Barnes. The deed is printed in full in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 166 (4).

Rules and Regulations hereinafter particularly expressed and set forth that is to say

Chancellor etc. to be trustees.

1. The said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors shall be Trustees of the said Bank Annuities and apply the dividends thereof to the purposes hereinafter directed and they shall empower the same Banking Firm in London to receive the said dividends as they empower to receive the dividends of the other Stocks belonging to the said University

Election of a Scholar.

2. The said Trustees shall cause the first election of a Scholar on this Foundation to take place as soon as conveniently may be after the decease of the said Anne Barnes; and all subsequent Elections to the said Scholarship shall take place as soon as conveniently may be after the said Scholarship shall become vacant

Electors.

3. It is the particular request of the said John Barnes that the Vice-Chancellor, The Regius Professor of Divinity, The Regius Professor of Civil Law, The Lucasian Professor of Mathematics and the Public Orator each for the time being will take the trouble of electing the Scholars on this foundation in such manner as they shall determine upon. And in case of the absence or illness of any of the said Electors it is the request of the said John Barnes that a deputy or substitute be chosen by a Grace of the Senate. And if it should at any time happen that two of the said offices constituting an Elector should be held by one and the same person it is the request of the said John Barnes that a deputy or substitute for the Elector in respect of the office last coming to him may be also appointed by a Grace of the Senate

Who may be candidates.

4. The candidates for the said Scholarship must be undergraduates in their first Year that is to say Undergraduates who shall have been admitted between the end of the then last preceding Easter Term and the end of the then last preceding Easter Term but one. And this further qualification shall be requisite viz.: That the candidates shall have been educated on the foundation of Christs Hospital, Saint Pauls School, or the Merchant Tailors School respectively in the City of London and shall have gone up to the said University directly from one of those Seminaries of Learning

Rule to be observed by Electors.

5. No objection shall be made to the admission of a candidate for the said Scholarship on account of his pecuniary means enabling him to maintain himself without assistance but in electing the Scholars from among the candidates the Electors shall govern themselves conscientiously by the following rule so that the different pecuniary circumstances of the candidates as well as their merits shall be allowed their due weight and influence in the choice.—Rule—*In his eligendis præcipua Ratio semper habeatur ingenii, doctrinæ, virtutis, et inopiæ; ut quo magis quisque ex eligendorum numero his rebus antecellat, eo magis, ut æquum est, præferatur.*

Declaration to be made by Scholar elect.

6. Every Scholar elected on this foundation shall promise to take a Degree in the most regular manner by performing the exercises and

undergoing the examinations appointed by the University for that purpose which promise shall be written in a book and signed by him. And in case such promise shall be broken the Scholarship shall be *ipso facto* vacant

Tenure of Scholarship.

7. The Scholar for the time being on the Foundation shall be entitled to the profits of the said Scholarship for a period of four years unless he shall before the expiration of that period die degrade or go out in a Bye Term be rusticated or expelled in either of which cases the Scholarship shall be *ipso facto* vacant

Stipend.

8. The said Trustees shall pay the profits of the said Scholarship to the College Tutor of the Scholar for the time being for the use of such Scholar and the same shall be considered due half-yearly on the fifth day of January and the fifth day of July in each year (being the days on which the Dividends on the said Bank Annuities become due) and shall be paid as soon after such days as may be. And the first Scholar on this Foundation shall be entitled to the profits of the said Scholarship from the day on which the second half-yearly dividend of the said Bank Annuities next after the decease of the said Anne Barnes shall accrue due. And every future Scholar shall be entitled to the profits of the said Scholarship from the day on which the Scholarship shall last have become vacant (if such day shall be either the fifth day of January or the fifth day of July) but if any other day then from the fifth day of January or the fifth day of July which may have last past before the said vacancy it being the intention of the said John Barnes that in case the said Scholarship should at any time and from any cause become vacant in the interval between any two half-yearly days of the said profits becoming due the whole of the then accruing payment shall be paid to the succeeding Scholar and that the last Scholar or his Representatives shall not be entitled to an apportionment thereof

Dividends of stock.

9. The profits of the said Scholarship shall consist of the dividends of the said Bank Annuities after and subject to the payment thereout of the costs charges and expences incidental to this Foundation which costs charges and expences it is the wish of the said John Barnes shall be paid exclusively out of the said dividends in order that the Capital of the said Bank Annuities may not be diminished

When the Scholarship may be thrown open.

10. In case it should happen at any vacancy of the said Scholarship that no undergraduate circumstanced as hereinbefore is required should be found desirous of being or in the estimation or opinion of the said electors fit to be elected to fill the said Scholarship Then and in such case the said Scholarship shall for that turn only be thrown open to all the undergraduates of the said University in the first year of their admission that is to say undergraduates who shall have been admitted between the end of the then last preceding Easter Term and the end of the then last Easter Term but one

Auditors.

11. It is the particular request of the said John Barnes that the

Electors may be appointed Auditors of the Accounts of the Institution

12. If the Electors shall deem it expedient to print copies of or extracts from this Deed of Foundation to be given to the Heads and Tutors of the several Colleges in the said University as well as to the Scholar for the time being they are hereby authorised so to do

Deed of foundation may be printed.

13. When the Electors meet to elect a Scholar the Business shall be entered upon by having these presents so far at least as the same relate to the said Scholarship read aloud by one of the Electors to the rest

When to be read.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written[1].

C. *Report of the Council of the Senate, dated 24 October*, 1867.

The Barnes Scholarship was accepted by the Senate 7 February, 1844; but the endowment, being a reversion after a life interest, did not take effect until last year[2], when, for the first time, a Scholar was elected.

The Regulations (which were laid before the Senate 1 February, 1844, and republished 3 December, 1866) are almost precisely the same as those originally framed for the Bell Scholarships.

By Regulation 3 of the Barnes Scholarship it is provided;

> "That the Candidates for the Scholarship shall be undergraduates in their first year, that is to say, undergraduates who shall have been admitted between the end of the then last preceding Easter Term, and the end of the then last preceding Easter Term but one."

In consequence of the alterations in the Statutes of the University the clauses in the above Regulation are in many cases contradictory.

It seems to the Council desirable that instead of the Regulation above mentioned, the following Regulation, similar to that now in force for the Bell Scholarships, be substituted, viz.:

> "That the Candidates for the Barnes Scholarship shall be undergraduates in their first year; and that undergraduates shall be deemed to be in their first year, if of not more than one year's standing from the time of their first residence."

It seems also desirable that the following Regulation with regard to

[1] Registry of the University, Box G, No. 23.

[2] The words should be "this year."

the Electors, taken from the Statute for the Bell Scholarships, should be added to those for the Barnes Scholarship; viz.

> "That the University shall have power to alter and determine from time to time, by Grace of the Senate, the Regulations respecting the persons who are to examine the Candidates and elect the Scholars."

The Council recommend that an application be made to the Court of Chancery for these purposes.

D. *Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 29 February,* 1868.

Upon the Petition of The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge and of The Reverend James Cartmell D.D. Master of Christ's College and Henry Wilkinson Cookson D.D. Master of Saint Peter's College in the same University on the 21st February 1868 preferred unto The Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and upon hearing Counsel for the Petitioners and upon reading the said Petition which has been subscribed by the Petitioners Henry Wilkinson Cookson and James Cartmell and to which the Common Seal of the said University of Cambridge has been affixed This Court doth Order that the Senate of the University of Cambridge be at liberty to insert in the regulations upon which the future elections of Scholars upon the foundation of John Barnes in the Petition named are to be conducted in lieu of the fourth regulation contained in the Indenture of the 19th February 1844 in the Petition mentioned a regulation corresponding with the third clause of the additional Statute respecting the Bell Scholarship in the Petition mentioned and to make a similar alteration in the tenth regulation contained in the said Indenture so far as it relates to the qualification of the undergraduates to whom the said Scholarship is in the events therein mentioned to be thrown open and also to insert in lieu of the third regulation in the said Indenture contained a regulation corresponding with Clause (one) of the said Additional Statute[1].

9. Waddington Scholarship. 1870.

In 1870 (24 February) the Council of the Senate informed the University that Miss Anne Waddington and Miss Clara Waddington proposed to transfer to the University a sum of £3000 in three per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities for

[1] The original is in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 6, 7.

the purpose of founding a Classical Scholarship in the University, to be called the Waddington Scholarship, in memory of their brothers, the late Very Reverend George Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham, formerly Davies University Scholar, and the late Right Honourable Horatio Waddington, M.A., formerly Pitt University Scholar; and that regulations for the Scholarship (embodied in the Deed of Trust printed below), had been suggested, and had received the sanction of the Misses Waddington.

The deed of foundation, embodying the regulations, and the letter of the Public Orator, thanking the Misses Waddington for their munificent benefaction, were ordered to be sealed 31 March, 1870[1]. The first Scholar was elected in 1871.

Deed of Foundation, dated 26 *March,* 1870.

26 March, 1870.

This Indenture made the twenty-sixth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy between Anne Waddington and Clara Waddington both of 39 York Place Portman Square in the County of Middlesex Spinsters of the one part and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part

The Waddington Scholarship to be founded.

Whereas after the death of the Very Reverend George Waddington Doctor of Divinity and Dean of Durham and of the Right Honourable Horatio Waddington late Under Secretary of State for the Home Department the said Anne Waddington and Clara Waddington proposed to present to the University of Cambridge a fund for the purpose of founding a Classical Scholarship in the University to be called *The Waddington Scholarship* as a memorial of the virtues and distinction of their late brothers the said George Waddington and Horatio Waddington and to be so specified in the deed of gift to the University and in the Cambridge University Calendar

£3000 capital

And whereas the fund so as aforesaid proposed to be presented to the University for the before mentioned purpose consists of the sum of Three thousand pounds three per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities

to be transferred to Chancellor etc. on certain conditions.

And whereas the said Anne Waddington and Clara Waddington have offered to transfer the said fund to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars upon the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the regulations for the said Scholarship set forth in the Schedule hereto and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have agreed to accept such offer

Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared that so soon as conveniently may be after the execution of these presents

[1] Grace Book T, pp. 54—59.

the said Anne Waddington and Clara Waddington shall transfer to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars the said sum of Three thousand pounds three per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities and that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars shall at all times hereafter stand possessed of the said Three thousand pounds three per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities upon the trusts and subject to the terms and conditions contained in the regulations set forth in the Schedule hereto

In witness whereof the said Anne Waddington and Clara Waddington have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

The Schedule above referred to.

Name of Scholarship.

1. When and so soon as the proposed sum of Three thousand pounds three per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities shall have been transferred to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge there shall be established in the University a Scholarship to be called *The Waddington Scholarship.*

Stipend.

2. The Scholar shall receive by way of stipend the whole of the annual dividends and income of the above named sum subject to the payment thereout of necessary expenses if any.

Who are eligible.

3. Any undergraduate of not more than three years' standing from the time of his first residence shall be eligible for this Scholarship.

Electors.

4. The electors shall be the Vice-Chancellor the Public Orator the Regius Professor of Greek[1] and two members of the Senate appointed by Grace of the Senate at the last Congregation in November after the vacancy has been declared, provided that in case any of the ex-officio electors be prevented from taking part in the examination a deputy shall be appointed in each case by Grace of the Senate.

Tenure.

5. The Scholarship shall be tenable for five years if the Scholar shall continue a member of the University.

Notice of vacancy.

6. The Vice-Chancellor shall declare the vacancy of the Scholarship from time to time as occasion shall require.

Subject of examination.

7. The examination for the Scholarship shall be exclusively Classical.

When to begin.

8. The examination shall begin on the Monday after the last Saturday but one in the January following the declaration of vacancy.

Names to be sent to Vice-Chancellor by tutors.

9. The names of the candidates for the vacant Scholarship shall be made known to the Vice-Chancellor by their respective Tutors not later than Monday next before the commencement of the examination.

Proviso.

10. This Scholarship shall not be tenable with a Craven Scholarship nor with the Battie, Browne, Davies, Pitt or Porson Scholarship.

Residence of Scholar.

11. The University shall have power to regulate from time to time by Grace of the Senate the conditions of residence of the Scholar, and

[1] The Professor of Latin was added to the Electors by Grace, 4 Dec. 1872.

if any Scholar fail to comply with such conditions the ex-officio electors shall be at liberty to declare the Scholarship vacant.

Power to change regulations.

12. The University shall have power to alter and determine from time to time by Grace of the Senate the regulations respecting the persons who are to examine the candidates and elect the Scholars and also the regulations respecting notice of the vacancy of the Scholarship, the academical standing of candidates, the notice to be given by candidates of their intention to present themselves for examination, the time, mode, and subjects of examination (provided the subjects be exclusively classical) the time of election and the duration of the tenure[1].

10. Lightfoot Scholarships. 1870.

These Scholarships were offered to the University in 1870 by the Reverend Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., B.A. 1851; M.A. 1854; D.D. 1864; sometime Fellow of Trinity College; Hulsean Professor of Divinity 1861–75; Bishop of Durham 1879–90. The offer was accompanied by the following letter:

Trinity College,
October 25, 1870.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

May I trouble you to lay the accompanying scheme before the Council, in order that, if approved, it may be submitted to the Senate for acceptance.

The scheme has not been drawn up hastily or without consultation: but it is probable that I have overlooked some points of importance and that improvements may be suggested.

I have long felt that the study of history does not receive proper encouragement in this University; and at the present time, when the just demands of Natural Science are so eagerly urged, there is great danger that an instrument of education, which I venture to consider even more important, may be forgotten.

With the desire of meeting this want to some extent, I make the offer to which the scheme refers. At the same time I have ventured to stipulate that especial, though not exclusive, attention shall be paid to Ecclesiastical History, not only because my connexion with the Theological faculty gives it a direct claim upon me, but also because I regard it, when properly treated, as the most important and instructive branch of historical study.

I am, [etc.]
J. B. LIGHTFOOT.

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box G, No. 24.

The Council of the Senate thereupon informed the Senate[1] (31 October) that Dr Lightfoot had offered to transfer to the University a sum of £4500 (viz. £2000 Madras Irrigation Guaranteed Stock, £1500 East Indian Railway Debentures, and £500 Bombay and Baroda Railway Debentures, all bearing interest 5 per cent., together with £500 in the 3 per cent. consols) for the purpose of founding Scholarships for the encouragement of the study of History and more especially of Ecclesiastical History, under the conditions contained in the following regulations, which it may be presumed, were drawn up by Dr Lightfoot himself:

Number. How to be assigned.

1. The Scholarships shall be three in number; they shall be assigned after examination, and shall be open for competition to all members of the University who, having resided at least one year and being still in residence or having taken their first degree, are under 25 years of age when the examination begins; but no one, who has been elected to one of these Scholarships, shall be allowed to compete again.

Who may compete.

Tenure.

2. Each Scholarship shall be tenable for three years.

Stipends.

3. After the payment of the examiners, as hereinafter directed, one-third of the residue of the annual interest arising from the Fund shall be paid to each Scholar.

Stipend not assigned to be added to the principal.

4. If at any time a Scholarship is not adjudged owing to the want of duly qualified candidates, or is vacated by death or resignation or by any other cause, the sums which would have been paid to the holder shall be invested and added to the principal.

Who are to examine.

5. The examination shall be conducted by two examiners to be nominated by the Council and appointed by Grace of the Senate. So far as is found convenient, one examiner in each year shall be a member of the University of Cambridge and the other a member of the University of Oxford.

Appointment.

6. The examiners shall be appointed before the close of the Lent Term of the year preceding that in which they are required to examine.

Salary.

7. Each examiner shall receive £15.

Date of examination.

8. The examination shall commence in each year on the second Tuesday in the Easter Term.

9. The examination shall consist of three parts:

Subjects.

(*a*) A selected portion of history, of which notice shall have been given by the examiners before the division of the Easter Term in the preceding year, and which candidates shall be required to have studied, as far as possible, from original

[1] *Reporter*, 2 November, 1870, p. 58; reissued, with a few alterations, 23 November, p. 112.

sources. This portion may consist of a definite period or periods, or of a definite transaction or transactions, or of a biography or biographies.

(*b*) A choice of subjects for Essays, of which the candidates shall be required to select one or more, as the examiners may direct.

(*c*) Questions taken from or suggested by the following books:

De Broglie, l'Église et l'Empire Romain.
Bryce, Holy Roman Empire.
Guizot, Histoire de la Civilisation en Europe.
„ Histoire de la Civilisation en France.
Hallam, Europe during the Middle Ages.
„ Literature of Europe.
Milman, Latin Christianity.
Ranke, History of the Popes.
„ History of the Reformation.

How the period of history is to be selected.

10. In determining the selected portion of history, and in setting the subjects for Essays, regard shall be had, as far as possible, to the special object of the foundation, which is the encouragement of the study of Ecclesiastical History in itself and in connexion with General History; and the range of choice in both cases shall be limited to the period between the accession of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161) and the Fall of the Holy Roman Empire (A.D. 1806).

If examiners do not agree.

11. If the examiners are unable to agree between two candidates, their papers shall be submitted to the Professor of Modern History, who shall award the Scholarship to one or other, or divide it between the two, at his discretion.

Class list.

12. Besides the name of the successful candidate, the examiners shall likewise publish the names of those who have acquitted themselves in the examination so as to deserve honourable mention.

Date of first and subsequent examination.

13. The first examination for one of the Scholarships shall be held in the Easter Term, 1873: and one Scholarship shall be offered for competition in the same term in each succeeding year. The interest, which shall accrue from time to time before this scheme comes into full operation, shall be invested and added to the principal.

List of books may be revised.

14. The list of books mentioned in the 9th regulation may be revised from time to time by agreement between the Hulsean Professor of Divinity and the Professor of Modern History for the time being; but any change on which they may agree shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and shall not take effect without his consent.

Regulations may be altered.

15. The Senate shall have power from time to time to make such changes in the above regulations as may appear desirable; provided always that the object of the foundation as mentioned in the preamble be strictly respected, and provided likewise that no change be made during the lifetime of the founder without his consent.

This report was confirmed 24 November, 1870; and the letter of thanks, written by the Public Orator, was ordered to be sealed 8 December. The regulations as then confirmed, remained in force until 1896, when a change in Regulations (11) and (14) was proposed by the Council of the Senate (7 December)[1] and accepted by the Senate 11 February, 1897.

11. Abbott's Scholarships.
1871.

These Scholarships were founded in accordance with the Will of Mr John Abbott, a retired merchant of Halifax, who died 13 May, 1870. His Will is dated 19 February, 1867.

The following extract concerns the Scholarships:

£10,000 bequeathed to certain trustees

...I give and bequeath to Sir Francis Crossley Baronet of Somerleyton in the County of Suffolk and of Belle Vue in the parish of Halifax aforesaid Henry Wright of Warley in the parish of Halifax aforesaid Gentleman William Lawrence Bowerbank of Ashgrove in Southowram in the said parish of Halifax Woolstapler and John Whiteley Ward of South Royd in Skircoat in the said parish of Halifax Esquire the sum of Ten thousand pounds sterling

for the foundation of Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge.

Upon trust that they or the survivors or survivor of them or the executors administrators or assigns of such survivor or other the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of this my Will do and shall immediately after my decease pay and apply the same in the founding of three Scholarships at the University of Oxford and two Scholarships at the University of Cambridge the same to be given to the Universities respectively or to any particular College or Colleges therein respectively at the absolute discretion of my said Trustees or Trustee for the time being

£2000 to be allotted to each.

and it is my wish that the sum of Two thousand pounds shall be applicable to each Scholarship and that each sum of Two thousand pounds shall be invested by the proper parties in the said Universities or Colleges to which the same Scholarships shall be given in the Three per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities

Who may hold the Scholarships.

It is my wish that the said Scholarships shall be given to undergraduates who have not kept more than three terms at the University or College to which they shall be respectively given and that no one shall hold one for more than three years from his appointment and it

[1] *Reporter*, 8 December, 1896, p. 306. *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 559.

is my wish in founding the said Scholarships to give encouragement to learning and to assist Clergymen of the Church of England in sending their sons to the Universities whose circumstances are such as not to enable them to bear the whole of that expense as well as to assist Orphans of Clergymen under similar circumstances in obtaining the benefit of an University education

Help to the clergy.

And in the appointment of Scholars I should other things being equal wish that candidates born in the West Riding of the County of York should have the preference

Natives of West Riding of Yorks. to be preferred.

I should also wish the said Scholarships to be called Abbott's Scholarships[1].

After Mr Abbott's death his executors consulted the Ven. Charles Musgrave, D.D., Vicar of Halifax, and Archdeacon of Craven, who had known the testator. Mr Musgrave communicated the bequest to the Vice-Chancellor, and after some correspondence he approved, and induced the executors to approve, a suggestion that as the object of Mr Abbott was the same as that of Mr Bell, the regulations for his Scholarships should be framed in as close accordance as possible with the regulations for the Bell Scholarships. The executors further stated (10 November, 1870) that if this or some similar scheme should be finally approved they would "be prepared to hand over the £4000 free from all expenses and with Interest at 4 per cent. from Mr Abbott's death on the 13th of May last to the proper authorities of the University at any time on or after the 10th of January next."

The report of the Council of the Senate, dated 30 January, 1871, containing the regulations (A), and most of the above particulars, was confirmed by the Senate 9 February, 1871; and the Vice-Chancellor was authorized, 16 February, to thank Dr Musgrave and the executors[2].

In 1873 (13 December) a Grace passed the Senate authorizing the examiners appointed by the Senate to examine for the Bell Scholarships to examine for Abbott's Scholarships also[3].

[1] From a copy of the Will in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxviii. 1; 1. 9.

[2] Dr Musgrave's letters are in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 1. 2—8. For the report of the Council see *Reporter*, 1 February, 1871, p. 168.

[3] *Reporter*, 9 December, 1873, p. 150.

A. *Regulations for Abbott's Scholarships.*

1. As soon as the proposed sum of £4000 shall have been transferred to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, there shall be established in the University two Scholarships to be called the Abbott Scholarships.

Name.

Electors.

2. The Electors to these Scholarships shall be the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and two Members of the Senate, appointed by Grace of the Senate, provided that in case any of the *ex officio* Electors be prevented from taking part in the examination, a deputy shall be appointed in each case by Grace of the Senate.

Who may compete.

Order of preference.

3. The candidates for these Scholarships shall (except in cases hereinafter specified) be undergraduates in their first year, and undergraduates shall be deemed to be in their first year, if of not more than one year's standing from the time of their first residence. Among such candidates, sons or orphans of Clergymen in the Church of England who stand in need of assistance to enable them to obtain the benefit of an University Education shall be chosen, if there be any in the opinion of the Electors sufficiently deserving: if not, sons of laymen being undergraduates who stand in need of assistance may be chosen. Other things being equal, candidates born in the West Riding of the County of York shall have the preference.

Date of examination.

4. The examination shall commence on the Monday next after the second Sunday in Lent.

Tutors to send in names of candidates.

5. The names of the candidates for the vacant Scholarships shall be made known to the Vice-Chancellor by their respective Tutors not later than the Monday next before the commencement of the examination.

Stipend of Scholars.

6. Each Scholar when elected in his first year of residence shall be entitled to receive one-half of the annual profits of the endowment for a period of three years, unless he shall before the expiration of that period die, or be rusticated or expelled, in any of which cases the Scholarships shall be *ipso facto* vacant.

Conditions of residence.

7. The University shall have power to regulate from time to time by Grace of the Senate the conditions of residence of the Scholars, and if any Scholar fail to comply with such conditions, the *ex officio* Electors shall be at liberty to declare the Scholarship vacant.

Notice of vacancies.

8. The Vice-Chancellor shall make known the vacancies from time to time as occasion shall require.

First and subsequent elections.

9. The first Election of two Scholars on this Foundation, one of whom shall be entitled to hold the Scholarship for a period of three years, and the other for a period of two years only, shall take place as soon as conveniently may be after the establishment of the Scholarships, and all subsequent Elections shall take place as soon as conveniently may be after a Scholarship shall have become vacant.

10. At the first election to these Scholarships, the Scholar who is elected to hold the Scholarship for two years only, shall be chosen from among undergraduates in their second year of residence: and if at any time a Scholarship shall become vacant before the expiration of the term of three years, another Scholar shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be chosen for the remainder of the said term from among undergraduates of the same year as that of the Scholar whose Scholarship has been vacated before the proper time. Casual vacancies.

11. Neither of these Scholarships shall be tenable with a Bell Scholarship or with the Barnes Scholarship.

12. The University shall have power to alter and determine from time to time by Grace of the Senate the regulations concerning the time of the examination, the notice to be given by candidates of their intention to offer themselves, and the persons who are to examine the candidates and elect the Scholars[1]. Regulations may be varied.

12. John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships. 1884.

Mr John Stewart of Rannoch, a Scotch gentleman resident in Bristol, who died 19 July, 1884, by Will dated 7 March, 1881, left his property (subject to certain charges) to the University, to found Scholarships value £25 each, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Sacred Music. A letter from Mr Stewart's solicitor to the Vice-Chancellor, dated 20 August, 1884, gives particulars of the property bequeathed:

The Executors and Trustees of the Will of our late client, Mr John Stewart of this city, acting under Probate granted to them by the Bristol District Registry on the 14th instant, instruct us to send you herewith a copy of such will, from which you will please observe that, subject to the payments of the various charges and legacies and to the provision of the annuity as thereby directed, their Testator devises and bequeaths the whole of his residuary Estate to your University for the purposes therein mentioned.

The Estate consists of a freehold farm of about 70 acres at Bishopsutton near Bristol, of some 8 acres of freehold land at Keynsham near Bristol, of two freehold shops and warehouses, Nos. 5 and 6, Bridge Parade, Bristol, and a freehold cottage at Montpelier, Bristol; and of about £1,200 to £1,300 of personalty. The rental of the freeholds, subject to the usual deductions and to groundrents and land tax is upwards of £600 a year. No. 5, Bridge Parade, is mortgaged for £300.

[1] *Reporter*, 1 February, 1871, p. 169.

Our clients estimate that about £3,500 will be required to meet the charges, &c. provided for by the will; and they suggest that the best method of doing this will be for them to realize the several Bristol properties, and, after discharging thereout what has to be paid, to transfer the balance of the proceeds to the University along with the Title deeds of the unsold freeholds; but in offering this suggestion they desire to say that they will be glad to be favoured with the views of the University authorities, with which it will be their pleasure to do their utmost to comply.

The following extract from the Will explains the testator's intentions so far as the University was concerned:

Testator's whole estate left to the University.

...I devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate whatsoever or wheresoever of or to which I shall at my death be seized possessed or entitled or over which I shall at my death have a general power of appointment (except what I otherwise dispose of by this my Will or any Codicil hereto) unto and to the use of the University of Cambridge absolutely subject to and charged with the payment of my debts funeral and testamentary expenses and the legacies and annuities bequeathed by this my Will or any Codicil hereto and the legacy duty thereon

Scholarships to be founded in Hebrew, Greek, Latin or Music.

To the intent that such University may found Scholarships of the annual value of Twenty-five pounds each such Scholarships to be tenable for one year and to be given for proficiency in some or one of the following subjects namely in Hebrew Greek Latin and Sacred Music or in the discretion of the Governing Body of the said University to be tenable for three years for proficiency in some or one of the prescribed subjects the preference in every case to be given to young men natives of the Counties of Wilts Somerset or Gloucester including the City and County of Bristol otherwise the above Scholarships shall be open to all Competitors subject to such restrictions as to age as the said University may think fit but such young men are to be of good moral character and of sober and industrious habits

The fund may be allowed to accumulate.

Provided always that if the Governing Body of the said University shall see fit it shall be lawful for the said University to allow the fund derived from my estate to accumulate at interest and upon such investments as the said Governing Body may deem fit until the said fund is in the opinion of the said Governing Body of the said University sufficiently large to found scholarships as directed in this my Will

Every Scholarship to bear founder's name.

And I hereby direct that each and every Scholarship so founded shall bear my name and be called 'The John Stewart' or 'The John Stewart of Rannoch' Scholarship.

The report of the Council of the Senate, dated 13 October, 1884[1], which contained the above documents, recommended

[1] *Reporter*, 21 October, 1884, p. 95.

the acceptance of the bequest. This recommendation having been confirmed, 6 November, the matter was referred to the Financial Board. They recommended, in a report dated 3 February, 1886[1], that no Scholarships should be founded until certain sums advanced by the Chest to meet the debts of the estate had been replaced; and that, as a mark of respect to the memory of the testator, the University should undertake for ever to maintain in repair his tomb and monument. This report was confirmed by Grace 25 February, 1886, and the recommendation respecting the grave and monument 25 March, 1886[2].

The financial business of the trust occupied so much time that a Syndicate to prepare a scheme for the establishment of Scholarships as directed by the Will was not appointed till 1893 (16 February). They issued a report dated 23 May[3], which, after discussion (8 June), was referred back to the Syndicate, as was an "amended report" dated 17 November[4], which was discussed 23 November. A "second amended report," dated 25 November[5], was confirmed 7 December[6]; and the first election to Scholarships was held in May, 1894.

13. Harkness Scholarships.
1885.

In March, 1880, the Vice-Chancellor was informed that Mrs Pearson, of Penrith, was desirous of bequeathing to the University, and to the colleges of Newnham and Girton, certain funds for the purpose of founding Scholarships in Geology (including Paleontology) in memory of her brother, Robert Harkness, F.R.S., Professor of Geology in Queen's College, Cork, from 1854 to his death 5 October, 1878.

The Council of the Senate made various suggestions respecting the terms of the bequest, which were adopted by Mrs Pearson, and embodied in her Will, dated 18 August,

[1] *Reporter*, 9 February, 1886, p. 398.
[2] Ibid. pp. 457, 524.
[3] Ibid. 30 May, 1893, p. 892.
[4] Ibid. 21 November, p. 204.
[5] Ibid. 28 November, p. 229.
[6] The regulations contained in this report are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 566.

1882. Mrs Pearson died 9 March, 1884[1]. The portions of her Will which relate to her bequests to the University are as follows:

Portrait.

I direct my Executors to present to the Gallery of portraits belonging to the University of Cambridge the picture in oils of my late brother[2]....

In memory of Prof. Harkness.

Whereas in memory of my said late brother Robert Harkness F.R.S. and F.G.S. L. & E. who was Professor of Geology at Queen's College Cork I am desirous of encouraging and promoting the study of that Science including therein Paleontology

A Harkness Scholarship in Geology to be founded for Girton and Newnham.

Now I give and bequeath to Professor George Downing Liveing of Newnham Robert Samuel Wright of No 1 Paper Buildings Temple London Esquire Anne Jane Clough Principal of Newnham College and the Reverend Coutts Trotter Vice President of Newnham College (as Trustees for the Association named Girton College and for the Association named Newnham College) the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds in trust for the foundation of a Scholarship for the said two Colleges for proficiency in the said science of Geology including therein Palaeontology to be called 'The Harkness Scholarship' and to be for that purpose invested in the purchase of Three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities And I hereby declare that (subject as hereinafter provided) the said Scholarship shall be open to students in Girton College aforesaid and to students in Newnham College aforesaid and that the said two Colleges jointly shall have full power to frame regulations as to the times of award the age and standing of candidates the tests for and mode of ascertaining the proficiency of candidates the appointment and remuneration of examiners or adjudicators the period and conditions of tenure of the Scholarship and generally as to all other matters relating to or affecting the said Scholarship and from time to time to alter or vary the same regulations or any of them as the said two Colleges jointly shall think fit

Regulations to be framed by the two colleges jointly.

Appointment of fresh trustees.

And I hereby further declare that in case of the death or refusal or inability to act of the said Trustees or any of them it shall be lawful for the said two Colleges jointly to appoint Trustees or a Trustee in place of the Trustees or Trustee so dying or refusing or becoming incapable to act and that upon every such appointment the Three pounds per Centum Bank Annuities shall be transferred into the names of the surviving or continuing Trustees or Trustee (if any) and of the new Trustees or Trustee, but so always that so long as there shall be two Trustees in whose names the said Bank Annuities shall be standing it shall not be necessary for the said Colleges to make any new appoint-

[1] The letters which passed between her representatives and successive Vice-Chancellors are in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 28. 1—11.

[2] The picture has been placed in the Woodwardian Museum.

ment And I hereby declare that the expenses of and attending the appointment of new Trustees and the transfer of the trust fund shall be borne by the income of the fund.

A similar Scholarship to be founded in the University of Cambridge.

I give and bequeath to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge the sum of one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds and all the residue of my moneys household effects and personal estate in trust for the foundation of a Scholarship in the said University for proficiency in the science of Geology including therein Palaeontology to be called 'The Harkness Scholarship' and to be for that purpose invested in the purchase of Three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities And I hereby declare that (subject as hereinafter provided) the said Scholarship shall be open to Members of the said University whether belonging or not belonging to a College therein and that the said University shall have full power to frame regulations as to the times of award the age and standing of candidates the tests for and mode of ascertaining the proficiency of candidates the appointment and remuneration of examiners or adjudicators the period and conditions of tenure of the Scholarship and generally as to all other matters relating to or affecting the said Scholarship and from time to time to vary or alter the same regulations or any of them as the said University shall think fit

University may frame regulations.

The Scholarships may be united and joint regulations framed.

Provided always and I hereby declare that it shall be lawful for the said University of Cambridge and for the said Girton College and Newnham College to agree to unite the said two Scholarships into a single Scholarship to be called 'The Harkness Scholarship' as aforesaid to be open (subject as hereinafter provided) to members of the said University whether belonging or not belonging to a College therein to students of Girton College aforesaid and to students of Newnham College aforesaid and in such case the said University and two Colleges jointly shall have full power to frame regulations as to the times of award the age and standing of candidates the tests for and mode of ascertaining the proficiency of candidates the appointment and remuneration of examiners or adjudicators the period and conditions of tenure of the Scholarship and generally as to all other matters relating to or affecting the said Scholarship and from time to time to alter or vary the same regulations or any of them as to the said University and Colleges jointly shall seem fit And I further declare that in the case aforesaid the Bank Annuities heretofore standing in the names of the Trustees for the said two Colleges shall be transferred into the name of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University so that the two sums of Bank Annuities may form a single fund for the purposes of the said united Scholarship...

The funds in that case to be united, and managed by the University.

Legacy duty to be paid by the executors.

I direct my Executors to pay the legacy duty and incidental expenses chargeable on the said legacies of one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds and twenty pounds so that the same legacies shall be paid without any deduction.

The report of the Council of the Senate, dated 27 April, 1885[1], which contained the above extract from Mrs Pearson's Will, and recommended acceptance of the bequest, having been confirmed by the Senate 11 June, 1885, a Syndicate was appointed, 12 November[2], to frame regulations.

This Syndicate issued a report with regulations 19 November, 1886[3], but the members were not unanimous, and the tone of the discussion in the Arts School (2 December)[4] was adverse. The Syndicate was therefore continued, and an "amended report" issued 28 January, 1887[5]. After criticism in the Arts School (3 February)[6] a "second amended report" was issued, 18 February, 1887[7], which was confirmed without opposition, 10 March, 1887[8]. The first Scholar was elected in the same year, 15 June.

14. Clerk Maxwell Scholarship.
1890.

This Scholarship was founded in accordance with the Will of Mrs Clerk Maxwell, widow of James Clerk Maxwell, M.A., F.R.S., Honorary Fellow and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, first Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics (1871–1879), who died 5 November, 1879. The Will of Mrs Clerk Maxwell is dated 23 May, 1883. She died 12 December, 1886; and her intentions were made known to the Vice-Chancellor in a letter from her executors dated 4 January, 1887. An extract from this letter was published to the Senate 6 January, 1887[9].

Some time elapsed before the estate of the testatrix could be realised, and it was not until 1890 (19 May) that the Council of the Senate published a report containing

[1] *Reporter*, 28 April, 1885, p. 634. [2] Ibid. 17 November, p. 168.
[3] Ibid. 23 November, 1886, p. 175. [4] Ibid. p. 243.
[5] Ibid. 1 February, 1887, p. 382. [6] Ibid. p. 405.
[7] Ibid. 1 March, 1887, p. 473.
[8] The regulations, as then agreed to, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 562.
[9] *Reporter*, 11 January, 1887, p. 332.

regulations for the proposed Scholarship[1], framed after consultation with the Lucasian and Cavendish Professors, and the executors of Mrs Clerk Maxwell. These were accepted by Grace 12 June, 1890[2]; and a Grace to seal the deed of trust passed the Senate 4 December, 1890[3].

Mrs Clerk Maxwell further bequeathed to the Cavendish Laboratory all the scientific books of her late husband[4].

Deed of Trust, dated 4 December, 1890.

4 December, 1890.

This Indenture made [4 December, 1890] between William Dyce Cay of Blackford Road in the City of Edinburgh...the Reverend Patrick Thomas Clark of Gamrie in the County of Banff Minister, and Alexander David Martin Black of the City of Edinburgh Writer to the Signet of the one part and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part.

Trustees of the Will of Mrs Clerk Maxwell, dated 23 May, 1883.

Whereas Katherine Mary Dewar or Clerk Maxwell and who resided at No. 11 Scroope Terrace Cambridge, the Widow of the late Professor James Clerk Maxwell of Middlebie by her Will or general trust disposition and settlement dated [23 May, 1883] and registered in the Books of Council and Session at Edinburgh on [17 December, 1886] devised and bequeathed to the said William Dyce Cay and Patrick Thomas Clark...and the said Alexander David Martin Black...as Trustees and Trustee for the ends uses and purposes thereinafter mentioned All her estate and effects heritable and moveable and nominated and appointed her Trustees to be her sole executors and administrators declaring that her said General Trust Disposition and Settlement was granted in trust for the purposes thereinafter mentioned

Her object was to advance those sciences in which her husband was interested.

£5000 to found a Clerk Maxwell Scholarship.

Electors.

Conditions of election.

And by the Tenth section of the fourth purpose of her said Will ...after reciting that she was desirous to continue the advancement of those sciences to which the researches of her late husband were chiefly directed the Testatrix left and bequeathed the sum of Five thousand pounds to be applied in founding a Scholarship in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge to be called *The Clerk Maxwell Scholarship* the student to hold the said Scholarship to be chosen by the Professor of Experimental Physics and by the Lucasian Professor of the University of Cambridge, and in case of any difference of opinion between them the final decision to rest with the Master of Trinity or any person appointed by him, the student to be so chosen to be or to have been a student in the Cavendish Laboratory aforesaid and both in the mode of

[1] *Reporter*, 20 May, 1890, p. 730.
[2] Ibid. 17 June, p. 977.
[3] Ibid. 9 December, p. 324.
[4] Ibid. 11 January, 1887, p. 333.

his election and in the conditions of tenure of the Scholarship regard was to be had to the advancement by original research of the sciences of Electricity Magnetism and Heat or to those sciences especially which were advanced by the researches of her said husband. The Scholarship to be a University Scholarship and the tenure of it to be for three years...

Tenure to be for 3 years.

The bequest of £5000 changed into a bequest of residue.

And whereas the said Katherine Mary Dewar or Clerk Maxwell duly made a second Codicil dated [16 October, 1883][1]...and as regards her residue she directed the same to be applied in founding the Scholarship in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge...it being her wish and intention that that bequest of residue should come in place of the Five thousand pounds provided as aforesaid and should be subject to the same conditions as were specified with regard to the said Five thousand pounds...

Death of testatrix 12 Dec. 1886.

And whereas the said Katherine Mary Dewar or Clerk Maxwell died [12 December, 1886] without having revoked or altered her said Will or general trust disposition and settlement except so far as the same was revoked or altered by her said Codicils...

Provisions of Will carried out.

And whereas the said Trustees and Executors have in accordance with the directions in that behalf contained in the said Will...got in and converted all the estate and effects heritable and moveable not specifically devised or bequeathed of the said Katherine Mary Dewar or Clerk Maxwell (other than and except such sum or sums if any as are now or may hereafter become due to her estate from the Clarendon Press at Oxford in respect of a book on Electricity and Magnetism published through such Press by her late husband...) and have paid all her funeral and testamentary expenses and debts and all duties payable under the said Will...and paid or provided for the payments of pecuniary legacies and annuities bequeathed thereby and the net residue of the estate of the Testatrix...amounts to the sum of six thousand two hundred pounds nineteen shillings and three pence

Residue amounts to £6200.19*s.* 3*d.*

This sum is now paid to the Chancellor [etc.] of the University of Cambridge.

And whereas...the...Trustees and Executors aforesaid have this day paid the said sum...to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to be held upon the trusts...hereinafter declared...(the receipt of which said sum...is hereby acknowledged)

This sum to be held on trust less certain sums to be paid out of it for legal expenses and others.

Now this Indenture witnesseth...that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge shall hold the said sum... and also the profits to be received from the Clarendon Press upon the trusts and subject to the powers and provisions upon with and subject to which the same ought to be held under or by virtue of the said Will ...and in particular shall out of the said sum...reimburse themselves the sum of fifty six pounds and two pence being the costs and expenses incurred by the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars in or about the

[1] Certain provisions in the first and second codicil, here omitted, concern a bequest to one of the trustees.

receiving and obtaining payment of the same sum and in or about the preparation and execution of these presents...and shall invest the sum of Six thousand one hundred and forty four pounds nineteen shillings and one penny being the residue of the said sum of Six thousand two hundred pounds nineteen shillings and three pence (after the deduction of the said costs and expenses) and also the profits to be received from the Clarendon Press in the name of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in or upon any one or more of the stocks funds or securities by law authorised for the investment of trust moneys and may from time to time at their absolute discretion vary all or any of such investments for the time being into any other or others from time to time similarly authorised and shall from time to time receive the income of the said sum...or of the investments for the time being representing the same...and by and out of the same income pay...and reimburse themselves and himself all expenses incurred in or about the receiving or obtaining payment of the said income or otherwise in or about the execution of the trusts of these presents or by reason thereof or incidentally thereto and also the expenses of varying the said investments or any of them from time to time as occasion shall require and all such other expenses for printing advertising or other purposes as the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars...shall approve and deem conducive to the purposes hereinafter expressed and shall from time to time apply the residue of the said income in the manner hereinafter directed and according to such scheme and under such regulations as are hereinafter mentioned which scheme and regulations have been duly approved by the said...Trustees as aforesaid and also by the Senate of the said University of Cambridge

Scheme and regulations.

And this Indenture also witnesseth that...it is hereby agreed and declared that...the following Scheme and Regulations shall be established and take effect that is to say

1. The said sum of six thousand one hundred and forty four pounds nineteen shillings and one penny and the investments for the time being representing the same and the profits to be received from the Clarendon Press shall be called the Capital Fund of the Clerk Maxwell Scholarship and shall be invested in the name of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

The Capital Fund.

The rest of the regulations (2—16) *are identical with those accepted by Grace* 12 *June*, 1890, *and are printed in the Ordinances*, ed. 1901, pp. 563—565.

In witness whereof the said William Dyce Cay Patrick Thomas Clark and Alexander David Martin Black have hereunto set their hands and seals and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have caused their Common Seal to be affixed to these presents the day and year first above written[1].

[1] Registry of the University, Box G, No. 27.

VII.

MEMORIAL STUDENTSHIPS AND MEMORIAL FUNDS

1. Balfour Memorial.
1883.

(*a*) *The Studentship and Fund.*

In 1882 the Council of the Senate, in recognition of the value of the scientific work and teaching done by Francis Maitland Balfour, Fellow of Trinity College (B.A. 1874, M.A. 1877), proposed, in a report dated 27 March, that a Professorship of Animal Morphology, terminable with the tenure of the first Professor, should be established in the University. The following extract from this report deserves quotation:

> The successful and rapid development of biological teaching in Cambridge, so honourable to the reputation of the University, has been formally brought to the notice of the Council. It appears that the Classes are now so large that the accommodation provided but a few years ago has already become insufficient, and that plans for extending it are now occupying the attention of the Museums and Lecture-Rooms Syndicate.
>
> It is well known that one branch of this teaching, viz. that of Animal Morphology, has been created in Cambridge by the efforts of Mr F. M. Balfour, and that it has grown to its present importance through his ability as a teacher and his scientific reputation.
>
> The service to the interests of Natural Science thus rendered by Mr Balfour having been so far generously given without any adequate Academical recognition, the benefit of its continuance is at present entirely unsecured to the University, and the progress of the department under his direction remains liable to sudden check.
>
> It has been urgently represented to the Council that the welfare of biological studies at Cambridge demands that Mr Balfour's department should be placed on a recognised and less precarious footing, and in this view the Council concur. They are of opinion that all the requirements of the case will be best met by the immediate establishment...of a Professorship of Animal Morphology terminable with the tenure of the first Professor.
>
> The Council have been in communication with the Board of Natural Science Studies, who have expressed their hearty concurrence with the proposal.

The Council therefore recommend that there shall be established in the University a Professorship of Animal Morphology...[1].

A Grace to establish the Professorship passed the Senate 11 May[2], and Mr Balfour was elected, 31 May, 1882.

In the following June Mr Balfour went to Switzerland, to recruit his health after an attack of typhoid fever; and (18 July) started from Cormayeur to ascend the Aiguille Blanche de Peuteret. On this excursion he and his guide lost their lives[3].

On Saturday, 21 October, 1882, a meeting was held at the New Museums, to consider the most appropriate form of memorial to Professor Balfour. The Vice-Chancellor took the chair, and many of the most distinguished members of the University, with a number of men of science from a distance, were present. After deciding that some memorial should be established, it was agreed:

I. That the Memorial take the form of a Fund, to be called the Balfour Fund, for the promotion of research in Biology, especially Animal Morphology;

II. That the proceeds of the Fund be applied:

(1) to establish a Studentship, the holder of which shall devote himself to original research in Biology, especially Animal Morphology;

(2) to further, by occasional grants of money, original research in the same subject.

III. That a Committee be appointed to collect subscriptions and to draw up conditions, under which, with the sanction of the subscribers at a future meeting, the Fund shall be offered to the University[4].

The meeting referred to in the third resolution was held 26 May, 1883, when it appeared that so large a sum had

[1] *Reporter*, 28 March, 1882, p. 427. The regulations for the Professorship are appended to the report. When the report was discussed in the Arts School, 3 May (Ibid. p. 532), the Vice-Chancellor stated that the action of the Council had been suggested by Mr Michael Foster; and read extracts from a letter written by him in which it was mentioned, among other things, that Mr Balfour had declined the chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and had refused to become a candidate for the Linacre Professorship in the University of Oxford.

[2] *Reporter*, 16 May, 1882, p. 551.

[3] *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* Vol. iii. pp. 50—52.

[4] *Reporter*, 31 October, 1882, pp. 106—114.

been subscribed that £6500 invested capital might be handed over to the University so soon as the Regulations (which were approved by the meeting) were accepted by the Senate[1]. When these, however, were discussed (2 June) they encountered much hostile criticism[2], and were referred back to the Committee for revision. Amended regulations[3] were approved by the Senate, and the offer of the subscribers was accepted, 14 June, 1883[4]. The first Balfour Student was appointed 18 October.

When the balance of the fund was handed over to the University, the treasurer wrote to the Vice-Chancellor (6 March 1888) informing him of the names of the subscribers, and enclosing a detailed balance-sheet of the receipts and expenses of the fund[5].

It appeared from this letter that the subscriptions, amounting to £8451, might be summarized as follows:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., M.A., F.R.S., Trinity College, *Chancellor of the University*	250	0	0
The Earl Powis, LL.D., St John's College, *High Steward of the University*	25	0	0
Subscribed collectively by Bachelors and Undergraduates at the rooms of the Cambridge Union Society	170	9	0
Subscribed collectively in America, per H. Newell Martin, M.A., F.R.S., Christ's College, *Professor of Biology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.*	125	11	8
The Family of the late Professor Balfour . .	3000	0	0
Bequeathed by Professor Balfour to Professor Foster for a scientific purpose	1000	0	0
Other subscriptions[6]	3879	19	4
	£8451	0	0

[1] *Reporter*, 29 May, 1883, p. 769.

[2] Ibid. 5 June, p. 802. These regulations, with a covering letter from the treasurer, are in the *Reporter*, 29 May, pp. 749—752.

[3] Ibid. 12 June, p. 832. They are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, pp. 462—467.

[4] Ibid. 19 June, p. 948.

[5] Ibid. 14 March, 1888, p. 539.

[6] A list of these is given in the *Reporter*, *ut supra*.

(*b*) *The Balfour Library.*

The following letter describes the gift of Professor Balfour's Library:

MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY,
10 *October*, 1882.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I have to inform you that the family of the late Professor Balfour has presented his Scientific Library to the University, for the use of the Morphological Laboratory.

It consists of rather more than 500 volumes, together with upwards of 1100 pamphlets, bound in 77 volumes. This latter portion of the Library is particularly valuable, as Professor Balfour had taken great pains to collect the most important papers in Morphology and Embryology; and so extensive a series, especially when arranged, as this is, according to subject, places before students the most important information on any given group of animals, without the trouble of reference to Journals and Transactions.

Besides these works on Morphology, about sixty volumes on general science have been presented to the Philosophical Library.

I am, [etc.]

J. W. CLARK
(*Superintendent*)[1].

A room at the New Museums, attached to the Department of Morphology, has been fitted up to contain this Library.

2. JOHN LUCAS WALKER STUDENTSHIP.
1887.

The circumstances under which this Studentship was founded are detailed in the following letter written to the Vice-Chancellor 4 November, 1886, by Sir Richard Everard Webster, M.A., of Trinity College, then Attorney-General. His friend, Mr John Lucas Walker, was of the same college (LL.B. 1867).

[1] *Reporter*, 17 October, 1882, p. 53.

2 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.,
4 *November*, 1886.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

By the will of my friend, Mr John Lucas Walker, the sum of £10,000 was left to me to be spent as I should think best "in the promotion, without regard to sect or party, of Scientific and Literary Research or of either of those objects in Cambridge or in the Metropolis or in both places."

After careful consultation with Professor Huxley, Sir James Paget, Professor Roy, and several others, I have determined upon the scheme enclosed with a view to the establishment of the John Lucas Walker Studentship.

I have to ask you to be good enough to place the scheme before the University and to take the necessary steps that it may be accepted.

You will observe by the terms of the bequest it was intended that the money should be applied at Cambridge or London or both places at my discretion, and I have associated the President of the College of Physicians as one of the Board of Managers in order that from time to time there may be a fair chance of ascertaining the names of suitable candidates in London.

The above information will probably be sufficient for you, but should you require any further particulars I shall be pleased to supply them.

I am, [etc.]

RICHARD E. WEBSTER[1].

The scheme, otherwise called the regulations, mentioned above was published in the same number of the *Reporter* as the letter. After discussion (25 November)[2] and revision by Sir R. E. Webster, it was republished in an amended form, 28 February, 1887[3], and accepted by the following Grace, which passed the Senate 10 March, 1887, but not without opposition:

That the John Lucas Walker Fund for the furtherance of original research in Pathology, which has been offered to the University by Sir R. E. Webster, M.A., of Trinity College, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, be accepted: that the Amended Regulations, dated February 10, 1887, be approved: and that the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to convey the thanks of the University to the Attorney-General[4].

The first Scholar was elected June 10, 1887.

[1] *Reporter*, 9 November, 1886, p. 122.

[2] Ibid. 30 November, 1886, p. 216.

[3] Ibid. 1 March, 1887, p. 456. The scheme and regulations, signed by Sir R. E. Webster, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, pp. 474–479.

[4] Ibid. 15 March, p. 533. The numbers were: Placet, 140; Non placet, 26.

3. Prendergast Studentship.

1888.

This Studentship was founded in 1888, by Mrs Prendergast, to commemorate her husband, Colonel Guy Lushington Prendergast, sometime of Trinity College. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College are trustees of the fund.

The following letter, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, explains the intentions of the foundress:

14, Fopstone Road, Earl's Court, S.W.,
9th January, 1888.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

The Widow of my Father the late Guy Lushington Prendergast having expressed a desire to perpetuate his memory by founding a Greek Studentship of One hundred Pounds (£100) per annum at the University of Cambridge, I have been advised by the Reverend the Master of Trinity, to whom I mentioned the subject, to submit an application to you, with a view to its being taken into consideration with as little delay as possible. I will only state the general outline, leaving details to be filled in as you and the University authorities may deem expedient.

1. It is desired that the Benefaction should bear my Father's name.

2. That the Studentship should definitely and expressly encourage the study of Greek, to which my Father was so devoted.

3. That the Studentship should be tenable by Bachelors of Arts, and carry with it the obligation to prosecute research in the Greek Language, Literature, Archaeology, and Arts.

4. The period for which the Studentship should be held and the question as to whether it would be of greater value to the University if it were only open to competition on alternate years when the value would be £200 instead of £100 must be left for your consideration.

5. It is desired that the Studentship should be limited to men only.

6. My father having kept ten terms at Trinity College[1], and having there acquired his great love for literature in general, and for Greek literature in particular, it is desired that the authorities of Trinity College shall, if possible, be specially associated with the memorial, either as trustees or in any other form which may commend itself to you....

Believe me, [etc.]
GUY A. PRENDERGAST,
Colonel.

[1] He matriculated 13 November, 1824, but did not proceed to a degree.

The Council of the Senate, to whom the above letter was referred, were of opinion that Mrs Prendergast's offer should be accepted, and, after communication with the Master of Trinity College, drew up regulations which were sent to Colonel Prendergast and approved by him. These regulations, with Colonel Prendergast's letter, were embodied in a report to the Senate dated 4 June, 1888, which ended with the following recommendations:

1. That the Common Seal of the University be affixed to a Deed of Settlement in triplicate[1] by Mrs Elizabeth Sophia Prendergast of a fund amounting to three thousand six hundred and thirty-six pounds ten shillings, two pounds fifteen shillings per cent. annuities, to be called *The Prendergast Fund*, for establishing, in memory of the late Colonel Prendergast, formerly of Trinity College, a Prendergast Studentship in the University of Cambridge for the furtherance of study and research in the Greek Language, Literature, History, Philosophy, Archæology and Art; and that the thanks of the University be conveyed to Mrs Prendergast for her generous gift.

2. That the Regulations contained in this Report be the regulations for the Prendergast Fund and Studentship.

These recommendations were confirmed by Grace 7 June, 1888; and the deed of settlement was sealed on the following day. The regulations therein contained are identical with those confirmed by the Senate as above[2]. The Vice-Chancellor announced the election of the first student 30 April, 1890.

4. Isaac Newton Studentships.
1891.

These studentships were endowed by Frank M^{c}Clean, M.A., of Trinity College[3], in 1890. He wrote as follows to the Vice-Chancellor (H. M. Butler, D.D., Master of Trinity College):

[1] One part was retained by Mrs Prendergast; one by Trinity College; and the third by the University (Registry, Box G, No. 28).

[2] *Reporter*, 5 June, 1888, pp. 778—780, 840. For the regulations see *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, pp. 479—481.

[3] Frank M^{c}Clean proceeded B.A. 1859; M.A. 1863.

RUSTHALL HOUSE, TUNBRIDGE WELLS,
3rd November, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR,

I was encouraged by the invitation for outside assistance contained in your recent Address on the reopening of the Senate of the University[1] to write to you on the 3rd October last, submitting an offer of the sum of £12,000 for the purpose of founding three University Studentships in connection with the Sciences of Astronomy and Light.

Subsequently, by your kind proposal, I came to Cambridge on the 1st inst. for the purpose of meeting yourself, Professor Stokes, Professor Cayley, Professor Darwin and Dr Glaisher, and of talking the matter over with you and them.

With the advantage thus gained, I now beg to submit to you my offer to place securities of the value named in the hands of Trinity College as Trustees, for the purpose of founding the Studentships.

They are to be devoted to the study of Astronomy (especially Gravitational Astronomy, but also including the other branches of Astronomy and Astronomical Physics) and Physical Optics.

They are to be called *The Isaac Newton Studentships*. One Studentship to be filled annually, and to be tenable for three years. The candidate elected to be a Bachelor of Arts under 25 years of age, and to be of the highest attainments in the subjects named and in the branches of Mathematics applicable to them.

The various questions relating to the mode of election, the conditions of tenure, the formation of a reserve fund arising from casual vacancies, and the possible application of any surplus income to the purchase of apparatus, to be provided for in the Regulations in such a way as may be agreed upon.

So soon as the Regulations and other preliminary steps are settled, the Securities set out in the note below to be handed over to the Trustees.

I remain, [etc.]

FRANK M^{c}CLEAN[2].

This offer having been referred to the Council of the Senate, they requested Sir G. G. Stokes, Professor Cayley, Professor Darwin, and Dr Glaisher to confer with Mr Frank M^{c}Clean on the subject of his generous offer to found Studentships in Astronomy and Physical Optics. As a result of this

[1] Address to the Senate on resigning the office of Vice-Chancellor, 1 October, 1890. *Reporter*, p. 32.

[2] *Reporter*, 11 November, 1890, p. 190. Mr M^{c}Clean subsequently increased by £100 Stock each of the sums of Stock originally offered.

conference the above-named members of the Senate drew up regulations which Mr M^{c}Clean approved, and which the Council submitted to the Senate in a report dated 16 February, 1891[1]. It concluded with the following recommendations:

I. That the offer of Mr Frank M^{c}Clean of securities to the value of about £12,500, for the founding of Isaac Newton Studentships in Astronomy and Physical Optics, be accepted.

II. That the seal of the University be affixed to a letter of thanks to Mr Frank M^{c}Clean, written by the Public Orator, for his munificent benefaction.

III. That the following Regulations for the Isaac Newton Studentships be approved by the University.

These recommendations were confirmed by Grace 5 March[2], the Orator's letter was directed to be sealed 12 March, and the first Student was elected 4 November, 1891.

5. Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship. 1892.

This Studentship was endowed in 1892 by Mrs Leonora Philipps, in accordance with the wishes of her brother, the late Arnold Gerstenberg of Trinity College (B.A. 1884), who bequeathed to her £2000 for that purpose. The intentions of Mrs Philipps and her brother as set forth in the Deed of Trust printed below, were to promote the study of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics among students of Natural Science, irrespective of sex.

The Senate were informed of the proposed Studentship by a report of the Council, dated 22 February, 1892[3], in which they recommended that the offer should be accepted, and proposed regulations. After discussion in the Arts School (2 March)[4] an amended report was issued (9 May)[5],

[1] *Reporter*, 17 February, 1891, p. 511. For the regulations see *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, pp. 482—486.

[2] Ibid. 10 March, 1891, p. 633.

[3] Ibid. 23 February, 1892, p. 531.

[4] Ibid. p. 598.

[5] Ibid. p. 753.

and confirmed 19 May, but not without opposition[1]. The Vice-Chancellor was at the same time directed to thank Mrs Philipps.

A Grace to seal the Deed of Trust passed the Senate 15 December, 1892[2].

Deed of Trust, dated 19 December, 1892.

19 Dec. 1892.

Parties to the deed.

This Indenture made [19 December 1892] between Leonora Philipps of 24 Queen Anne's Gate in the County of Middlesex the Wife of John Wynford Philipps of the same place Esquire M.P. of the first part The Master Fellows and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity within the Town and University of Cambridge...of the second part and The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge...of the third part

Mr Arnold Gerstenberg desired to found a Scholarship or Studentship.

Subject.

Whereas the said Leonora Philipps is desirous of carrying out the express wish of her Brother Arnold Gerstenberg late of Trinity College aforesaid now deceased that after his death she should found a Scholarship or Studentship at Cambridge which should have for its object the promotion of the Study of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics among Students of Natural Science

£2000 bequeathed for above purpose to Mrs Philipps.

And whereas the said Arnold Gerstenberg who died [31 October, 1887] by his Will dated [19 April, 1886] bequeathed to the said Leonora Philipps a sum of two thousand pounds and it is well known to the said Leonora Philipps that it was the wish of the said Arnold Gerstenberg that she should apply the money for the purpose of such a Scholarship or Studentship as aforesaid but no trust whatever was imposed upon her so to do

Scheme and regulations for such Scholarship confirmed by the Senate 19 May, 1892.

And whereas the said Leonora Philipps recently proposed to the University to institute such a Studentship to be awarded under such scheme and in accordance with such regulations and conditions as are mentioned in the Report of the Council of the Senate of the University dated [9 May, 1892] a copy of which is set forth in the Schedule hereunder written And whereas the said Report was confirmed and the said proposal accepted by Grace of the Senate dated [19 May, 1892]

Objects of the foundation.

And whereas the said scheme regulations and conditions were framed with the view of carrying out as effectually as may be the object of the foundation hereinbefore referred to the said Leonora Philipps being of opinion that the recognition apart from distinctions

[1] *Reporter*, 24 May, 1892, p. 814. The numbers were: Placet 38; Non placet 19. These regulations, which are identical with those set forth in the schedule attached to the Deed of Trust, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, pp. 486—489.

[2] Ibid. 21 December, 1892, p. 331.

of sex or sect of all Students as eligible to the Studentship by virtue of their having for their common object the search for truth and enlightenment will advance the Study of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics among those who have the important advantage of a thorough training in Natural Science and thus tend to increase the number of thinkers adequately prepared for dealing with the deepest problems of Philosophy

The £2000 above mentioned has been paid to Trinity College

And whereas the said Leonora Philipps has accordingly paid the sum of two thousand pounds to the College (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) to the intent that they shall stand possessed thereof upon the trusts and with and subject to the powers and provisions hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same

to be held in trust on certain conditions and with certain understandings.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the parties hereto that the College shall hold the said sum of two thousand pounds Upon trust to invest the same in the name of the College in any one or more of the modes of investment for the time being by law authorised for the investment of trust monies with power from time to time to vary or transpose all or any of such investments into or for others or another similarly authorised And upon further trust out of the income of the said sum of two thousand pounds or the investments for the time being representing the same (hereinafter called the trust fund) to pay and discharge or reimburse themselves all costs or expenses incurred in or about the receiving or obtaining payment of the said income or any change of investment or otherwise in or about the execution of these Presents...and also to pay and discharge all expenses including the remuneration (if any) of Examiners and Adjudicators and any costs of printing or advertising which the University and the Board of Managers hereby constituted or either of them shall incur in or about the execution of the trusts of these Presents or by reason thereof or incidentally thereto and all such other costs and expenses, if any, as the College and the University shall from time to time approve and deem conducive to the purposes of these Presents And upon trust to pay the residue of the said income to the person for the time being entitled thereto as the holder of the *Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship* under the scheme and in accordance with the regulations and conditions mentioned in the said Report, and if at any time it shall appear that there neither is nor can be any person entitled to such income or some part thereof then Upon trust to invest the same income or the part thereof to which no such person is or can be entitled as aforesaid in any one or more of the modes of investment hereinbefore mentioned by way of addition to the said trust fund

Name to be Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship under the scheme approved by the Senate.

What is to be done if the examination for the Nat. Sci. Tripos be not open to men and women.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that if at any future time the examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos of the University shall not be open to both men and women or if for any reason it shall be or become impossible to give effect to the scheme regulations and conditions contained in the schedule hereto then it shall be lawful for the said Leonora Philipps if living and after her

death for the College to frame fresh regulations for the Studentship but so that any new regulations shall be such as will be calculated to carry out as effectually as may be the object with which the Studentship was founded and no other

Proviso. Provided always that if the new regulations so framed as aforesaid fail to obtain the assent of the University then the trust fund and the income thereof so far as the same shall not have been paid or applied under the trusts of these Presents shall be handed over to some University in the United Kingdom whose examinations for degrees are open to both men and women and which is willing to carry out the object with which the Studentship was founded such University to be chosen by the said Leonora Philipps if living and after her death by the College And in case of the trust monies being handed over to another University as aforesaid the receipt of such University or its proper Officer in that behalf shall be a complete discharge to the College from all liability connected with the trusts of these Presents...[1]

In witness whereof the said Leonora Philipps hath hereunto set her hand and seal and the parties hereto of the second and third parts have caused their respective Common Seals to be affixed to these Presents the day and year first above written[2].

6. Hort Memorial Fund.
1894.

This Fund was commenced in 1893 in order to perpetuate in the University the memory of the Reverend Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College, sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Hulsean Professor of Divinity 1878–1887, and Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity 1887–1892, who died 30 November, 1892.

A public meeting[3] was held at the Master's Lodge, Trinity College, on February 22, 1893, at which it was agreed, among other things, that "donations and annual subscriptions be invited towards a Fund to be known as the Hort Memorial Fund, from which grants may be made from time to time for the promotion of Biblical and Patristic research, especially by obtaining collations of MSS. and assisting the publication of unremunerative work."

[1] The clauses here omitted concern Trinity College only.

[2] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box G, No. 29.

[3] A full report of the proceedings of this meeting occupies the *Reporter*, No. 981, for 29 April, 1893.

In 1894 (26 February) the Council of the Senate published the following documents[1] addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, with the recommendation that the offer contained in Dr Phear's letter be accepted, and the regulations approved.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE LODGE,
9 *February*, 1894.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

On Tuesday last a meeting of the Committee of Subscribers to a Fund for providing a permanent Memorial in the University of the late Dr Hort was held at the Divinity Schools, when the resolutions of which I herewith send copies were agreed to. As Chairman at that meeting I have been requested to ask if you will be so good as to communicate these resolutions, with the appended regulations, to the Council with a view to offering this Memorial Trust for acceptance by the Senate.

I am, [etc.]
GEORGE PHEAR.

1. That the subjoined Regulations be adopted by the Committee.
2. That the Treasurers be authorised to hand over to the University the sum of £1000 which has been subscribed with the view of founding a Memorial to perpetuate in the University the memory of the Reverend Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D., late Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity, on condition that the Regulations for the administration of the Fund as adopted by the Committee on behalf of the Subscribers be approved by the University.
3. That the balance in the hands of the Treasurers and any further subscriptions which may be received be handed over to the Managers of the Fund as soon as may be conveniently done after their appointment.

Regulations adopted by the Committee.

1. There shall be a Fund in the University called the *Hort Memorial Fund*, which shall be devoted to the promotion of Biblical, Hellenistic, and Patristic research. Object of Fund.

2. The Capital of the Fund shall be invested in Government Securities or in other Securities in which Trustees are by law allowed to invest Trust money. The University may, on the recommendation of the Financial Board, vary such investments from time to time. Investments.

3. The Administration of the Fund shall be entrusted to seven Managers. The Managers shall be the Vice-Chancellor and six other Managers.

[1] *Reporter*, 27 February, 1894, p. 503.

persons appointed by Grace of the Senate, two on the nomination of the Council of the Senate, and four on the nomination of the Special Board for Divinity. The appointment of the Managers shall be made at a Congregation to be held before the end of full Term in the Michaelmas Term, and their period of service shall commence on the first day of January after the date of their appointment. In the first instance one of the persons appointed on the nomination of the Council and two of the persons appointed on the nomination of the Special Board for Divinity shall be appointed to serve for six years. All other appointments shall be made for four years. If any of the six appointed Managers shall die, resign, or become incapable of acting, the body by which he was nominated shall nominate some other person to be appointed Manager in his place for the remainder of the time for which he was appointed.

When Managers are to be appointed.

Quorum.

All the powers of the Managers may be exercised by a majority of those present at a meeting duly summoned, provided that four[1] Managers at least be present.

Income of fund to be paid to Managers.

4. The income arising from the Capital of the Fund shall be paid annually to the Managers, who shall also be empowered to receive subscriptions in augmentation of the annual income of the Fund. Out of the income thus accruing grants may be made by the Managers at their discretion to any person engaged in Biblical, Hellenistic, or Patristic research, or for the promotion of any undertaking connected with these departments of study, subject to such conditions as they may think fit in each case.

They may make grants.

Reserve Fund.

5. Any unapplied balance of annual income shall be carried to a Reserve Fund.

Grants may be made from the Reserve Fund in the same way as from the Annual Income.

6. The Reserve Fund, or any portion of it, may be from time to time invested by the Financial Board on the recommendation of the Managers, and added to the Capital of the Fund.

The Managers shall also be empowered to receive donations, subscriptions, and bequests for the augmentation of the Capital of the Fund.

Accounts.

7. The accounts of the Managers shall be audited annually and published with the University Accounts.

Regulations may be altered.

8. These Regulations, except Regulation 1 and Regulation 8, shall be subject to alteration by Grace of the Senate, provided that the object of the Fund, viz. the promotion of Biblical, Patristic, and Hellenistic research, be adhered to.

Power to

9. Subject to the foregoing Regulations, [or to such Regulations as may at any time be approved by Grace of the Senate,][2] it shall be

[1] Altered to 'three,' Grace 22 May, 1902.

[2] The words between square brackets were afterwards omitted.

lawful for the Managers from time to time to make, and if they see fit to vary, such Bye-Laws as may seem to them expedient for regulating their own proceedings and the administration of the Fund entrusted to their care. make Bye-Laws.

This report was discussed 8 March, 1894[1]; and in consequence of the criticisms there made amended regulations were approved on behalf of the Committee of Subscribers and published to the Senate by the Council 12 March, 1894[2]. These were confirmed by Grace 26 April, 1894[3].

Revision Surplus Fund.

In 1896 the Fund was augmented by a gift of £1800, made under circumstances which are explained in the following letter:

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
30 *May* 1896.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I venture to submit to you the accompanying proposal for the augmentation of the Hort Memorial Fund, which some surviving members of the Old and New Testament Revision Companies, and the representatives of others, desire to make to the University.

Believe me, [etc.]

W. ALDIS WRIGHT.

The sum of about £1800 is offered to the University of Cambridge by the members of the Old and New Testament Revision Companies whose names are hereto affixed (or their representatives), for the purpose of forming an augmentation of the Hort Memorial Fund, the sum so offered to be called the *Revision Surplus Fund* and to be administered by the Managers of the Hort Memorial Fund.

The Bishop of Durham.
The late Bishop of Bath and Wells.
The late Professor Bensly.
Dr Chance.
Professor Cheyne.
Professor Driver.
The late Professor Hort.
The late Professor Kennedy.
Dr Moulton.
The late Professor W. Robertson Smith.
The late Professor Wright.
W. Aldis Wright.

[1] *Reporter*, 13 March, p. 570. [2] Ibid. p. 559.
[3] Printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 468.

This letter was published to the University by the Council of the Senate 15 June, 1896[1]; and 18 June the following Grace passed the Senate:

That the generous offer of a Fund in augmentation of the Hort Memorial Fund, made on the part of certain Members of the Old and New Testament Revision Companies, be accepted by the University, that the Fund be called the Revision Surplus Fund, that the income of the Fund be administered by the Managers of the Hort Memorial Fund, and that the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to convey the thanks of the University to the donors[2].

7. Seeley Memorial Fund.
1897.

Sir John Robert Seeley, M.A., K.C.M.G., Regius Professor of Modern History, died 13 January, 1895. In the following June a meeting was held in the Senate House to promote a Memorial of him[3]. An adequate sum having been collected, Dr Ferrers, Master of Gonville and Caius College, treasurer of the fund, forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor, in a letter dated 2 June, 1897 (A), the resolutions passed by the Memorial Committee.

These documents were embodied by the Council of the Senate in a report dated 7 June, 1897[4], which was confirmed by Grace 17 June[5]; and, 10 May, 1900, the name of Professor Seeley was added to the list of Benefactors[6].

A. *The Chairman of the Seeley Memorial Committee to the Vice-Chancellor.*

The Lodge, Gonville and Caius College.
2 *June*, 1897.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

On Wednesday, June 2, a meeting of the Committee of Subscribers to a Fund for establishing a permanent Memorial in the University to the late Sir John Seeley was held here; when the Resolutions of which I send copies herewith were agreed to in their

[1] *Reporter*, 16 June, p. 1003.
[2] Ibid. p. 1061.
[3] Ibid. 11 October, 1895, pp. 54—71.
[4] Ibid. 8 June, 1897, p. 1079.
[5] Ibid. 18 June, p. 1215.
[6] Ibid. 15 May, 1900, p. 863.

final form after modification to meet objections made by the Special Board for History and Archaeology. As chairman of the meeting I have been requested to ask if you will be so good as to communicate these resolutions, with the appended regulations, to the Council, with a view to offering the Memorial Trust for acceptance by the Senate.

I am, [etc.]

N. M. FERRERS.

Resolutions adopted by the subscribers.

The Fund.

I. That the Treasurer of the Seeley Memorial Fund be authorised to hand over the balance of the Fund remaining in his hands, after discharging outstanding liabilities, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, to be invested subject to the following conditions:

A bronze medal to be struck.

(1) That the sum of £50 be appropriated from the Capital Fund to provide for the cost of striking a bronze medal to be called *The Seeley Medal*, by an artist to be selected by the Memorial Committee, and from a design to be approved by them; the dies to become the property of the University.

A medal value £3. 3*s*. 0*d*. to be provided annually.

(2) That out of the income arising from the capital of the Fund a sum not exceeding three guineas be paid annually to provide one Seeley Medal to be awarded in accordance with the regulations hereafter given.

Remainder of income to be spent on Historical School Library.

(3) That the remainder of the income arising from the capital of the Fund, including any sums provided for Medals which shall not be awarded, be paid over annually to the Librarian and Library Committee of the Historical School Library to purchase books, on the understanding (*a*) that the Library be called henceforth the *Seeley Historical Library*, but that the books formerly contributed by Professors Symonds and Smyth[1] be in some way distinguished as a separate collection; and (*b*) that the books to be hereafter purchased out of the income of the Memorial Fund have some distinctive and appropriate mark.

Portrait.

II. That the replica of the original portrait of the late Professor Seeley, made by the artist Frau Ewald of Berlin, at the expense of the subscribers to the memorial Fund, be also offered to the University.

Regulations for Seeley Medal.

III. That the following be the regulations for the Seeley Medal:

(1) The Medal shall be called *The Seeley Medal.*

[1] See above, p. 184.

(2) The Medal shall be awarded in each year by the adjudicators for the Thirlwall or Prince Consort Prize, as the case may be, for that year.

(3) Candidates for the Thirlwall or Prince Consort Prize, who send in a dissertation on some subject dealing with International Policy during some period not earlier than A.D. 1648, such subject having been previously approved by the adjudicators for the Thirlwall or Prince Consort Prize, shall be eligible for the Seeley Medal; but the Medal shall only be awarded to a dissertation which in the judgment of the adjudicators is worthy of the Thirlwall or Prince Consort Prize.

(4) These regulations, except regulation (1), shall be subject to alteration by Grace of the Senate on the recommendation of the Special Board for History and Archæology at any time after five years from their adoption by the Senate; provided that in all cases regard be given to the object of the subscribers to commemorate Sir John Seeley.

The Committee further suggest that the Portrait might be deposited for the present in the Fitzwilliam Museum, until the University possesses a suitable Historical Lecture-room.

8. Allen Scholarship Fund, and Allen Student. 1898.

The will of Ashley William Graham Allen, of Trinity College (B.A. 1890), dated 20 November, 1891, contains a bequest of £10,000 to the University, for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of the testator's grandfather, Joseph Allen, D.D., sometime fellow of Trinity College, Bishop of Bristol 1834, and Bishop of Ely 1836 to his death 20 March, 1845.

...I bequeath ten thousand pounds free of legacy duty to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge with the view of establishing an annual University Scholarship or Prize in memory of my said grandfather (the late Joseph Allen D.D. some time since Bishop of Ely) and I leave all arrangements relating to the foundation or establishment of such Scholarship or Prize and the general regulations in regard thereto to the Chancellor Vice Chancellor and Senate of the University of Cambridge[1].

Mr Allen died 1 July, and his will was proved 14 November, 1893; but the Vice-Chancellor was not able to inform the

[1] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 3, 5.

Senate of the receipt of the money until 13 June, 1898[1]. The following Grace passed the Senate 16 June following:

That the bequest of the late A. W. G. Allen, B.A., of Trinity College, be gratefully accepted by the University; and that the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to invest the amount received in respect of the bequest in one or more of the securities authorised by the Trust Investment Act, and that the Common Seal of the University be affixed to the necessary documents[2].

The matter having been referred to the General Board of Studies, they issued a report dated 9 November, 1898[3], containing regulations for the fund and scholarship. The following extract from the preamble to this report explains the views of the Board:

The Board are of opinion that the money should be employed in founding an annual Scholarship or Studentship for the encouragement of literary or scientific research. In order to diminish the difficulty of selection they propose to divide the subjects of study into two groups, which may be distinguished as (1) Literary and (2) Scientific, and to assign the Scholarship to each group in alternate years. The Board are advised that the terms of the bequest prohibit the award of more than one Scholarship in the same year. It is estimated that the capital sum bequeathed, with subsequent accumulations, will produce an income of about £290.

The Board propose that the subjoined regulations should be enacted for ten years only, so that after some experience the Senate will have an opportunity of reconsidering the use to which Mr Allen's bequest shall be devoted.

The regulations appended to this report were modified after discussion (1 December, 1898)[4], and issued in an Amended Report, 1 February, 1899[5]. This was confirmed by Grace 16 February, 1899[6]. In the regulations it is directed that the fund shall be called *The Allen Scholarship Fund,* and that the income shall be devoted to the maintenance of a student to be called *The Allen Student.*

[1] *Reporter*, 14 June, 1898, p. 960.
[2] Ibid. 18 June, p. 1053.
[3] Ibid. 15 November, 1898, p. 227.
[4] Ibid. 6 December, p. 335.
[5] Ibid. 7 February, 1899, p. 514.
[6] Ibid. 21 February, p. 573. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, pp. 490—492.

VIII.

PRIZES

1. Benefaction of the Reverend Thomas Seaton. 1748.

The Reverend Thomas Seaton[1], sometime Fellow of Clare Hall, B.A. 1704, M.A. 1708, by Will dated 8 October, 1738, bequeathed an estate[2] to the University of Cambridge, the rents to be paid to that Master of Arts who composes the best poem on a sacred subject. Mr Seaton died 18 August, 1741; but the estate was not recovered from the heir-at-law until 1748. The prize was first awarded in 1750.

The bequest was not formally accepted by the University; and no regulations were drawn up until 1898, when a report of the Council of the Senate, dated 23 May, containing those at present in force, was confirmed by the Senate (9 June)[3].

The following clause in Mr Seaton's Will explains his views respecting the Prize:

In the Name of God Amen. I Thomas Seaton of the Town of Ravinston in the County of Bucks, Clerk, being in good health and through the favour of God under no disorder of mind do make this my last Will and Testament....

I also give to my cousin John Bull Junior my estate at Kislingbury during the life of my wife Essex Seaton which consists of one yard land now in the occupation of Joseph Butler, and a half yard land better now in the occupation of Mr Marriott of whom it was purchased....

I give my Kislingbury Estate abovementioned to the University of Cambridge for ever: the rents of which shall be disposed of yearly by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, as he the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek Professor for the time being, or two of them, shall agree. Which three persons aforesaid shall give out a subject, which subject shall for the first year be one or other of the

[1] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. li. p. 166.

[2] The estate, in Northamptonshire, contained about 28 acres, and the yearly value, in 1748, was £17.

[3] Printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 578.

Perfections or Attributes of the Supreme Being, and so the succeeding years till that subject is exhausted; and afterwards the subjects shall be either Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell, Purity of Heart, &c. or whatsoever else may be judged by the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Clare Hall, and Greek Professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being and recommendation of virtue.

And they shall yearly dispose of the rent of the abovesaid estate to that Master of Arts whose poem on the subject given shall be best approved by them. Which poem I ordain to be always in English, and to be printed; the expense of which shall be deducted out of the product of the Estate, and the residue given as a reward for the composer of the poem, or ode, or copy of verses. And the reason of my thus ordaining it is, the language being changeable, and words growing obsolete, the great God might ever have his Attributes and Perfections celebrated and extolled in a stile perfectly adapted to the taste and understanding of every succeeding generation, and that virtue may be represented also to the world in the most amiable view...[1].

2. Chancellor's Classical Medals.
1751.

This gift is recorded as follows in the *Registrum Præmiorum*, kept by successive Vice-Chancellors, and now in the Registry:

His Grace Thomas Holles [Pelham] Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of this University of Cambridge, did in the year 1751, for an Encouragement to the study of the Classic Writers, appoint that a Gold Medal should be annually given by himself to Each of two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who having Senior Optimes shall make the best appearance in Classical Learning.

The Persons appointed by Him to examine the Candidates and to determine the Prizes are: The Vicechancellor; Provost of King's College; Master of St John's; Master of Trinity College; Master of Peterhouse; Master of Clare Hall; Master of Christ's College; and the Senior Fellow of Trinity College elected from Westminster School.

The Duke's benefaction was not formally accepted, but the following Grace, directing that a letter of thanks written

[1] From a copy of Mr Seaton's Will made by Registrary Romilly 9 March, 1860. Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 54. 1. The original is in the Registry of Wills, Peterborough.

by the Public Orator be sent to him, passed the Senate 10 October, 1751:

Cum illustrissimus vester Cancellarius duos ex iis juvenibus quibus Academiæ honores ob literas severiores foeliciter excultas publice deferuntur, suis etiam præmiis ob foeliciter excultas humaniores literas ornatos velit;

Placeat Vobis ut ob verum hoc et insigne amoris sui erga nos nostramque disciplinam pignus et testimonium debitæ illi Gratiæ agantur per literas vestro nomine ab Oratore conscribendas[1].

In 1760, a case of equality of votes having occurred, the Chancellor wrote as follows to the Vice-Chancellor:

CLAREMOUNT,
March 15*th*, 1760.

DEAR SIR,

I have the favor of your letter of the 12th Instant, and am very clearly of opinion that when there is an equality of voices in the Disposal of the Medals, the Casting voice ought to be in the Vicechancellor, and I should desire that it might always be so determined.

I am with great Respect,
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

Sir James Burrough, Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge[2].

The following account of the way in which the candidates are to be examined, is worth quotation. It may probably be dated 1762[3].

The Names of the Candidates for these [Medals] are brought in to the Vicechancellor immediately after the first Tripos, and he appoints as early a Day after, as his Convenience will permit, for their coming to him in Order for Examination. They are to furnish themselves with a Lexicon and Dictionary. The Vicechancellor allots them a Room where they are to be together, and sets them a Part of some Greek Author to translate into English, furnishing Copies of the Greek

[1] Grace Book K, p. 168. The Orator's letter was read and approved 14 October following. Ibid. pp. 169, 170.

[2] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 16.

[3] This account is written on a flyleaf at the beginning of the *Registrum Præmiorum*. At the end are the words: "Dr Plumptre's notes, entered by his order." Rob. Plumptre, D.D., was President of Queens' College 1760–1788; Vice-Chancellor, 1761–62.

Author without Latin, equal in number to the Candidates, if he can get so many. When they have done this he sets them a Part of some English Author to translate into Latin. These compose the Business of the first Day. He appoints them to come again the next Day or as soon as Convenience permits, and then gives them a Subject for a Latin Prose Composition. When that is done, he gives them one for a Composition in Latin Verse; which finishes the written Part of the Examination. These Exercises, after being perused by the Vicechancellor, are sent round to the other Examiners, and when all, or all who chuse to see them, have had them, the Vicechancellor fixes a Day for Examination, *vivâ voce*, in the Presence of such Examiners as chuse to attend.

The Candidates are on that Day called out singly, and usually set to construe some Part of a Greek Prose Author, and of a Greek Poet likewise, and also some Part either of a Latin Prose Author or Poet or both, and then the Examiners assign the Prizes. When the Vicechancellor informs the Candidates to whom they are assigned of their success, he at the same Time gives them a Subject to declaim upon on opposite Sides on the Second Tripos Day.

In 1866 (13 December) a Syndicate was appointed:

qui deliberent numquid in regulis Examinationum vel eorum qui honores in Litteris Humanioribus vel eorum qui Numismata earundem Litterarum studiosis ab Academiæ Cancellario quotannis proposita petant mutandum sit[1].

This Syndicate issued a report, 12 June, 1867, but it was not submitted to the Senate for confirmation. A second report dated 16 March, 1868, was rejected, 20 May, 1868[2]. Finally a third report, dated 9 March, 1869, was confirmed by Grace, 29 April, 1869[3]. In the preamble to this the Syndicate say:

They again submit to the Senate the new Regulations for the Chancellor's Medals Examination proposed in a former Report, being convinced that the usefulness of the Examination will be greatly increased by the removal of the mathematical restriction, and by the publication of a list of those students who have highly distinguished themselves.

[1] Grace Book Σ, p. 144.

[2] In this report, which dealt with the Classical Tripos as well as with the Medals, the part relating to the Medals was rejected by 53 non placet to 27 placet.

[3] Grace Book Σ, pp. 471, 486. The part relating to the Medals was carried by 52 placet to 17 non placet.

The following are the regulations accepted by the above Grace:

1. That the Chancellor's Medals each year shall be open to the competition of all students qualified to be candidates for the Classical Tripos of that year. Who may compete.

2. That the examiners for the Chancellor's Medals shall be the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Greek, and the Public Orator, together with two other examiners nominated from year to year by the Board of Classical Studies for election by the Senate. Provided that in case any of the *ex officio* examiners be prevented from taking part in the examination, a deputy shall be appointed in each case by Grace of the Senate. Examiners. Proviso.

3. That the examiners shall publish, in addition to the names of the two medallists, an alphabetical list of those candidates who have highly distinguished themselves in the examination. List.

4. That the examination for the Chancellor's Medals shall begin on the sixth Monday after the general B.A. admission in each year[1]. Date.

In 1881 (4 April) the Board of Classical Studies suggested that these regulations should be modified as regards the first and last regulations, and that the third regulation should be suppressed. The Chancellor signified his approval 6 April[2], and the new regulations were confirmed by Grace 19 May, 1881[3].

3. Members' Prizes.

1752.

The foundation of these prizes is recorded as follows in the *Registrum Præmiorum*:

The Honourable Mr Finch[4], and the Honourable Mr Townshend[5], Members of Parliament for the University, did in the year 1752 pro-

[1] Grace Book Σ, p. 476. These regulations were issued "subject to the approval of His Grace the Chancellor." It may be assumed that he did approve them, but his letter has not been preserved.

[2] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 16. 11.

[3] Printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1885, p. 409; and, with subsequent modifications, in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 572.

[4] Edw. Finch, son of the Earl of Nottingham, Trin., M.A. 1718; elected a fellow of Christ's College, 1728. He represented the University in parliament 1727–1768.

[5] Tho. Townshend, Cla., M.A. 1727, second son of Charles, Viscount Townshend. He represented the University in parliament 1727–1770.

pose, after the example of His Grace our Chancellor, to give Two Prizes of Fifteen Guineas each, to two Senior Bachelors of Arts, and the like to two Middle Bachelors, who shall compose the best Exercises in Latin Prose (upon Subjects, whereof due notice is to be given by the Vicechancellor) which are to be read publickly by them on a day afterwards to be appointed near the Commencement.

Each Candidate is to send his Exercise, privately, and without his Name, and not in his own hand, but revised and pointed by himself, to the Vicechancellor, on or before a day to be appointed by Him, with some Latin Verse written upon it; and he is at the same time to send a paper sealed up, with the same Latin Verse on the outside, which Paper shall enclose another Paper, folded up, with the Candidate's Name written therein.

The Papers, containing the Names of those Candidates who shall not succeed, are to be destroyed unopened; by which secrecy, the modesty of those who might otherwise fear a repulse will, it is hoped, be effectually consulted.

The Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges are to determine these Prizes.

A letter of thanks, written by the Public Orator, was read to the Senate 15 December, 1752, and on the following day was ordered to be sealed[1].

The following account of the way in which the Prizes were assigned, was drawn up in or about 1762[2]:

The subjects for these are usually proposed by the Vicechancellor at some Meeting of the Heads, and delivered out at some Time in March or April. When the Exercises are all sent in to the Vicechancellor and he has perused them, he sends them round to such Heads as chuse to peruse them, and after they have done with them he calls a Meeting of those who have perused them, at which the Prizes are determined, and the Papers containing the Names of the losing Candidates destroyed. After acquainting the successful Candidates with their Success, he appoints a Day or two Days one for the senior and one for the middle Bachelors, as suits his Convenience, for them to read their Exercises in the Law Schools.

In 1826 a change was introduced by which two of the prizes were thrown open to all Bachelors of Arts, and the other two to undergraduates in their third year. The fol-

[1] Grace Book K, pp. 198—200.

[2] From Dr Plumptre's notes in the *Registrum Præmiorum*, p. 11. See above, p. 371.

lowing account of this change is in the handwriting of Dr Wordsworth, Master of Trinity College, Vice-Chancellor 1826–27[1]:

Viscount Palmerston to the Vice-Chancellor.

STANHOPE STREET,
25 *November*, 1826.

"...I have this morning received your Letter of yesterday communicating to me an improved arrangement which the Vice Chancellor and Heads are desirous of adopting with respect to the distribution of the Members Prizes: and I lose no time in expressing my entire concurrence in the proposed arrangement, which cannot fail to be advantageous to the University, and which seems well calculated to give fresh encouragement to Literature by enlarging the sphere of competition...."

A Letter to the like effect was received by the Vice-Chancellor from Sir John Copley, Master of the Rolls, dated George Street, Nov. 28, 1826.

The new regulations herein referred to, and which were agreed to at a Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads Nov. 23, 1826, as proper to be recommended to the approbation of the Members, were:

1. That two of the four Prizes heretofore given to the Senior and the Middle Bachelors, be open henceforward to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of M.A.

2. That the other two be open to all Undergraduates who shall have resided not less than seven Terms, at the time when the Exercises are to be sent in.

In 1869 (25 October) the Council of the Senate proposed new regulations for these prizes, which were accepted by the Senate 11 November[2].

4. TOWNSHEND PRIZES.
1755.

These prizes were instituted by Charles, third Viscount Townshend. He wrote as follows to the Vice-Chancellor:

[1] *Registrum Præmiorum*, p. 10. Viscount Palmerston, M.A., Joh., and Sir John Singleton Copley, M.A., Trin., had been elected Members of Parliament for the University 16 June, 1826.

[2] Grace Book T, pp. 12—15. They are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 577.

RAINHAM,
October the 5th, 1754.

SIR,

Having observed that several public exercises have been lately instituted in your University with premiums annexed to them for the improvement of education by the advancement of knowledge; and that among these provisions no encouragement is given for the study of the Theory of Trade, I take the liberty of desiring to know from you, Sir, whether it will be agreeable to the University if rewards of the same nature with those lately granted in other branches of learning should be given for the promotion of this.

It is unnecessary for me to point out the infinite advantage which would result to the public if young men could be led early in Life to a diligent study and correct knowledge of a Science so very important in it self and so intimately connected with the affairs and interests of this Kingdom as the subject of Trade is; nor have I any view in making this Proposal but to express in part the gratefull sense I have of the many obligations which my Family have received from the University of Cambridge by an Institution which I should hope they would approve of, as it is but one step more in the System lately began; and as I am confident that, if it be accepted and strictly pursued, it will contribute to the honour of the University and the solid advantage of this country. I am

Sir, your most obedient

humble servant

TOWNSHEND.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Yonge, Master of Jesus College, acknowledged the above letter (6 October) and undertook to lay it before the Heads of Colleges at an early opportunity. They were evidently favourable to Viscount Townshend's proposal, for he wrote as follows to the Vice-Chancellor:

RAINHAM,
October the 26th, 1754.

SIR,

I am much obliged to you for having communicated to the Heads the proposal I took the liberty of making through you to the University; and it gives me great satisfaction to hear from you that they have so entirely approved of my motives and design in making it.

This approbation gives me great hopes that the same Proposal will be received in the same manner by the Body of the University: His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has already assured me, in a letter I have had the honour of receiving from him upon this subject, that nothing

shall be wanting on his part that may contribute to the success of a Design which he is pleased to call so usefull an one, and I beg leave to assure you on my own part that the very favorable opinion which his Grace and the Heads have given upon a consideration of this Scheme, are no small additional reasons with me for presuming in a stronger manner than I dared to have done upon my own judgment, that this Institution, if fully executed, will be productive of a real improvement in Education, and consequently of honor to the University and of advantage to the Public.

As you seem to expect from me some account of the mode of this Institution and the manner in which I should wish the Prizes should be determined and given, I am very ready now to submit to your consideration my thoughts upon these Points, not without some hopes, conceived upon the authority of very recent precedents in like Institutions, that the description of the Plan will be an answer to the difficulties to which you allude in your letter.

The premiums I should propose to give are twenty Guineas each to the authors of the two best Dissertations which shall be made by Gentlemen of the University of any Rank or Degree upon subjects included within the Theory of Trade and appointed by those who shall be the Judges at the time under this Institution: the Prizes to be given according to the opinion of the Judges, and either to be delivered in money or vested in any other shape as shall be determined, previous to the execution of the Design itself, at a Meeting of the Heads.

The Persons I should desire to name for Judges are the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, the present Master of Trinity College, the present Master of Christ's College, and two other Persons from the Body of the University to be named by me; and the three first of these Judges to continue such as long as they are Heads of the University, and the two last as long as they are resident in it; reserving to my self a power, which I perceive has lately been reserved in like cases, of filling up the vacancys which shall happen.

It may happen that one of the Heads named to be a Judge may be Vice-Chancellor in which case the Judges will be reduced to four; and therefore to avoid any possible equality of voices in the determination of the Prizes, I would propose, according to the Plan of a late Institution of this sort, that the Senior resident member of the University educated at Eaton School (not being otherwise one of the Judges) may be of course added to the Judges as often as one of the Heads, before named as a Judge, shall be Vice-Chancellor.

I could wish the Dissertations might be wrote in the English Language, and that those which carry the Prizes might be read by the Authors of them in public on a day to be appointed near the Commencement, and as to the manner in which the Candidates are to send their Exercises and the other intermediate regulations between the time of receiving the Exercises and deciding upon them, I cannot think

that any better method can be observed, than that which I find set forth in a paper lately published and signed by you in consequence of the Prizes given by the Members of the University.

This is the shape in which I hope to see this Institution take place: and I am the more encouraged to hope that this Plan will be agreeable because it is the same with that which I find the University has approved of in similar cases. I am,

Sir, your most obedient

and humble servant

TOWNSHEND.

A letter of thanks to Viscount Townshend, written by the Public Orator, was ordered to be sealed, 24 January, 1755[1]; and the Vice-Chancellor gave notice (18 February) that the subject of the first prize was: *In what manner do Trade and Civil Liberty support and assist each other?* and that the Essays were to be sent in on or before 1 June, 1755. This subject had probably been suggested by the founder of the Prize, but his letter has not been preserved. There were 14 competitors[2], and Viscount Townshend expressed his satisfaction that "the new Institution has been so far approved of as to engage in the first instance so great a number of Candidates" (to the Vice-Chancellor, 28 June, 1755).

Soon afterwards he met the Vice-Chancellor and several of the Heads of Colleges at the house of Mr Greaves, at Fulbourn, when a wish was expressed that he "would draw up some questions on the Theory of Trade." Accordingly he sent to the Vice-Chancellor (29 October) a list of six. In January 1756 the Vice-Chancellor announced as the subject of the prize for that year: *What causes principally contribute to render a nation populous?*[3] The wording of this sentence did not please Viscount Townshend, as it differed from his own; and he was still more annoyed that the first question on his list, *What influence has Trade on the Morals of a Nation?* had been passed over (26 January, 1756). The Vice-

[1] Grace Book K, pp. 239, 240.

[2] For this and subsequent details see Cooper's *Annals*, iv. 294, and the volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine* quoted by him.

[3] The notice has not been preserved, but the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the date 31 January, 1756, mentions the second subject.

Chancellor did his best to justify this omission, on behalf of himself and the Heads (28 January), but Lord Townshend refused to be appeased, and wrote that he was resolved "to let the Institution drop so far as I have been concerned in it, and to give myself no further trouble about it" (26 June)[1].

5. Anonymous benefaction.
1783, 1784, 1785.

The *Registrum Præmiorum* records this benefaction as follows:

In the year 1783 a Gentleman who desir'd that his name might be conceal'd, gave fifty Guineas for the best English dissertation on the pernicious effects of Gaming; in the year 1784 fifty Guineas for the like on Duelling; and [in the year] 1785 fifty Guineas for the like on Suicide: and appointed the Bishop of Peterborough[2], the Bishop of Llandaff[3], Dr Elliston, Master of Sidney, Dr Beadon, Master of Jesus, and Dr Peckard, Master of Magdalene, to determine the Prizes.

The prize was not brought to the notice of the Senate. It was adjudged in each year to Richard Hey, LL.D., Magd. Coll.

6. Benefaction of the Reverend Claudius Buchanan.
1804–1806.

The Reverend Claudius Buchanan, of Queens' College, B.A. 1796, D.D. (*per Litt. Reg.*) 3 July, 1809, Vice-Provost of Fort William College, Bengal, made the following gifts to the University.

[1] These letters are preserved in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 59. It appears from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Vol. xxviii. p. 373) that the dissertation by Wm. Bell, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, one of those which gained the prize on this occasion, was printed. An analysis is there given of it, and also of an examination of it, by *J. B.*, M.D.

[2] John Hinchcliffe, D.D., Master of Trinity College 1768–1789; Bp of Peterborough 1769 to his death 11 Jan. 1794.

[3] Richard Watson, D.D., Bp of Llandaff 1782 to his death 4 July, 1816; Reg. Prof. of Divinity 1771–1816.

I.

In 1804 Mr Buchanan gave £210 for four Prize Compositions, and proposed to give to the Library a collection of about a hundred volumes, printed in Bengal. The following Graces, which passed the Senate, 11 June, 1804, explain the intention of these Prizes:

Cum vir eximius Claudius Buchanan huic Academiæ ducentas et decem Libras obtulerit, in præmia ita dividendas scilicet:

1°. ut Centum Libræ Academico isti solvantur, modo sit facultatis cujusvis Doctor vel Theologiæ Baccalaureus, vel Magister Artium, qui optimam Dissertationem Anglice scripserit de modo quo facillime Indiæ Gentes Britannicæ ditionis cum humanitate et artibus excoli, tum Christianæ Religionis lumine illustrari possint[1];

2°. ut sexaginta Libræ Academico isti solvantur modo graduum prædictorum quemvis adeptus sit, qui poema optimum Anglice scripserit de literarum humaniorum in Oriente restitutione[2];

3^io^. ut viginti quinque Libræ Academico isti solvantur, si sit vel Baccalaureus vel gradum nondum adeptus, qui optimum carmen Latine scripserit de Collegio Bengalensi[3];

et 4^to^. ut viginti quinque Libræ Academico isti solvantur, si sit Baccalaureus vel gradum nondum adeptus qui optimum sacrum carmen vel Hymnum Græce scripserit de divino Effato γενέσθω φῶς[4].

Cumque insuper idem Vir Claudius Buchanan centum fere volumina ad literas orientales pertinentia, omnia scilicet quæ Bengalæ typis excusa sint, Bibliothecæ nostræ Academicæ, pro munificentiâ suâ, donavit;

Placeat Vobis, ut duorum priorum ex his præmiis distribuendorum arbitri et judices constituantur J. B. Seale, S.T.P., Theologiæ Regius Professor deputatus, J. Jowett, LL.D., Juris Civilis Regius Professor, E. Outram, S.T.B., Orator publicus;

ut tertium et quartum præmiorum prædictorum optimè merenti cuique adjudicandi arbitrium penes sit R. Ramsden, A.M., C. Chevallier, A.M., et G. Butler, A.M.

utque Claudio Buchanan, propter insignem ejus in Academiam liberalitatem, epistolam scribat Orator vester, qua gratias ei omnium vestrum nomine quam maximas agat[5].

[1] Adjudged to Wm. Cockburn, M.A., S. John's Coll.

[2] Adjudged to Cha. Grant, M.A., Magd. Coll.

[3] Adjudged to Geo. Pierce Richards, King's Coll., B.A. 1809.

[4] Adjudged to Geo. Pryme, Trin. Coll., B.A. 1803.

[5] Grace Book Λ, pp. 448, 449. The Orator's letter is in the same Grace Book, p. 462. It was read to the Senate and ordered to be sealed, 16 March, 1805. The names of the prizemen are recorded in the *Registrum Præmiorum*, p. 127. For Dr Buchanan's life see *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* vii. 182.

II.

In 1805 Mr Buchanan proposed to give £500 to the University for the purposes described in the following letter to the Vice-Chancellor:

Sir,

The good effects which have resulted from the institution of my former Prizes; and the increasing importance of the subjects to which they refer, encourage me to propose to the University of Cambridge another Prize of higher value, which I hope will be honored with your approbation.

For the best Work in English Prose, embracing the following subjects;

1. The probable design of the divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the British dominion.

2. The Duty; the Means; and the Consequences of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Tongues; and of promoting Christian knowledge in Asia.

3. A brief historic view of the progress of the Gospel in different nations, since its first promulgation; illustrated by Maps shewing its luminous tract throughout the world; with chronological notices of its duration in particular places. The regions of Mahomedanism to be marked with *red*; and those of Paganism, with a *dark* colour.

Five hundred Pounds.

The candidates to prefix such Title to the work as they may think fit...[1].

This Prize is proposed to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford only.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. BUCHANAN.

College of Fort William in Bengal, 4th June, 1805[2].

A Syndicate was appointed 5 February, 1806, to administer the benefaction; and a letter of thanks, written by the Public Orator, was ordered to be sealed 21 March[3].

[1] The regulations for the Prize are omitted. It was never adjudged.

[2] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 12.

[3] Grace Book A, pp. 478, 481.

III.

In 1806 Mr Buchanan wrote again to the Vice-Chancellor:

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of Proposals for translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages; which I request you will be pleased to submit to the principal members of your Society.

If the design should appear to you to be worthy of encouragement I would propose that two Sermons shall be preached before the University on the subject of the Oriental Translations, by such members of the University as the University shall think fit to appoint; and at such times as may be convenient.

I request that each of the Preachers will do me the honor to accept the sum of Thirty Guineas, which I have directed my agents Messrs Boehm & Co. of London to present, on delivery of a printed copy of the Sermon for the College of Fort William in Bengal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

...C. BUCHANAN.

Calcutta, 18 March, 1806.

P.S. The Sermons to be printed on fine Paper in 4to and in a fine type, to correspond with the prize Compositions.

The selection of Preachers was entrusted by Grace, 16 January, 1807, to the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius and Norrisian Professors of Divinity, and the two Proctors or their Deputies[1].

7. CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL FOR ENGLISH VERSE.

1811.

This prize was instituted by William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University 1811–1834. The following account, from the *Registrum Præmiorum*, though without date, appears to be contemporary. The prize was not formally accepted by the Senate, nor was the founder thanked. The medal was first adjudged in 1813[2].

[1] Grace Book A, p. 501.

[2] The Duke of Gloucester was elected Chancellor 27 March, and installed at Cambridge 28 June—3 July, 1811. It may be conjectured that he offered the prize on the occasion of his visit, and therefore the first adjudication of the medal might have taken place in 1812, but the *Registrum* records under that year: "No Poetical Medal adjudged."

His Royal Highness the Chancellor of the University has determined that a third Gold Medal should be annually given, for the encouragement of English Poetry, to a resident undergraduate who shall compose the best Ode, or the best Poem in Heroic verse:

The subject is to be given out on the 25th of October, and the exercises are to be delivered in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 26th of March following.

Each Candidate is to send his Exercise privately, and without a name, and not written in his own hand, but revised and pointed by himself with some Latin Verse written upon it, and at the same time he is to send his own name in a paper folded up and sealed with the same Latin Verse on the outside, and the papers containing the names of those persons who shall not succeed are to be destroyed unopened.

The following Examiners are appointed by His Royal Highness to determine the Prizes of all the Candidates for the Chancellor's Three Medals:

1. The Vice Chancellor.
2. The Master of Trinity.
3. The Master of St John's.
4. The Provost of King's.
5. The Master of Peterhouse.
6. The Master of Clare Hall.
7. The Master of Christ's.
8. The Senior resident Fellow of Trinity Coliege who has gained a Medal.
9. The Public Orator.
10. The Greek Professor.
11. The Professor of Modern History.

N.B. If the Senior Resident Medallist of Trinity should decline to Examine, then the right shall devolve to the next in standing who has gained a Medal, and so down.

It is his Royal Highness's wish, that the Public Orator, The Greek Professor, and the Professor of Modern History, would take such active part in the Examination as might be agreed upon between them and the other Examiners; leaving it at the same time open to each and all of them to make such further enquiries individually or collectively as they might think proper into the attainments of the several Candidates.

The following additional regulation, limiting the length of the poems, was sent by the Duke of Gloucester to the Vice-Chancellor, 21 November, 1826:

I shall be obliged to you if you will have the goodness to insert in the Notice of the Subject for the English Poem in the present year, that no Exercise is to exceed 200 Lines in length: and if you will

likewise take measures for letting it be understood that it is my wish that the same direction should be continued in future.

No regulations for this prize were approved by the Senate until 1898, when a report of the Council of the Senate (23 May), containing those at present in force, was confirmed by the Senate (9 June)[1].

8. Camden Medal; Powis Medal. 1841; 1867.

In March, 1841, George Charles, second Marquess Camden, "wishing to mark his sense of the respect shewn to his late father [Chancellor, 1834–1840] by the University," expressed "to the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges a desire to give annually a Gold Medal as a Prize for the best Exercise composed in Latin Hexameter Verse[2]."

This benefaction was announced to the Senate 1 April, 1841[3]; and at the same time regulations for the Prize were read, together with a letter of thanks written by the Public Orator, which was ordered to be sent to Marquess Camden. This letter produced the following answer, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor:

Belgrave Square,
April 27, 1841.

Dear Sir,

I have had the Honor of receiving the letter from the Public Orator to which is affixed the Seal of the University of Cambridge.

It has been most gratifying to me to receive this public acknowledgement that the University has been pleased to approve of the Testimonial I proposed giving in grateful recollection of the High and honourable Station which they conferred upon my late Father.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CAMDEN[4].

[1] *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 573.
[2] Vice-Chancellor's notice, 30 March, 1841.
[3] Grace Book Ξ, pp. 184—188.
[4] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 14.

This letter was read to the Senate 28 April, 1841, with a fresh announcement of the Prize, and the following regulations[1], which differ very slightly from those dated 30 March and read to the Senate when the Prize was first announced.

1. That this Medal be called *The Camden Medal.*
2. That the Subject for the Exercises be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.
3. That notice thereof be issued on or before the first day of January in every year; and that the Exercises be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the thirty first day of the following March.
4. That no such Exercise exceed in length one hundred lines.
5. That all Undergraduates, who shall have resided not less than two terms before the day on which the Exercises must be sent in, or who shall at least be then in the course of their second Term of residence, may be Candidates for this Medal.
6. That this Medal be adjudged by the Examiners for the Chancellor's Medals; and that the Prize Exercise be recited publicly at the Commencement.
7. That a Copy of the successful Exercise, when printed, be sent annually to the Marquess Camden, the Donor of the Medal.

Lord Camden died in 1866, and in January, 1867, the Vice-Chancellor received the following letter from Edward James, third Earl Powis, High Steward 1863–91:

Powis Castle, Welshpool,
9 *January*, 1867.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

I am desirous of offering to the University a Medal for Latin Hexameters, so as to continue the very useful prize which was given by the late Lord Camden.

I should propose to retain the prize subject to the same conditions as at present, unless there be any point on which a modification may be desirable.

As however the usual time for the announcement of the subject has passed, I should suggest that this year the copies instead of being sent in on March 31, should be sent in as much later as may be consistent with your convenience and that of the other Examiners.

I have the Honour to be,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
POWIS[2].

[1] Grace Book Ξ, pp. 190, 191.

[2] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 50.

This intention was made known to the University by the Vice-Chancellor in a notice dated Christ's College Lodge, 14 January, 1867. Regulations were appended to this notice, copied *mutatis mutandis* from those to which the Camden Medal had been subject. As on the former occasion, they were not submitted to the Senate for confirmation. A letter of thanks, written by the Public Orator, was read to the Senate 19 January, 1867, and directed to be sealed[1].

The Earl of Powis died 7 May, 1891; and his successor in the High Stewardship, Lord Walsingham, announced his intention of giving a Medal for the encouragement of Natural Science. In the following year, however, George Charles, fourth Earl of Powis, nephew to the former High Steward, expressed a wish "to give annually, as a memorial of the long period during which his uncle was High Steward of the University, a gold medal to be called *The Powis Medal*[2]." The Council of the Senate made this wish known to the Senate in a report dated 8 February, 1892, which was confirmed by Grace 25 February. This Grace specified that this Medal was to be subject to "the existing regulations for the Powis Medal[3]."

9. Sir Peregrine Maitland Prize.
1844.

The history of this prize will be understood from the following letters[4] addressed by the Reverend Henry Venn to Professor Corrie[5]:

I.

Highgate,
6 *June*, 1844.

My dear Professor Corrie,

Your experience in the University, no less than your peculiar interest in the cause of Christianity in South India, will I am sure plead my apology for troubling you in a matter in which I am desirous of obtaining your advice and assistance.

When Sir Peregrine Maitland, a few years ago, gave up the command

[1] Grace Book Σ, p. 148.

[2] Report of Council of Senate, *Reporter*, 9 February, 1892, p. 484.

[3] Ibid. p. 544.

[4] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 41.

[5] George Elwes Corrie, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, 1838–54; Master of Jesus College, 1849–85.

of the Army in South India[1] rather than countenance the participation of the troops in idolatrous ceremonies, some of the friends in India subscribed to commemorate his Christian conduct, by establishing scholarships at Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras, and at an English University—such scholarships to be held by persons willing to devote themselves as Missionaries in South India. When Tucker was in England two years ago he made many enquiries on this subject, but came to the conclusion that it would be impracticable to establish such a scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge.

The Subscribers have since proposed to institute a prize Essay upon some subject connected with the propagation of Christianity in India, and they have placed £1000 at the disposal of Mr Cator[2] and myself for founding, if possible, such a prize, with the annual interest of the money.

Now I shall be greatly obliged to you if you will give me your opinion of the practicability of this scheme....The prize should be called *The Sir Peregrine Maitland Prize*, and, if the annual interest were insufficient, it might be each second year. But all such matters of detail can be easily arranged if the general scheme is approved of.

Believe me, [etc.]

HENRY VENN[3].

II.

HIGHGATE,

18 *November*, 1844.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR CORRIE,

I have just received from the Vice Chancellor a letter which informs me that the Heads of Colleges have accepted *The Peregrine Maitland Prize* according to the scheme which we presented to them. There will be a prize of £100 offered this term.

The Vice Chancellor says that the matter shall be brought before the Senate immediately, I presume on the 27th, as I see that is the next Congregation.

I hope to visit Cambridge for a few days at that time—both to see the matter safely through, and also to consult with friends on any means which it may be possible to employ to procure Missionaries from the members of the University, ready prepared to go out....Pray think about this matter...

Ever believe me, my dear Professor Corrie,

Very truly yours,

H. VENN.

[1] He was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army from October, 1836, to Christmas, 1838. *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. xxxv. p. 367.

[2] Peter Cator, of Trinity College: B.A. 1818, M.A. 1824.

[3] B.A. 1818; Fellow of Queens' Coll. 1819; M.A. 1821; B.D. 1828; d. 1873.

The Vice-Chancellor, in a notice dated 25 November, 1844, informed the University of the proposed institution of this prize. The following regulations, which, from what Mr Venn says in his second letter to Professor Corrie, were probably drawn up by himself and Mr Cator, are appended to the notice.

Prize to be given every three years.

1. It is suggested that the Prize should be given once in every three years, and should consist of the accruing interest of the principal sum during the preceding three years.

Subject when to be announced.

2. That the subject should be given out in the Michaelmas Term by the Vice-Chancellor, and the exercises sent in before the division of the Easter Term.

Who may be candidates.

3. That the candidates for the Prize should, at the time when the subject is given out, be Bachelors of Arts under the standing of M.A.; or students in Civil Law or Medicine, of not less than four, or more than seven years standing, not being graduates in either faculty, who shall be required, before they are admitted to become candidates, to produce from their respective Professors certificates that they have kept the exercises necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Law or Medicine.

Examiners.

4. That the examiners for the Prize should be the Vice-Chancellor and two other members of the University, either Masters of Arts, or of degrees superior to the degree of Master of Arts, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Senate, and that their names should be announced together with the subject of the essay.

Essay to be printed by Prizeman.

To whom it is to be sent

5. That the essay be printed at the expense of the successful candidate; and that fifty copies be distributed to each of the three following institutions: The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Church Missionary Society; Bishop Corrie's Grammar School at Madras.

This document was read to the Senate 27 November, 1844, on which day a Grace passed the Senate accepting the prize and approving the regulations[1].

10. Muir Prize.
1846.

In 1845 John Muir[2], a gentleman in the service of the East India Company, offered, at the suggestion of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta[3], £500 to the University as "a Prize for

[1] Grace Book Ξ, pp. 390—392.

[2] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. xxxix. p. 267.

[3] Dan. Wilson, D.D., Bp of Calcutta 1832–58. Ibid. Vol. lxii. 87.

the best Refutation of Hinduism, and Statement of the Evidences of Christianity in a form suited to the Hindus." This offer was contained in a paper of "Suggestions," dated "Azimgurh, Bengal Presidency, August 6, 1845," addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, and printed by him in quarto for the use of candidates. In the Lent Term of the following year he issued a notice, dated 30 March, 1846, from which those passages are selected which describe the details of the prize as matured between the donors and the University.

The object of the proposal is to cause to be written "Such a Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity as may in substance and form be best suited for the conviction of Hindus, learned in their own philosophical systems; together with such a refutation of Hinduism as may be necessary to establish the exclusive claims and authority of Christianity, as an object of faith and rule of life for the whole of mankind." To the writer of such a Treatise the sum of £500 is offered, under the following conditions:

A Preliminary Prize of £100 shall be offered and adjudged by the University to one of its Graduate Members for a Dissertation upon a subject preparatory to the above described Treatise, or fitted to form a part of it. The person to whom this Prize is adjudged shall, if required by the University, write such a Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity as is described above; and shall print and publish it; on the event of which publication he shall receive the further sum of £400. The subject of the Preliminary Dissertation shall be the following:

"*The Principles of Historical Evidence, applied to discriminate between the authority of the Christian Scriptures and of the religious books of the Hindus.*"

The proposer of the Prize has drawn up a paper containing suggestions of the course of argument which may be adopted in the Treatise, and of sources of information which may be consulted. These suggestions will be printed for the use of the candidates; it being understood that they are not at all bound to adopt the suggestions.

This offer was accepted by Grace 13 May, 1846; and, 24 May, the following examiners were appointed[1]: Dr Graham (Master of Christ's); Dr Robinson (Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic); Mr Scholefield (Regius Professor of Greek).

The preliminary prize of £100 was adjudged to Rowland

[1] Grace Book Ξ, pp. 459, 460.

Williams, M.A., Fellow of King's College, and the Vice-Chancellor was authorised, on the recommendation of the examiners, to request him to proceed with the composition of the entire treatise (Grace, 9 February, 1848).

This appeared in 1858 under the title of *Christianity and Hinduism*[1].

11. Burney Prize.
1846.

In 1845, Richard Burney[2], M.A., of Christ's College, empowered his cousin, the Venerable Archdeacon Burney[3], to offer to the University on his behalf the sum of £3500, for the purpose of establishing an annual prize for the best English Essay on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the Existence, Nature, and Attributes of God, or on the Truth and Evidence of the Christian Religion.

Mr Burney died 30 November, 1845, the day after this offer was communicated to the Vice-Chancellor, but his sister and executrix, Miss Jane Caroline Burney, being desirous of carrying her brother's intentions into effect, generously renewed the offer, subject to certain regulations.

The Vice-Chancellor's notice, from which the above particulars are taken, is dated 3 June, 1846. It was read to the

[1] *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. lxi. p. 450.

[2] Richard Burney was nephew to Charles Burney (see above, p. 124) and Frances Burney, afterwards Mme d'Arblay, children of Dr Charles Burney, the friend of Dr Johnson, and author of the *History of Music*. He was born in India, his father, Richard Thomas Burney, being in the service of the Hon. East India Company, but he spent some time, as a child, at Haslingfield in Cambridgeshire, where a relation, the Rev. Steph. Allen, was vicar. In due time he returned to India, where he married, but, losing his wife soon afterwards, he returned to England, entered at Christ's College as a fellow-commoner 22 May, 1818, when 28 years old, and proceeded B.A. 1822. After his degree he returned to India, which he finally left in time to proceed M.A. 17 October, 1838. In 1842 he gave to the University the model of the Taj Mahal, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was buried by his own desire in the College Chapel. *Christ's Coll. Magazine*, Easter Term, 1892, pp. 102—105.

[3] Cha. Parr Burney, D.D., Archdeacon of Colchester. See above, p. 127.

Senate 11 June, when a Grace passed, accepting the prize[1]. The Grace to seal the Deed of Trust (A) passed the Senate 27 January, 1847[2].

The regulations (B), appended to the Deed of Trust, were not formally accepted by the Senate; but as a summary of them is given in the Vice-Chancellor's notice which the Senate accepted in June, 1846, it may be concluded that acceptance of them was included in acceptance of the prize.

A. *Deed of Trust, dated* 19 *January,* 1847.

This Indenture made the 19th day of January 1847 between Jane Caroline Burney of Cunningham Place St John's Wood in the county of Middlesex Spinster of the one part and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part; 19 Jan. 1847.

Whereas Richard Burney late of Cunningham Place aforesaid Esquire invested in his lifetime videlicet 21 November 1845 a certain sum of cash in the purchase of £3,500 3 per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities in the name of himself and the said Jane Caroline Burney; History of the gift.

And whereas it was the wish and intention of the said Richard Burney that she the said Jane Caroline Burney should transfer the said sum...into the names of the Chancellor [etc.] as soon as conveniently might be after his decease to be held by them upon the trusts hereinafter declared for the purpose of founding a certain annual prize;

And whereas the said Richard Burney departed this life 30 November 1845; And whereas the said Richard Burney previous to his decease reserved and gave the sum of £105 to be expended in payment of the said intended prize if adjudicated in the year 1846 and this sum not having been so expended was lately in the hands of the said Jane Caroline Burney as also the sum of £101. 18*s.* 10*d.* being the amount of the dividends accrued due on the said sum of £3,500...since the death of the said Richard Burney which said sums...make together the sum of £206. 18*s.* 10*d.*; Further sums to be added to the principal.

And whereas in pursuance of the said wish of the said Richard Burney deceased the said Jane Caroline Burney hath transferred the said sum of £3,500...into the names of the said Chancellor [etc.], and hath also invested the said sum of £206. 18*s.* 10*d.* in the purchase of the sum of £220. 8*s.* 10*d.* like annuities in the names of the said Chancellor [etc.] which said sums...making together the sum of £3,720. 8*s.* 10*d.* £3 per cent. Reduced Bank Annuities are now standing in the names of the said Chancellor [etc.] in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England; £3720. 8*s.* 10*d.* has been transferred into the names of the Chancellor, etc.

[1] Grace Book Ξ, p. 462. [2] Ibid. p. 493.

Declaration of trust.

Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said Chancellor [etc.] shall stand and be possessed and interested in the said sum...upon trust to pay and apply the dividends interest and annual proceeds of the said Fund in the manner hereinafter mentioned and to hold the same subject to the rules and regulations hereinafter contained:

B. *Regulations for the Prize.*

Prize to be called Burney Prize.

1. That a Prize, to be called *The Burney Prize*, shall be established in the said University for the best English Essay on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the existence, nature and attributes of God, or on the truth and evidence of the Christian Religion.

Value of the prize.

2. That the said Burney Prize shall be an annual one of a sum not exceeding £105, to be paid out of one year's dividends of the said sum of £3720. 8*s*. 10*d*....and shall be awarded in manner and at the time hereinafter specified subject to the directions hereinafter mentioned.

Balances, etc., to be added to principal.

3. That the balance of the said one year's dividends...as also any dividends or other monies, which may from any circumstance be in the hands of the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars applicable to the said Prize, shall from time to time be invested in their names and added to the said trust fund; out of which said additions any incidental expenses connected with the said trust shall be first paid, and the balance reserved in order to meet any exigency which may arise.

Subject to be announced in each year by Vice-Chancellor.

4. That the subject of such essay shall from year to year be chosen and set by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and shall be announced and declared by him on the day of admission of the questionists *ad respondendum quæstioni* in each year, and public notice thereof given.

Who may be candidates.

5. That any Bachelor of Arts of the University of Cambridge shall be admissible to compete for the said Prize, who shall be in his first year of standing on the last day allowed for sending in the essays.

Examiners.

6. That the examiners of the compositions and the adjudicators of the said Prize shall be the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, the Master of Christ's College and the Norrisian Professor of Divinity for the time being.

Case of equality.

7. That in the event of the essays of two of the candidates being deemed by the said examiners to possess equal merit, if one of such candidates shall be a member of Christ's College, then the Prize shall be adjudged to him; but in no case shall the Prize be divided between two or more candidates.

When essays are to be sent in.

8. That the candidates competing for the said Prize shall deliver their essays in writing to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the twelfth day of November in each year, and that the Prize be adjudged with all convenient dispatch.

9. That the successful candidate shall cause his essay to be printed at his own expense, and deliver or cause to be delivered a copy thereof to the respective libraries of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and the library of Christ's College, Cambridge, and also to the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Christ's College, and the Norrisian Professor of Divinity of the University of Cambridge.

Essay to be printed by Prizeman.

To whom it is to be sent.

10. That upon such copies being delivered as aforesaid by such successful candidate, the said sum, not exceeding £105, shall be paid to him out of the dividends and interest of the said sum of £3720. 8*s.* 10*d.* ...accruing during the year in which the subject was announced.

When the prize-money shall be paid.

In witness whereof the said Jane Caroline Burney hath hereunto set her hand and seal and the said Chancellor [etc.] of the University of Cambridge hath hereunto set its Corporate Seal the day and year first above written[1].

In 1857 the Council of the Senate proposed a new statute for this prize, which was accepted by the Senate 10 December, 1857, and received the royal assent 6 April, 1858[2].

In 1895 it was proposed to substitute a studentship for the prize; but, after a long discussion, the scheme was rejected 30 May, 1895, by a majority of 19[3].

12. Adams Prize.

1848.

In 1848 (30 March) the Vice-Chancellor informed the University that several members of S. John's College had raised a fund for the purpose of establishing a prize to be connected with the name of John Couch Adams[4], M.A., Fellow of the College, "in testimony of their sense of the honour he has conferred on his College and the University by having been the first among the Mathematicians of Europe to determine from perturbations the unknown place of a disturbing Planet exterior to Uranus"; and that they proposed

[1] Registry, Box G, No. 17.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 107.

[3] Report of Council of Senate, 11 March, 1895, *Reporter*, p. 613; discussed in Arts School 2 May, ibid. p. 775; Amended Report of Council, 13 May, ibid. p. 788; Grace to confirm rejected, ibid. p. 897.

[4] J. C. Adams, B.A. 1843, M.A. 1846; Fellow of S. John's Coll. 1843–53; of Pembroke Coll. 1853–92; Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, 1858–92. Died 21 January, 1892. See *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.*, Suppl., Vol. i. p. 15.

to offer the said fund to the University under the following regulations:

Prize to be called The Adams Prize.

1. That a Prize, to be called *The Adams Prize*, be awarded every two years, during the Michaelmas Term, to the author of the best Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy.

Examiners.

2. That the Vice-Chancellor and the Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy be requested to undertake the office of examiners and adjudicators of the Prize, in conjunction with two persons to be nominated by Colleges in rotation, according to the cycle of Proctors, and to be approved by Grace of the Senate, provided always that not more than two of the examiners be members of the same College.

Candidates.

3. That the Adams Prize be open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University.

Value of the prize.

4. That the successful candidate receive two years' Income of the Fund, and in case no Essay be considered deserving of the Prize, the income of the past two years be added to the capital of the Fund.

When examiners are to be chosen.

5. That the first two examiners to be chosen by the Senate be elected at the second Congregation of the Lent Term of 1849, and that the future examiners be in like manner elected every second year.

When subject is to be announced.

6. That as soon as may be after the election of the said two examiners, or at least before the end of the Lent Term in which they shall have been elected, the four examiners select and publicly announce the Subject for the next Essay, and that the Prize for the same be awarded in the Michaelmas Term of the year next following.

When essays are to be sent in.

7. That the Essays be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the first day of July preceding the Michaelmas Term in which the Prize is to be awarded, in the same manner and form as are prescribed in the regulations for the Chancellor's English Medal.

Essay to be printed. To whom to be sent.

8. That the Essay be printed at the expense of the successful candidate, and a copy be presented to the University Library, to the Library of St John's College, and to each of the four Examiners.

Alterations to be made by Master and Senior Fellows of S. John's College.

9. That if at any time hereafter it appear to the Senate to be expedient to alter the foregoing Scheme, it be competent to the Master and Senior Fellows of St John's College, at the request of the Senate, to propose for its adoption an amended Scheme[1].

This proposal was accepted by Grace 7 April, 1848; and in the following year (17 October, 1849) a sum of £1300 "Eastern Counties Railway Guaranteed Stock, No. 2" was transferred to the University.

[1] Grace Book O, pp. 14—17.

In 1853 (23 February) the following Grace passed the Senate, changing regulations (6) and (7):

Placeat vobis ut in Regulis Præmii nomine Johannis Couch Adams designati 7° die Aprilis 1848 sancitis immutationes subsequentes fiant: nempe ut in Regula 6ta omittantur verba, "and that the prize for the same be awarded in the Michaelmas Term of the year next following"; atque etiam ut in locum Regulæ 7mæ hæc Regula substituatur: "That the essays be sent to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 16th day of December of the year next following that in which the subject is announced, in the same manner and form as are prescribed in the regulations for the Chancellor's English Medal; and that the prize be awarded before the division of the following Easter Term[1]."

13. Le Bas Prize.

1848.

In 1848 (10 November) the Vice-Chancellor informed the University that a large number of members of the Civil Service of India who had been students at the East India College at Haileybury at various intervals during the thirty years that the Reverend Charles Webb Le Bas, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, was connected with it[2], desirous of testifying their regard for Mr Le Bas, and of perpetuating the memory of his services, had raised a fund amounting to about £1920 three per cent. consols, which they proposed to offer to the University of Cambridge, to found an annual prize, to be called *The Le Bas Prize*, "for the best English Essay on a subject of General Literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire," under the following regulations:

Value of prize.

1. That *The Le Bas Prize* shall consist of the annual interest of the above-mentioned Fund, the Essay being published at the expense of the successful candidate.

[1] Grace Book O, pp. 367, 368. The following note was appended to the English Grace paper circulated before the Congregation: "A Communication from the Master and Senior Fellows of S. John's College, signifying their approval of these alterations, will be laid on the Registrary's table."

[2] C. W. Le Bas, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, was Mathematical Professor and Dean at Haileybury 1813–37, and Principal 1837–43, when he resigned (31 December). He died 25 January, 1861.

Candidates.

2. That the candidates for the Prize shall be, at the time when the subject is given out, Bachelors of Arts under the standing of M.A.; or students in Civil Law or Medicine of not less than four or more than seven years standing, not being graduates in either faculty, but having kept the exercises necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Law or Medicine.

Who shall select the subject, and adjudicate the prize.

3. That the subject for the Essay shall be selected and the Prize adjudicated by the Vice-Chancellor and two other members of the Senate, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Senate at the first Congregation after the tenth day of October in each year.

When the subject is to be announced.

4. That the subject shall be given out in the week preceding the division of the Michaelmas Term in each year, and the Essays sent in before the end of the next ensuing Easter Term.

5. *Temporary.*

The prize and regulations were accepted by Grace 22 November, 1848[1].

In 1857 (23 November) the Council of the Senate proposed a new statute for this prize, which was accepted by the Senate 10 December, and approved by the Queen in Council 6 April, 1858[2].

In 1879 (20 October) the Council of the Senate, in consequence of the absence of competition for the prize, suggested that new rules should be substituted for rules (3), (4). This report was confirmed by the Senate 30 October, 1879[3].

14. Whewell Moral Philosophy Prizes.

1849.

In 1849 the Reverend William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, wrote as follows to the Vice-Chancellor:

I wish to offer to the University two Prizes of fifteen Pounds each, to be given every year, so long as I hold my present Professorship, to the two Persons who shall shew the greatest proficiency in Moral

[1] Grace Book O, pp. 68—70.

[2] *Statutes*, ed. 1896, p. 108.

[3] *Reporter*, 21 October, 1879, p. 50; ibid. 4 November, p. 82. *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 585.

Philosophy in the examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos, appointed to commence in 1851, provided that, in the judgment of the Examiners, they possess sufficient merit[1].

This offer was made known to the University by the Vice-Chancellor 1 December, 1849, and was accepted by Grace 5 December[2].

In 1851 Dr Whewell offered a second Prize:

TRINITY LODGE,
June 4, 1851.

MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I wish to offer to the University a Prize of twenty Pounds, to be given every year, for the next four years, to the Person who shall shew the greatest Proficiency in Moral Philosophy in the *Middle Bachelors* Moral Science Tripos Examination, appointed to commence in 1852, provided that, in the judgment of the Examiners, he possess sufficient merit.

I am, Mr Vice-Chancellor,
Your very obedient Servant,
W. WHEWELL.

This offer was made known to the University 5 June, 1851, and accepted by Grace 29 October, 1851[3].

The prizes were adjudged in the Triposes of 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855. In the latter year Dr Whewell resigned the Professorship. His successors have not continued the prize.

15. CARUS GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE.
1853.

In 1852 (13 December) the Vice-Chancellor informed the Senate

That several Friends of the Rev. William Carus, M.A., Canon of Winchester, and late Senior Fellow of Trinity College, desirous of testifying their regard to Mr Carus, have raised a Fund amounting to £500. 3 per Cent. Consols, which they offer to the University for the purpose of founding a yearly Prize or Prizes for the encouragement of the accurate Study of the Greek Testament.

[1] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 65. Dr Whewell was Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy 1838–55.

[2] Grace Book O, p. 143.

[3] Ibid. p. 262.

This offer was accepted, and Syndics were appointed to draw up regulations, 2 February, 1853[1]. Mr Carus himself subsequently offered £500 in augmentation of the Prize. This gift was accepted 25 May[2].

The Syndics, appointed as above, drew up regulations, which were accepted by the Senate 25 May, 1853[2].

In 1894 the fund received a further augmentation from an anonymous donor:

KING'S COLLEGE LODGE,
29 *January*, 1894.

The Vice-Chancellor has received a letter from a Member of Trinity College, who desires to increase the Carus Prize Fund by the gift of one hundred pounds Stock in the $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Consols, as a thank-offering for the instruction received by him, while an undergraduate, from the late Canon Carus, especially in his Sunday-evening addresses in the room over Trinity Gate. The Donor expresses his hope that such a gift might be acceptable to the University in order at least to make up for the recent diminution in the rate of interest; but he is willing that the additional sum should be used for increasing the value, or towards an augmentation of the number, of the Carus Prizes. The Vice-Chancellor is not at liberty to publish the name of the Donor.

This gift was accepted with thanks, 1 February[3].

16. CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL FOR LEGAL STUDIES. 1854.

In 1854 (24 October) the Vice-Chancellor gave notice that His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor, had signified his intention to give annually a gold medal for the encouragement of legal studies in the University. A Grace to accept this gift, with thanks to the donor, passed the Senate 27 October, and on the same day a Syndicate was appointed to draw up regulations for the prize[4].

[1] Grace Book O, pp. 335, 336.

[2] Ibid. pp. 392—396. The Vice-Chancellor informed the Senate of this gift 20 May, 1853. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1858, p. 109; and, with certain modifications, in subsequent editions.

[3] *Reporter*, 6 February, 1894, p. 431.

[4] Grace Book O, pp. 557, 561.

This Syndicate issued a report, dated 10 February, 1855[1], from which the following passage may be quoted, as shewing the Chancellor's intentions, and the line of study which candidates were expected to follow:

> In considering the subject referred to them, they have had regard to the desire, which they learn has been expressed by His Royal Highness, the founder of the Prize, to encourage the study of Law as an important part of general education, not only by students intended for the legal profession, but also by other students to whom such study cannot fail to be of essential service.
>
> The Syndicate recommend that, in conducting the annual examination for the Prize, attention should be paid to this object, the examination being directed to such subjects and the examiners selecting such questions as may not give an undue advantage to students who have adopted the Law as a profession.
>
> The Syndicate recommend that the subjects of examination should be, in general, the Elements of Roman Civil Law, the Principles of International Law, the Constitutional History and Constitutional Law of England, and the Principles of the General Law of England, viz. of the Law of real property, of the Law of personal property and Criminal Law, and of Equity.

This report, which contained a list of books recommended, and regulations, was confirmed by Grace 21 February, 1855[2].

In 1879 the Board of Legal Studies, in a report dated 11 November, suggested "that a distinction would be added to the [Law] Tripos, and a valuable stimulus given to the candidates at present eligible for the Medal, if the prize were determined by a selected part of the Tripos examination[3]." This report, however, was rejected, 29 April, 1880.

In 1884 the Special Board for Law, in a report[4] dated 3 November, revived the proposal of connecting the prize with the Tripos, "in the modified form of giving the medal for a special part of the examination"; with the definite

[1] Grace Book O, p. 592.

[2] Ibid. p. 597. The report, with the regulations and list of books recommended, was printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1858, pp. 101—104; and in successive editions down to 1877 (inclusive).

[3] *Reporter*, 3 February, 1880, p. 273. It was discussed 7 Feb. (ibid. p. 302); republished as an Amended Report 19 April (ibid. p. 478); and rejected by 38 Non Placet to 16 Placet (ibid. p. 513).

[4] Ibid. 4 November, 1884, p. 132.

suggestion that the study of English Law "would receive a most valuable stimulus if the present medal were awarded for exceptional merit shewn on the Constitutional History and Law of England and the principles of English Law in general." The report further recommended that the medal be henceforth called *The Chancellor's Medal for the encouragement of the study of English Law*; and they were able to announce (in their Amended Report) that this change had the approval of His Grace the Chancellor.

This report, slightly altered, with regulations, was confirmed by Grace, 11 December, 1884[1].

In 1887 (Grace, 9 June) the medal was connected with the second part of the Law Tripos[2].

17. Scholefield Prize.

1856.

The Reverend James Scholefield, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek 1825–1853, died 4 April, 1853.

At a meeting held in the Lent Term of the following year to consider what steps should be taken to establish a suitable memorial to him, it was resolved:

> That a Fund be raised by subscription, and be offered to the University, with a request that it may be applied to the encouragement of the Critical Study of the Holy Scriptures.

A Committee was formed to carry this resolution into effect, and early in 1856 they were able to offer to the University the sum of £532. 4*s*. 9*d*. 3 per cent. consols.

A Grace to accept this sum on the above condition, and to appoint Syndics to frame regulations, passed the Senate

[1] It was discussed 6 November (*Reporter*, 1884, p. 159); published in an amended form 19 November (ibid. p. 220); and passed 11 December (ibid. p. 274). The regulations, as then accepted, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1885, p. 410.

[2] Amended Report of Special Board for Law, 2 May, 1887 (*Reporter*, 10 May, p. 657).

30 April, 1856[1]. The Syndics proposed, in a report dated 20 May, the following regulations:

That the net proceeds in every year of the Fund presented to the University...be given as a Prize to that student among the Middle Bachelors, who, being in the First Class of Honours in the Theological Examination of that year, shall be judged by the examiners to have shown the best knowledge of the Greek Testament and of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament.

That the Prize be called *The Scholefield Prize*, and that the Prizeman be distinguished as such by a mark attached to his name in the list of Honours published by the examiners[2].

These regulations were accepted by Grace, 22 May, 1856.

18. Hare Prize.
1861.

The following letter was published to the University 4 March, 1861:

Compton Place, Eastbourne,
February 21, 1861.

Lord Richard Cavendish presents his compliments to the Vice-Chancellor and begs to forward to him a proposal, on the part of some friends of the late Archdeacon Hare[3], to found a Prize bearing his name in the University of Cambridge.

The friends of the late Ven. Archdeacon Hare, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, desiring to testify their admiration for his character, and the high sense they entertain of his services to learning and religion, have raised a fund amounting to £500, 3 per cent. Consols, which they now offer to the University of Cambridge on the following conditions:

Prize to be given every four years

1. That a Prize, to be called *The Hare Prize*, be given once in every four years, in the form of a sum of money representing the interest of the aforesaid £500 which shall have accrued during the four years preceding.

for an English essay on Greek or Roman History or Philosophy.

2. That such prize be given to the author of the best English Dissertation on some subject taken from Ancient Greek or Roman History, political or literary, or from the History of Greek or Roman Philosophy.

[1] Grace Book II, p. 73.

[2] Ibid. p. 80. Printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 587, with the subsequent changes.

[3] Julius Charles Hare, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819; sometime Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Archdeacon of Lewes 1840–1855, died 23 January, 1855.

Notice of subject.

3. That notice of the subject of the Dissertation shall be given in the Easter Term of the year preceding that in which the Prize is to be adjudged; and that the Exercises be sent in before the division of the Easter Term succeeding.

Who may be candidates.

4. That the candidates for the Prize shall be actual Members of the University, and graduates of not more than ten years' standing from admission to the first degree at the time when the Exercises are directed to be sent in.

Who are to choose the subjects and examine.

5. That the subject of the Dissertation shall be selected and the Prize adjudged by the Vice-Chancellor, assisted by two examiners, who shall be nominated during the Lent Term by the Vice-Chancellor, the Greek Professor, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Public Orator, and approved by the Senate before the end of that Term.

Essay to be printed by prizeman, and sent to certain persons.

6. That the Dissertation be printed at the expense of the successful candidate, and that a copy be sent to each of the following persons: the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, the Greek Professor, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Public Orator, and the two examiners[1].

This offer, with the regulations, was accepted by the Senate, 7 March, 1861[2].

In 1902 (5 May) the Council of the Senate published a report[3] substituting new regulations for regulations 3—6 in the above code. This report was confirmed 5 June, 1902[4].

19. Kaye Prize.

1861.

This prize originated with a committee of the subscribers to a memorial which it was proposed to erect to Bishop Kaye[5] at Lincoln. After erecting a monument to him in the Cathedral a surplus of £500 remained in their hands, with which they at first proposed to found a Scholarship to be called the Kaye Scholarship, and to be given to that candidate who passed the second best examination for the

[1] From the original letter preserved in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 27.

[2] Grace Book P, p. 103.

[3] *Reporter*, 6 May, 1902, p. 792. For the discussion see p. 892.

[4] Ibid. 7 June, 1902, p. 1013. *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, Suppl. p. 719.

[5] John Kaye, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807, B.D. 1814, D.D. 1815. Master of Christ's College 1814–30; Regius Professor of Divinity 1816–27; Bishop of Bristol 1820–7; of Lincoln 1827 to his death, 18 February, 1853.

Crosse Scholarship. Dr Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, who was consulted by the secretary to the committee, pointed out (11 March, 1861) that this scheme "made what can only be called a secondary recognition of the merits of one who was himself second to none," and suggested instead a prize for an English Dissertation. The committee soon afterwards adopted the following resolution:

At a Committee Meeting held in the Vestry in the Cathedral [of Lincoln] on Saturday, April 10th, 1861, present the Chancellor in the Chair, etc.

It was resolved that this Committee having had several propositions under consideration for expending the residue of the subscriptions for a Scholarship or Prize at Cambridge, approve most of the plan recommended by the Master of Pembroke College, viz.: the formation of *A Kaye Prize* for the graduate of not more than ten years' standing from admission to his first degree, who shall write the best English dissertation upon some subject or question relating to Ancient Ecclesiastical History or to the Canon of Scripture or important points of Biblical criticism: the successful candidate to print and publish his dissertation at his own expense, and that ten copies be sent to the Cathedral Library, Lincoln, for distribution.

The Committee would prefer the Prize being awarded every second or third year, but they wish to leave the further arrangement of the matter in the hands of the Master of Pembroke College and the Reverend the Sub-Dean of Lincoln[1].

That this Meeting recommends the purchase of £500 Great Northern permanent Debenture Stock which yields 4 per cent. thus giving £40 every second year, which they hope will meet with the approbation of the University authorities, and be sufficient to enable them to offer a prize to be given every second year.

Further correspondence having taken place the committee adopted the following Minute, 28 May, 1861:

A letter from the Rev. the Vice Chancellor and the Master of Pembroke College having been read, Resolved:

That the Committee are desirous that the Prize should be given every fourth year.

That the Secretary buy £500 Consols, and that any surplus in the Bank Account be devoted for the first Prize, to be given as soon as convenient; and that the next Prize should be given as soon as a four years' Dividend shall have accrued[2].

[1] James Amiraux Jeremie, D.D.

[2] This and other documents relating to the foundation of the Prize are preserved in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 34.

The Council of the Senate, in a report dated 3 June, 1861, informed the Senate of the proposed gift and of the conditions, as expressed in the above Minutes, with the addition of clauses providing for the selection of a subject, the date of sending in the exercises, and the appointment of adjudicators[1]. This report was confirmed by Grace, 6 June.

20. Sedgwick Prize.

1865.

In 1865 Augustus Arthur VanSittart, M.A., sometime Fellow of Trinity College, offered to the University £500 Scinde Railway Stock, "for the purpose of encouraging the study of Geology among the resident members of the University, and in honour of the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Woodwardian Professor of Geology[2]." For this purpose he proposed to found a Prize, to be called *The Sedgwick Prize*, under regulations which he drew up himself, after discussion with the Vice-Chancellor, the Council of the Senate, and Professor Sedgwick. By his own wish, expressed in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor dated 2 February, 1865, his name was not mentioned[3].

The Council of the Senate informed the University of the gift and the conditions in a report dated 13 February; which was confirmed by Grace 23 February, 1865[4].

21. Hebrew Prize.

1865.

In 1865 the Council of the Senate informed the University, in a report dated 27 November, that:

The sum of £300 has been subscribed by several members of the

[1] Grace Book P, pp. 144, 145. The regulations, with subsequent alterations, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 589.

[2] Report of Council of Senate mentioned below.

[3] This correspondence is in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 55.

[4] Grace Book P, pp. 503—505. The regulations, with some slight changes, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 590.

University for the purpose of founding a Prize for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew in the University; and the subscribers propose to invest the same in the 5 per cent. stock of the Scinde Railway Company.

The subscribers suggest that the annual income of the Fund be given to that student amongst the Commencing or Middle Bachelors, who, being in the first Class of Honours in the Theological Examination, shall be judged by the examiners to have shewn the best knowledge of Hebrew.

They proceeded to recommend:

that the Prize be accepted; and that for the present it be awarded in the manner suggested. Provided however that it shall at any time be competent to the Senate to alter, by Grace, the conditions of the Prize, in accordance with the object contemplated by the Founders.

This report was confirmed by Grace 7 December, 1865[1].

In 1867 the Reverend Joshua Nussey, M.A., of S. Catharine's College, offered £100 to increase the endowment. His gift was accepted by Grace 28 November, 1867[2].

In 1871 a Syndicate appointed 31 March, 1870, "to consider the whole question of the Theological Examinations in the University, and the Regulations affecting them," proposed new regulations for this prize, in an "Amended Report" dated 27 November, 1871[3]. This was confirmed by Grace, 8 December[4].

The regulations were further altered in 1881 by Grace (2 June) confirming an "Amended Report" of the Board of Theological Studies dated 23 May[5]; and again in 1898 by Grace (27 January) confirming a similar report dated 22 November, 1897[6].

[1] Grace Book Σ, p. 30.

[2] Ibid. p. 279.

[3] *Reporter*, 6 December, 1871, p. 92.

[4] Ibid. p. 111. These regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1874, p. 329.

[5] Ibid. 24 May, 1881, p. 586.

[6] Ibid. 30 November, 1897, p. 250. These changes are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 591, and Suppl. p. 721.

22. Winchester Reading Prizes.
1867.

The founder of these prizes was John Noble, of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, but his name was not made public until 1888, when it was announced by the Vice-Chancellor[1].

In 1866 the following letter[2] was received by the Vice-Chancellor:

Winton House, Winchester,
4 *October*, 1866.

Sir,

A friend of mine, who wishes to remain anonymous, is desirous of founding an annual Exhibition of £40 for ever in each of our two Great Universities, for the encouragement of Elocution, or in other words *good reading*, among Candidates for Holy Orders. My friend wishes to make no restrictions, his only condition being the aforesaid, namely, that the Premium be competed for by persons intending to take Holy Orders, and by no other.

He would *prefer* that the sum of £40 should be paid over to the successful Candidate on or after the day of Ordination, but this condition is not essential.

On hearing from you that the Council and Senate of the University accept the offer, I will communicate with him on the subject.

Should the University of Cambridge accept my friend's annual Prize of £40, he proposes to invest a sum sufficient for the purpose in the Indian Government 4½ stock which is transferred to the Bank of England.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your faithful servant,

C. A. JOHNS[3].

A Syndicate was appointed, 29 November[4], to consider this proposal. They reported, 19 February, 1867, that they were unable to devise a satisfactory scheme of examination, and recommended that the offer be declined. Graces to thank the donor and to decline the benefaction having been

[1] *Reporter*, 24 April, 1888, p. 610.
[2] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 68.
[3] Rev. Ch. Alex. Johns, B.A. (Dubl.) 1841.
[4] Grace Book Σ, p. 141.

rejected by the Senate (4 April), a new Syndicate was appointed (16 May)[1]. The preamble to the regulations, which they issued 16 October, is important:

> Soon after their appointment they framed a Scheme of Examination for awarding the proposed Prizes, and lost no time in submitting it to the Donor for his approval. The Donor wished a proviso to be inserted, which will be found in the 15th of the following regulations[2], and then approved the Scheme. He requested that the Prizes should be called *The Winchester Prizes*. The Syndicate now lay this Scheme before the Senate.

This scheme having been accepted by Grace, 14 November, 1867[3], a capital sum of £400 India 4 per cent. stock was transferred to the University; and the prize was first awarded in 1868.

23. Evans Prize.
1869.

The following extracts from a report of the Council of the Senate, dated 1 March, 1869, give the history of this prize, so far as it can now be ascertained:

> A sum amounting to not less than £300[4] has been offered to the University by several friends of the late Venerable R. W. Evans, B.D., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and Archdeacon of Westmorland[5], for the purpose of founding "a prize or prizes bearing the late Archdeacon's name, to be given annually to those students who distinguished themselves in the Voluntary Theological Examination at Cambridge." The donors have referred to the "Divinity Professors in conjunction with the Board of Theological Studies to determine the precise form of the prize, and the particular excellence to which it

[1] Grace Book Σ, p. 195. The former report was rejected by 89 Non Placet to 46 Placet.

[2] These regulations, which have never been altered, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 593.

[3] Grace Book Σ, pp. 262—265.

[4] The University Accounts for the year ended 31 December, 1901, shew that the capital of the Fund then amounted to £468. 0*s*. 0*d*. Consols.

[5] Robert Wilson Evans, Trin., B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814, B.D. 1842; Fellow of Trinity College, 1813; Vicar of Heversham, 1842; Archdeacon of Westmorland, 1856–65; died 10 March, 1866. *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* xviii. 72.

should be attached." The Divinity Professors have consulted the Board of Theological Studies, and it has been agreed to recommend Patristic Theology with Ecclesiastical History as a fit subject for which the prize should be awarded.

The Council recommended the acceptance of the prize, and proposed certain regulations. A Grace to confirm their report passed the Senate 13 March, 1869[1].

24. Jeremie Prizes.

1870.

The following letters, written to the Vice-Chancellor by Dr Jeremie[2] in 1870, explain his intention in founding this prize:

Trinity College,
29 *Sept.* 1870.

Dear Mr Vice Chancellor,

I beg you will have the kindness to communicate to the University my Resignation of the office of Regius Professor of Divinity.

May I take this opportunity of offering the sum of £1000 to found two Annual Prizes for the encouragement of a critical study of the Septuagint? I am anxious that the Examination for those Prizes should be open to all members of the University who are not of sufficient standing to take the Degree of M.A.

With every feeling of respect, I remain, dear Mr Vice Chancellor,

Yours very sincerely,

J. A. JEREMIE.

[*Without date.*]

My dear Mr Vice Chancellor,

...I meant to leave the Regulations to yourself and the Council, but I should wish the Examination to be quite separate, and to have no reference to the Theological Tripos. I hoped that the

[1] Grace Book Σ, pp. 452—454, 462. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1871, p. 279; and, with alterations, in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 595.

[2] James Amiraux Jeremie, sometime Fellow of Trinity College, B.A. 1824, M.A. 1827, B.D. 1850, D.D. by royal mandate 1850; Prebend of Lincoln 1834; Sub-Dean 1848; Regius Professor of Divinity 1850–70; died 11 June, 1872.

Divinity Professors would kindly undertake to examine, two each year in turn. It appears to me that the best plan would be to select for each Examination large portions of the Septuagint, from Books of different classes—as, for instance, the Pentateuch, the Historical Books, the Psalms, the Proverbs, not excluding the Apocryphal Books. The main object that I had in view was that our students should become familiar with that peculiar idiom which is the true key to the phraseology of the New Testament. I could also wish that the Examiners should draw attention to the Fragments of the other ancient Greek Versions....

Very truly yours,
J. A. JEREMIE[1].

The Council of the Senate informed the University of Dr Jeremie's intention "to found two annual prizes for the encouragement of a critical study of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, and such other Hellenistic literature as may serve to illustrate the New Testament" in a report dated 14 November, 1870. In this they recommended the acceptance of the prize, and submitted regulations[2].

This report was confirmed by Grace, 8 December, 1870[3]; and, 16 February, 1871, a letter written by the Public Orator, conveying the thanks of the University to Dr Jeremie, was ordered to be sealed[4]. The £1000 above mentioned was invested in the purchase of £1091. 8*s.* 1*d.* consols.

25. Harness Prize.
1871.

In 1871 (30 January) the Council of the Senate announced that a sum of £500 three per cent. consols had been offered to the University by the committee of subscribers to a memorial of the late Reverend William Harness[5], M.A., of

[1] These letters are preserved in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 33, Vol. xxxix. (2).

[2] *Reporter*, 23 November, 1870, p. 111. These regulations, which have not been altered, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 596.

[3] Ibid. p. 137. [4] Ibid. pp. 186, 200.

[5] William Harness (Christ's), B.A. 1812, M.A. 1816. He edited Shakespeare, with a life (1825), Massinger (1830) and Ford (1831). He died 11 November, 1869. See his *Life*, by Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, 8vo. Lond. 1871; *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. xxiv. p. 416.

Christ's College, Prebendary of St Paul's and Incumbent of All Saints', Knightsbridge, for the foundation of a prize to be called *The Harness Prize*, to be given to the author of the best English essay upon some subject connected with Shakespearean literature[1].

The report which contained the above offer, with the conditions attached to it, was confirmed by Grace 9 February, 1871[2]; and, 16 February, the Vice-Chancellor was authorised to convey the thanks of the University to the Committee[3].

26. Yorke Prize.
1875.

Mr Edmund Yorke, sometime Fellow of S. Catharine's College[4], who died 29 November, 1871, left the following codicil to his Will. The Will is dated 31 March, 1846; the codicil 15 May, 1847:

31 March, 1846.

This is a Codicil to the last Will and Testament of me Edmund Yorke Master of Arts and Fellow of St Catharine's Hall in the University of Cambridge which Will bears date the 31st day of March 1846

Certain monies bequeathed to Masters of Trinity and Magdalene Colleges.

Having in view the advancement of sound learning as well as of moral and practical Christian principles worthy of a progressive age I bequeath the sum of £800 £3 per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities or whatever sum in that stock may be standing in my name at the Bank of England at my decease[5] unto the Reverend the Master of Trinity College and the Honorable and Reverend the Master of St Mary Magdalene College in the aforesaid University of Cambridge and to their successors Masters of the said Colleges for the time being Nevertheless In trust and for the intent and purpose hereinafter declared that is to say

I direct that the dividends or annual produce of the aforesaid sum may be appropriated by the Trustees for the time being to the founding

[1] *Reporter*, 1 February, 1871, p. 170.

[2] Ibid. p. 175. The regulations, with subsequent changes, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 597.

[3] Ibid. pp. 187, 189.

[4] B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813.

[5] At the date of Mr Yorke's death the amount of £3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities standing in his name was £3989. 19*s*. 3*d*.

and instituting two annual prizes which shall be awarded half yearly to the author of the best essay which may be sent in to them upon the consistency or inconsistency of the law of primogeniture with the dictates of nature as well as with the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion : regard being had in the merits of the essay to the numerous Scriptures applicable to the subject which are to be construed not so much by their text as by their context and their bearing upon the English law referred to and how far such law in its practical operation is in conformity with the reciprocal obligations so beautifully taught by Our blessed Lord and Saviour in his answer to the question of the Lawyer as recorded in St Matthew's Gospel 22nd chapter 39th verse

Two annual prizes to be awarded half-yearly for an essay on the law of Primogeniture.

I direct that the prizes shall be awarded at some convenient period during term at the discretion of the Trustees due notice thereof being published by them in the usual manner

When to be awarded.

I desire that no resident or non resident member of the University shall be permitted to be a competitor for any prize who shall not have been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Law

Who may be candidates.

I also desire that the essays may be written either in the English Latin or Greek language but not in Latin or Greek without the consent of the Trustees previously declared accordingly and the Trustees shall be empowered to select and appoint the judges the number of whom shall not be less than two

Language to be used.

Adjudicators.

And in the event of a difference of opinion between the judges that the Vice-Chancellor of the University or the public Orator the Professor of Civil or Common Law of Moral and Political Economy, of Divinity, or any one of the Professors or other public Functionaries may be invited to be the arbitrator whose decision shall be conclusive

Arbitrator in case of disagreement.

I request that one guinea may be presented to each of the judges on every award and to the arbitrator if called in, if deemed to be worth their acceptance

Fee.

I require that every prize essay shall be printed and published by the Trustees within 21 days after the prize shall have been awarded and that all the expenses thereof and of the Trust be defrayed out of the Trust Funds[1].

Essay to be printed and cost to be paid out of the fund.

The settlement of Mr Yorke's affairs was delayed by legal proceedings, and the bequest to the University did not come before the Council of the Senate until 1873. The following paragraphs are extracted from the report, dated 10 November, in which they laid the matter before the University:

The conditions of the bequest are of such a nature that, in the opinion of the Trustees, the Masters of Trinity and Magdalene Colleges,

[1] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. 71.

they cannot be literally carried out with advantage to the University or so as to fulfil the main design of the Testator. In this view the Council of the Senate fully concur.

The Will and Codicil of Mr Yorke have been the subject of proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and some chief points have been decided by the Lord Chancellor. With regard to this special bequest, no proceedings have yet been instituted, but Sir Richard Baggallay and Mr Rigby, in a joint Opinion[1]...have advised that an application be made to the Court of Chancery, by means of an Information, in order to obtain a proper Scheme for the administration of this particular Trust, and they recommend that the Vice-Chancellor and some of the University Authorities mentioned in the Codicil should be the Relators in the cause.

The Council being of opinion that, although the matter is surrounded with difficulties, a Scheme may be framed under the authority of the Court, which would carry out the main design of the Testator and would prove beneficial to the University, recommend that Dr Cookson, Dr Bateson, Dr Power, Professor Clark, and Professor Cayley, be authorized, under the advice of Counsel, to proceed in the manner intimated in the Opinion of Sir Richard Baggallay and Mr Rigby; and that any costs of the proceedings not directed to be borne by the Testator's estate, be paid from the University Chest.

The sum of money, which is the subject of the bequest, is about £3900 Consols[2].

This report was confirmed by Grace, 20 November, 1873; but various delays occurred, and it was not until 1875 that a Scheme was received, signed John Rigby[3]. This was laid before the Senate in the following report:

10 *May*, 1875.

The Relators appointed by Grace of the Senate 20 November 1873, to apply to the Court of Chancery for a proper Scheme for the administration of the Bequest of Edmund Yorke, M.A., of St Catharine's College, for the purpose of founding a Prize for an Essay on the Law of Primogeniture, having prepared for the consideration of the Court, under the advice of Counsel, the subjoined scheme for the said purpose, the Council of the Senate beg leave to recommend that the approval of the Senate be given to it, and that the Relators be authorised to take the necessary steps for obtaining the decision of the Court of Chancery on the subject.

[1] This Opinion is in the University Registry, Vol. xxxviii. No. 71.

[2] *Reporter*, 11 November, 1873, p. 78.

[3] B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Lord Justice of Appeal 1894.

PROPOSED SCHEME.

That so much of the £3989. 19*s.* 3*d.* £3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities standing to the Credit of the Cause as shall remain after providing for the Costs of this suit[1] be transferred to the Account of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England and be applied by them to the founding and instituting of an annual prize or prizes in the University of Cambridge subject to the following regulations and conditions to be accepted by Grace of the Senate that is to say

1. That the prize be called *The Yorke Prize.* — Annual prize.

2. That each prize be awarded to the Author, being a Graduate of the University of Cambridge, of the best Essay which may be sent in to the Adjudicators upon some subject relating to "The Law of Property its Principles and History in various Ages and Countries." — Subject and who may compete.

3. That the subject for each Essay be selected and the prizes adjudged by two or more Judges or Adjudicators selected and appointed by the Vice-Chancellor the Master of Trinity College and the Master of Magdalene College and approved by Grace of the Senate. — Examiners.

4. That the subject for each Essay be announced and published at such time and in such manner and that each prize be awarded at such convenient time during term as shall be prescribed by regulations to be made for the purpose from time to time by Grace of the Senate. — Notice of subject. Time of award.

5. That the amount of the remuneration to be paid to the adjudicators the standing and qualifications in other respects of the competitors for the prizes the intervals at which the prizes shall be offered and the times and manner at and in which the essays shall be sent in shall in like manner be prescribed by regulations to be made for the purpose from time to time by Grace of the Senate. — Fees and all other matters to be regulated by Grace.

6. That the Public Orator or one of the Professors or Public Functionaries of the University who shall be able and willing to act shall be invited by the Vice-Chancellor the Master of Trinity College and the Master of Magdalene College to act as adjudicator in the event of such difference of opinion between the paid adjudicators as shall prevent them from adjudging the prize and that his decision in the case of any reference to him shall be conclusive. — Referee.

7. That the successful competitor for every prize essay shall print and publish the essay at his own expense in such manner and within such period as the Vice-Chancellor and the Masters of Trinity and Magdalene Colleges shall from time to time direct and that a copy thereof shall be sent to the University Library and to each of the adjudicators. — Essay to be printed and a copy to be sent to certain libraries.

[1] The sum transferred was £3689. 1*s.* 7*d.* Report of Council of Senate 15 May, 1876.

Distribution of income of fund.

8. That out of the income of the trust funds accrued due since the last previous adjudication of the prize the adjudicators shall receive the amount payable to them and that the residue of such income shall be paid to the successful competitor.

If prize be not awarded.

9. That if on any occasion the adjudicators shall be of opinion that no essay sent in is deserving of a prize the amount of the prize for that occasion shall be invested in the purchase of 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities to be added to the capital trust fund[1].

This report was confirmed by Grace, 21 May, 1875; and the regulations, having received the sanction of the Court of Chancery, 1 June, 1875, were also approved by Grace, 9 June, 1875[2].

In the following year, 15 May, the Council of the Senate issued amended *Regulations for the Yorke Prize Essay*. The report containing them was confirmed by Grace, 1 June, 1876[3].

27. Cobden Prize.

1876.

In 1876 (28 February) the Vice-Chancellor published to the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of the Cobden Club:

The Committee of the Cobden Club offer for the acceptance of the University of Cambridge a prize of £20 to be awarded from year to year under the conditions hereinafter specified:

The prize shall be awarded for an Essay on some subject connected with Political Economy, and shall be payable in money to the successful competitor.

The competitors shall be members of the University who, having commenced residence, are not of more than three years' standing from their first degree.

The judges shall be (1) the Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge for the time being, (2) one person to be appointed annually by the Vice-Chancellor, (3) one person to be appointed annually by the donors: and the prize shall be awarded to that Essay which in the judgment of at least two of the judges, certified under their hand to the Vice-Chancellor, shall show the greatest amount

[1] *Reporter*, 11 May, 1875, pp. 387, 388.

[2] Ibid. 15 June, 1875, p. 498.

[3] Ibid. 16 May, 1876, pp. 471—473. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 598.

of literary merit together with the greatest knowledge of the subject proposed.

The subject of the prize shall be fixed for the ensuing year by the judges, or a majority of them, for the current year; but the subject of the first prize shall be fixed by the donors, subject to the joint approval of the Vice-Chancellor and the Professor of Political Economy.

The competing Essays shall be sent in to the Registrar of the University on a day to be fixed from year to year by the Vice-Chancellor.

The donors of the prize reserve to themselves the right to determine the said prize on giving one year's notice to the Vice-Chancellor.

The Prize shall be called *The Cobden Prize*[1].

On the same day the Council of the Senate gave notice of a Grace to "appoint a Syndicate to consider the offer made to the University by the Committee of the Cobden Club, and the proposed Regulations for the Prize, and to confer with the Donors thereon[2]."

This Grace, after discussion, 3 March[3], passed the Senate 16 March; and the Syndicate issued a report, dated 18 May, in which they stated that they had suggested to the Committee of the Cobden Club "with a view to increasing the importance and influence of the prize, it should be of the value of £60 offered triennially instead of an annual prize of the value of £20, as at first proposed," with other changes of less importance, and that these suggestions had "been adopted by the donors with obliging readiness." They therefore recommended that the offer of the Cobden Club should be accepted, and proposed regulations[4]. This report, after discussion, 27 May[5], was confirmed by the Senate 1 June, 1876, but not without opposition[6].

In 1891 the Vice-Chancellor received the following letter dated 23 January:

We the undersigned, being those Resident Members of the Senate who have acted as examiners for the Cobden Prize, desire to represent

[1] *Reporter*, 29 February, 1876, p. 266. [2] Ibid. p. 265.

[3] Ibid. 7 March, 1876, p. 281. [4] Ibid. 20 May, 1876, p. 499.

[5] Ibid. p. 537.

[6] Ibid. p. 547. The numbers were: Placet 64, Non Placet 37. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1877, p. 353; and with subsequent changes in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 600.

to the Council that too short a time is in our opinion allowed for writing the Essays for that Prize. The subject of the Essays is announced in the first half of an Easter Term, and the Essays are sent in on the first day of the following Easter Term. A great deal of special reading is generally required; and the candidates seldom get much further during the Long Vacation than to determine the general drift of their Essays. Most of them are engaged in teaching during the two following Terms, and have not time for working out their Essays satisfactorily. It is within our knowledge that in recent years several promising Essays have, for this reason, been abandoned, and never submitted to the examiners.

Accordingly we venture to suggest that, the other Regulations for the Prize remaining unaltered, the date for sending in the Essays should be changed to the first day of Full Term in the October of the year following that in which the subject of the Essays is announced.

The Committee of the Cobden Club have expressed their assent to the proposed change[1].

This suggestion was approved by the Council of the Senate, who issued a report, dated 16 February, recommending that the third regulation should be altered into its present form. This report was confirmed by Grace, 5 March, 1891[2].

In 1898 the value of the prize was altered, as explained in the following letter addressed to the Vice-Chancellor:

COBDEN CLUB,
21 *February*, 1898.

DEAR SIR,

The Committee of the Cobden Club, in view of the Club's many responsibilities in connection with its work, find it expedient to reduce the Triennial Prize of £60, offered for competition to the University, to a Prize of £20 together with a Cobden Club Silver Medal.

The Committee venture to hope that the offer of a Prize of £20 and a Silver Medal, in lieu of £60, will not be unacceptable.

Yours very obediently,

RICHARD GOWING,
Secretary.

P.S. The Committee do not desire, of course, to disturb arrrangements which are probably in a forward condition with respect to the forthcoming competition[3].

[1] *Reporter*, 17 February, 1891, p. 516. [2] Ibid. 10 March, p. 633.
[3] Ibid. 8 March, 1898, p. 570.

In 1900 the choice of subjects was widened by substituting the present regulation for regulation 4, which prescribed a single subject only[1].

28. George Long Prize.

1881.

After the death of George Long, M.A. (Craven University Scholar, 1821, Fellow of Trinity College, 1823), who died 10 August, 1869, some of his pupils and friends, desiring to testify their veneration for his character, and the high sense they entertained of his services to literature and education, raised a fund amounting to £500, called The Long Memorial Fund, which their committee offered to the University to provide a prize or medal for that candidate in the Law Tripos who shall be most distinguished in the papers on Roman Law and Jurisprudence; but the distinction was only to be awarded in cases of exceptional merit, and not necessarily in each year[2].

This proposal was made known to the University by the Board of Legal Studies in a report dated 23 March, 1881[3]. It was offered for discussion (3 May), but no remarks were made; and the Board subsequently replaced it by an "Amended Report" dated 28 May[4], in which regulations for the prize, and its acceptance by the University, were proposed. In this report the object of the prize is stated as follows:

> A sum of five hundred pounds has been offered to the University by the Committee of the subscribers to a Memorial of the late George

[1] Report of Council of Senate, 7 May; confirmed 24 May, 1900; *Reporter*, pp. 820, 934.

[2] This account is derived from the Report of the Board for Legal Studies dated 23 March, referred to below; and from a notice issued by Prof. E. C. Clark 24 April, 1883. For the life of Mr Geo. Long see *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* Vol. xxxiv. p. 102. Among other claims to literary distinction, he was remarkable for his knowledge of Roman Law.

[3] *Reporter*, 5 April, 1881, p. 454.

[4] Ibid. 31 May, p. 621.

Long, M.A., formerly Craven University Scholar and Fellow of Trinity College, for the foundation of a Prize for the encouragement of the study of Roman Law and Jurisprudence, to be called *The George Long Prize*, upon conditions embodied in the following regulations...

This report was confirmed by Grace, 2 June, 1881[1].

29. George Williams Prize.
1882.

In 1881 (8 December), the Board of Theological Studies informed the University that the friends of the Reverend George Williams[2], B.D., vicar of Ringwood, and formerly Fellow of King's College, who died 26 January, 1878, had collected a sum amounting to £300 for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called *The George Williams Prize*, for students who distinguish themselves in the Theological Tripos.

Regulations for the prize were appended to the report announcing the proposed gift, in the first of which it was defined that the prizeman should be "that student among the candidates for Honours in the second part of the Theological Tripos, who shall be judged by the examiners to stand first in the papers on Doctrine and the Ancient Liturgies[3]."

This report was confirmed by Grace, 23 February, 1882[4].

30. Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew.
1883.

In 1883 (27 April) the Vice-Chancellor was informed that:

A sum of money amounting to upwards of £800 having been subscribed by friends and former pupils of the Rev. Peter Hamnett Mason,

[1] *Reporter*, 7 June, p. 656. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1885, p. 434; and, with alterations, in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 601.

[2] B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840, B.D. 1848. See *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* Vol. lxi. p. 899.

[3] *Reporter*, 7 February, 1882, p. 295.

[4] Ibid. 28 February, 1882, p. 337. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1885, p. 434, and in subsequent editions.

M.A., Fellow of S. John's College, for the purpose of establishing a University Prize to be connected with his name, and to be called *The Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew*, and the money raised having been invested in 3½ p.c. Birmingham Corporation Bonds, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund beg to offer for the acceptance of the University, the abovenamed Stock, and suggest the following regulations with respect to the Prize[1].

When this communication was discussed (26 May) it was pointed out that the second regulation did not express with sufficient clearness the meaning intended[2]. The regulation in question was therefore amended, and the proposal embodied by the Council of the Senate in a report dated 28 May[3]. This was confirmed by Grace, 31 May[4].

The second regulation was further altered by Grace, 2 February, 1893[5].

31. Prince Consort Prize.
1883.

The origin of this Prize is explained by the following documents:

Peterhouse Lodge,
May 28, 1883.

1. The Vice-Chancellor begs leave to inform the subscribers to the Memorial to His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, that by the kind permission of the Master of Trinity College, a meeting of the Subscribers will be held in Trinity Lodge on Tuesday, June 12, 1883, at 4 o'clock P.M., to consider the best mode of disposing of the surplus funds, which amount to nearly £1800.

His Grace the Chancellor of the University has kindly promised to preside[6].

Peterhouse Lodge,
June 18, 1883.

2. The Vice-Chancellor begs leave to inform the Members of the Senate that, at a meeting of the subscribers to the Cambridge Memorial

[1] *Reporter*, 22 May, 1883, p. 723. [2] Ibid. p. 767.

[3] Ibid. p. 753.

[4] Ibid. p. 799. The regulations, as then sanctioned, are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1885, p. 435.

[5] Ibid. 7 February, 1893, p. 452, confirming report of Council of Senate dated 16 January (ibid. p. 378).

[6] Ibid. 29 May, 1883, p. 749.

to His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, held at Trinity Lodge on Tuesday, June 12, 1883, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, presiding, the following resolution was proposed by the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by the Vice-Master of Trinity College, and unanimously carried:

"That the surplus of the Fund subscribed for the Cambridge University Memorial to the Prince Consort be paid over to the University, and that the Senate be requested to invest it in such securities as they may think fit, and to apply the income thereof to found a Prize or Scholarship, to bear the Prince Consort's name, for the promotion of Historical Studies in such manner as they may from time to time determine."

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to express to His Grace the Chancellor that she highly approves of the decision the subscribers have come to with respect to the disposition of the surplus[1].

In consequence of this resolution, the following Graces passed the Senate 23 June, 1883:

That the offer of the Subscribers to the Cambridge University Memorial to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, respecting the disposition of the surplus of the Fund, contained in the Resolution adopted at a meeting held on June 12, 1883, be accepted.

That the surplus of the Fund mentioned in the preceding Grace when paid over to the University be invested in the purchase of London and North Western 4 per cent. Preference Stock, and that the Common Seal of the University be affixed to the Transfer Deed[2].

For the regulations see PRINCE CONSORT AND THIRLWALL PRIZE IN COMMON.

32. THIRLWALL PRIZE.

1884.

In 1884 (6 June) the Vice-Chancellor published the following letter[3]:

TRINITY COLLEGE,
6 *June*, 1884.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I am instructed by the Committee of the Thirlwall[4] Memorial to inform you that they desire to offer to the University of Cambridge

[1] *Reporter*, 19 June, 1883, p. 935. [2] Ibid. 25 June, p. 1013.

[3] Ibid. 10 June, 1884, p. 834.

[4] Connop Thirlwall, B.A. 1818, Fellow of Trinity College; M.A. 1821; Bp of S. David's 1840–74; d. 27 July, 1875.

the sum of £1175. 10*s*., now lying on deposit at Messrs Mortlock's Bank, for the purpose of instituting a Prize in the University, to be called *The Thirlwall Prize*, for the best Dissertation on some historical subject involving original research.

Believe me, yours very truly,

W. ALDIS WRIGHT,
Secretary.

The following Grace passed the Senate, 12 June, 1884:

That the offer of the Thirlwall Memorial Committee of a sum of £1175. 10*s*. for the purpose of founding a Prize to be called *The Thirlwall Prize* be accepted on the conditions contained in Mr Wright's letter dated June 6, 1884, and that the thanks of the University be given to the Subscribers[1].

Prince Consort Prize and Thirlwall Prize in common.

In 1884 (4 December) a Syndicate was appointed "to frame regulations for the Prize or Scholarship (as may seem best to the Syndicate) for the promotion of Historical studies, founded by the subscribers to the Cambridge University Memorial to the Prince Consort, and for the Thirlwall Prize[2]"; with instructions to report to the Senate before the end of the Lent Term, 1885. Their number was enlarged by the addition of two members on February 19, 1885[3]. On March 10, 1885, the Syndicate reported that, in their opinion, the end in view would be best attained if the funds were applied to the publication of those dissertations which the examiners in any year should decide to be deserving of that honour, a simple medal being given to the author of each dissertation so printed. They recommended an extension of their powers and of the duration of their office, so as to enable them to make complete recommendations on this basis, if, on further consideration, they still desired to do so[4]. This report was approved on March 19, 1885[5]. The powers of the Syndicate were accordingly prolonged to the end of

[1] *Reporter*, 17 June, 1884, p. 904.
[2] Ibid. 9 December, 1884, p. 246.
[3] Ibid. 24 February, 1885, p. 457.
[4] Ibid. 24 March, p. 561.
[5] Ibid. p. 563.

the Easter Term, and by a subsequent Grace, October 15, 1885[1], to the end of the Michaelmas Term[2].

This report is dated 12 November, 1885. After a brief history of the gifts, and the paragraph of which the substance has been quoted above, they state that "they see no reason for departing from the opinion expressed in their first report"; and recommend the adoption of regulations for the two prizes on that basis. This report was confirmed by Grace, 17 December, 1885[3].

In 1898 (27 October) the Senate sanctioned a change in the fourth regulation for both prizes, by substituting the words "under the age of twenty-seven years" for the words "four years' standing from admission to their first degree[4]."

33. {Marshall Political Economy Prize, 1886; Adam Smith Prize in Economics, 1891.

This prize was originally founded in 1886 by Alfred Marshall, M.A., who had been elected Professor of Political Economy in 1884. It was then called *The Marshall Political Economy Prize.* The following documents explain the history and change of name.

17, Chesterton Road,
15*th March*, 1886.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

I desire to offer through you to the University a *Political Economy Prize* of £15 in each of the next five years to be spent in economic books; and to be awarded by an examination in Political Economy open to all members of the University under the standing of M.A. I should wish that the examiners be directed to publish the names of those who acquit themselves in a manner deserving honourable mention; and that the first award be in June, 1887.

[1] *Reporter*, 20 October, p. 73.

[2] Report of Syndicate dated 12 November. Ibid. 24 November, p. 193.

[3] *Reporter*, 7 January, 1886, p. 297. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1888, pp. 470—474.

[4] Amended Report of Special Board for History and Archaeology, 3 May, 1898; *Reporter*, 24 May, p. 841. The first edition of this report is dated 15 May, 1897 (*Reporter*, 25 May, p. 978).

I hope that a prize may be offered under these or similar arrangements during the whole of my tenure of my chair: but, as the scheme is in some respects a new experiment, I think it best to ask the Senate to sanction it for five years only in the first instance.

I propose to put the sum of £10 each year in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor for the expenses of the examination. I should be glad that this money should be placed at the disposal of the Moral Sciences Board, who have consented, should the scheme be approved by the Senate, to conduct the proposed examination, which in their view should consist of the papers on "Political Economy" in Part I., and on "Advanced Political Economy" in Part II., of the Moral Sciences Tripos.

My reason for making this proposal is that our present examinations do not allow scope for all the interests that are connected with economic studies. Provision has indeed been made for the most important of them by the Moral Sciences and Historical Triposes; and to their broadening and stimulating influence much of the recent progress of English Political Economy is due. But the Science has many sides. On some sides the best preparation is to be found in Natural Sciences studies, on others in Mathematical and on others in Legal; while the speculations of Aristotle and Plato often direct the attention of Classical students to the subject. The events of our own age are leading all thoughtful men constantly to read and talk on economic problems, especially if they intend to become ministers of religion or are looking forward to a political career. Thus Economics holds a singular position. It is, I think, the only subject of which the unsystematic study in the University exceeds the systematic: the only one which finds a great portion of its ablest and most diligent students among those who are preparing for, or have graduated in, Triposes in which it is not represented. I want to supply an examination which, by offering public recognition of thorough work, will help to steady and systematise this unsystematic study. To do this effectively its standard must be high: but it must be confined to the Science itself, so that it may not repel men who can spare but a limited time from their own pursuits. Those who enter for it will, I trust, often be led on to the philosophical and historical studies which are intimately connected with Economic Science.

I am, Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor, Yours faithfully,

ALFRED MARSHALL[1].

The letter having been discussed (20 May)[2], the Council of the Senate, in a report dated 7 June, published regulations for the prize, suggested by Professor Marshall, and recom-

[1] *Reporter*, 4 May, 1886, p. 579.

[2] Ibid. 25 May, 1886, p. 647.

mended that the prize be accepted and the regulations confirmed[1]. A Grace to this effect and to thank Professor Marshall, passed the Senate 10 June[2].

When the five years for which the prize was offered had nearly expired, Professor Marshall wrote again to the Vice-Chancellor proposing a change in the nature of the prize, and suggesting regulations for a new prize, to be called *The Adam Smith Prize*:

24 *January*, 1891.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

The term of five years for which *The Political Economy Prize*—or, as it has been called by the Council, *The Marshall Prize*—was sanctioned by the Senate, is now drawing to a close. The main object of the scheme was to give a definite aim to the reading of Economics by such Graduates under the standing of M.A. as were already inclined to take an interest in that subject, but lacked either the time or the inclination to enter for the Moral Science or Historical Tripos. It seemed especially desirable to offer to those, who were likely to be candidates for College Fellowships, an opportunity of obtaining a certificate of the value of any thorough work they might do in a subject that lies outside of the most beaten tracks of University study.

The scheme has worked fairly well so far as its main purpose is concerned. But some objection has recently been made to it on the ground that, especially under the new Regulations for the Moral Sciences Tripos, it may have the undesirable side effect of inducing candidates for the Second Part of that Tripos to select Political Economy as their main subject, when they would not otherwise have done so. Moreover that Tripos now goes some way towards meeting the wants of those students who wish to have their knowledge of Economics tested at the end of their fourth year of Residence.

For these reasons I propose to discontinue the Examination Prize, and to substitute for it a triennial Essay Prize, the Essays for which should be sent in at times midway between those proposed for the Cobden Prize Essays. I desire thus to work by a new route towards my old aim of attracting to the study of Economics men who are able to bring to it highly trained minds, and who may have gradually acquired, by intelligent observation of what goes on around them, a sound knowledge of contemporary economic conditions; but who, for the

[1] *Reporter*, 8 June, p. 719.

[2] Ibid. 15 June, p. 787. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1888, p. 475.

present at all events, cannot give their whole time to economic studies. Accordingly, in the draft regulations which I enclose, as indicating the general drift of my wishes, I propose that each candidate should choose his own subject; and that no one should be put at a great disadvantage through the want of extensive literary and historical knowledge.

The next Cobden Prize will be awarded in 1892; and should my proposal be sanctioned by the Senate, I should send to the Secretary of the Financial Board in 1894, and in each successive third year during the continuance of the scheme, the sum of £70, of which £60 would be for the Prize and £10 for the additional Examiner.

I have the honour to remain, Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

Yours very truly,

ALFRED MARSHALL.

P.S. The Draft Regulations have been approved by the Special Board for Moral Sciences. A. M.[1]

The above letter and the regulations were embodied by the Council of the Senate in a report dated 16 February, 1891, which was confirmed by Grace, 5 March[2].

34. Walsingham Medal.
1891.

In 1891, Lord Walsingham, High Steward of the University, expressed a "wish to give annually for three years a Gold Medal [to be called *The Walsingham Medal*] for the best Monograph or Essay giving evidence of original research in any subject coming under the cognisance of the Special Board for Biology and Geology."

This proposal was made known to the University by the Council of the Senate in a report dated 16 November, 1891; which contained also regulations, to be in force for three years, for the award of the Medal, drafted by the Special Board for Biology and Geology, and approved by the High Steward[3].

[1] *Reporter*, 17 February, 1891, p. 514.

[2] Ibid. 10 March, 1891, p. 633. In the Grace the Prize is called "The Adam Smith Prize in Economics." The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 607.

[3] Ibid. 17 November, 1891, pp. 185, 186.

The High Steward was thanked for his generous offer, and the regulations were approved by Grace, 3 December, 1891[1].

In 1895, in accordance with regulation 9, the Special Board issued the following report[2]:

25 *January* 1895.

In 1892 no Essay was received.

In 1893 five Essays were received, two being on Zoological subjects, one on Botany, one on Geology and one on Physiology. On all these Essays Reports were obtained in accordance with the regulation (no. 6) and the Medal was adjudged to E. W. MacBride, B.A., Fellow of St John's College.

In 1894 two Essays were received, one on a Zoological, the other on a Botanical subject. These were referred according to the regulation and the Medal was adjudged to I. H. Burkill, B.A., Shuttleworth Scholar of Gonville and Caius College.

The notice required by the regulations was in each year duly given by the Board, but the small number of Essays received seems to shew that some of those who would otherwise willingly compete for the prize find that the period during which they are qualified is insufficient for the accomplishment of such original investigation as they would consider likely to be successful. The Board are of opinion that this period might with advantage be extended, and therefore recommend :

(1) That, should the High Steward continue his generous offer, regulation No. 3 should run as follows :

Candidates for the Medal shall be Graduates of the University who at the time fixed for sending in the Essays are under the standing of Master of Arts.

(2) That in regulation 5 the word 'tenth' be substituted for the word 'first.'

(3) That regulation 9 should stand thus :

That the regulations be subject to revision from time to time by the Special Board for Biology and Geology with the consent of the Donor of the Medal.

(4) That the following regulation be added :

10. That the Medal shall not be awarded twice to the same person.

When this report was discussed (7 February) Professor Newton stated his dissent from regulation 10[3]. The report

[1] *Reporter*, 8 December, p. 289. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1892, p. 527.

[2] Ibid. 29 January, 1895, p. 466.

[3] Ibid. 12 February, p. 540.

was, in consequence, referred back to the Board and reissued, 15 March, as an *Amended Report*[1] without the regulation which had been objected to. In this form it was confirmed by Grace, 9 May, 1895. On the same day the University was informed by the Vice-Chancellor, that "the High Steward has signified to the Vice-Chancellor his intention of continuing the annual award of the Walsingham Medal, originally offered for three years only."

In 1898 (10 June) the Special Board issued a report in which they stated that the High Steward had "suggested the desirability of awarding a Second Walsingham Medal in cases of exceptional merit, and had expressed his willingness to give a bronze replica of the Medal for this purpose[2]."

In the same report it was proposed "that those who have graduated as Advanced Students be not admissible as candidates" for the Walsingham Medal. After the report had been discussed (3 November)[3], an *Amended Report* was issued (28 April, 1899[4]) in which this proposal assumed the form now printed in the *Ordinances* (ed. 1901, p. 575). It was confirmed in two Graces, 11 May, 1899[5].

35. Tyson Medal.
1893.

Mr Henry Tyson, formerly Manager of the Bank of Westmorland, Kendal, who died 27 March, 1852, by will dated 13 August, 1851, made the following bequest to the University of Cambridge:

That the sum of three hundred pounds be paid to the Cambridge University the interest annually to be for a gold medal for the best proficient in Mathematics and Astronomy in the same way as Dr Smith's[5] and to bear the donor's name[6].

The bequest was subject to the life-interest of his widow, who died in the course of the year 1880.

[1] *Reporter*, 19 March, p. 662.
[2] Ibid. 25 October, 1898, p. 93.
[3] Ibid. pp. 211—214.
[4] Ibid. 2 May, 1899, p. 815.
[5] Ibid. 16 May, p. 882. See also pp. 432—434.
[6] The Will was proved in the Consistory Court at Lancaster, 16 July, 1852. The above extract is from an office copy of the Will preserved in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. No. 61.

On 18 August, 1880, the Vice-Chancellor was informed by Messrs Sharp and Son, Solicitors, Lancaster, that the legacy of £300 was then payable to the University. The matter was referred to the Board of Mathematical Studies, who reported in favour of accepting the bequest. The sum was paid, and was invested at the end of the year 1880 in the purchase of consols; but, by inadvertence, steps were not taken immediately after the receipt of the bequest to frame regulations for the award of the Medal and submit them to the Senate for approval.

In 1893 (22 May) the Council of the Senate issued a report[1], from which the above particulars are derived, recommending that regulations for *The Tyson Medal*, framed by the Special Board for Mathematics, should be accepted. This report was confirmed by Grace, 15 June, 1893[2].

36. Bhaonagar Medal.
1893.

In 1893 (13 June) the University confirmed the degree of Doctor of Law (*honoris causa*) upon His Highness Takhtsinhji, Maharája of Bhaonagar. Shortly afterwards, before returning to India, he informed the Vice-Chancellor that he desired to found a prize at the University of Cambridge; and for this end he sent a sum of £200. His Highness desired that the prize should be a medal, and that the conditions for the award of the medal should be determined by Sir James Peile, Member of the Council for India, Dr Peile, Master of Christ's College, and M. M. Bhownaggree, Esq., C.I.E. These gentlemen, "after full consideration of the possible applications of His Highness' gift," were of opinion that it would "be best employed in the establishment of a *Bhaonagar Medal* which shall bear the likeness of the Maharája and shall be given to the selected candidate who (being a Cambridge man) stands highest on

[1] *Reporter*, 23 May, 1893, p. 842.

[2] Ibid. 16 June, p. 1078. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 608.

the combined results of the examination for selection for the Indian Civil Service and of the final examination which must be passed by selected candidates after their year of probation at some University."

The Council of the Senate, in a report dated 30 October, 1893[1], from which the above particulars have been taken, recommended that the gift should be cordially accepted, as a further link between the University and India, and expressed their concurrence in the scheme for the award of the medal which had been submitted to them.

They further recommended that the thanks of the University should be conveyed to the Maharája, and proposed regulations. This report was confirmed by Grace, 23 November, 1893[2].

37. Gedge Prize.

1897.

The founder of this prize was Joseph Gedge, of Gonville and Caius College, M.B. 1869. He accompanied Sir Samuel Baker's Egyptian Expedition as medical officer, and died at Khartoum, 21 October, 1870. His Will (A), drawn up before he left England in 1869, and the codicil (B), drawn up at Khartoum in March, 1870, are as follows:

A. *Will of Joseph Gedge, dated* 13 *August,* 1869.

This is the last Will of me Joseph Gedge of Caius College in the University of Cambridge, Bachelor of Medicine.

I give and bequeath all my real and personal Estate of every kind to my mother Mary Ann Thomas Gedge and my brothers Charles Johnson Gedge and Alfred Sydney Gedge upon trust to sell get in and convert into money all such parts thereof as shall not consist of money and after payment thereout of my just debts and my funeral and testamentary expenses to invest the residue in such securities (whether authorized by the Court of Chancery or not) as my said trustees or trustee shall in their discretion think fit with power at the like discretion to vary such investments from time to time and all such investments

[1] *Reporter*, 31 October, 1893, p. 124.

[2] Ibid. 28 November, p. 237. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 609.

shall be made in the names of my said trustees or trustee for the time being. And I direct my said trustees or trustee to pay the dividends income and annual produce arising from my said Estate unto my said dear mother for her own use absolutely during her life.

And from and after the decease of my said mother my said trustees or trustee shall hold my said Estate as to the sum of One thousand pounds part thereof upon trust to pay the same to the University of Cambridge or to such two or more persons as the Senate of the said University shall by Grace appoint to receive the same and the said University or the said persons shall hold the said sum of one thousand pounds upon the trusts hereinafter declared concerning the same...[1].

And I declare the following to be the trusts upon which the said sum of one thousand pounds shall be held viz. the said sum of one thousand pounds shall be invested at interest in the Government stocks or funds or at interest upon real securities in England or Wales and the interest and annual produce thereof which shall accrue from time to time in every second year shall be given to that person coming within the description hereinafter contained who shall in the opinion of the Examiners appointed as hereinafter mentioned write the best series of original observations in Physiology or in any branch thereof viz. either Histology Physiological Chemistry or Physiological Physics the persons entitled to be candidates for the prize shall have studied in the University for not less than five years nor more than eight years at the time when the prize shall be adjudged and they shall have studied in the Laboratories in the University or have attended University Lectures for at least two years before the prize shall be adjudged. The Examiners shall be such persons as shall be from time to time appointed by a Grace of the Senate and the choice of subjects shall be left entirely to the candidates and the Observations in respect of which the prize shall be given shall be made public in the form of a Lecture or in manuscript or in print at the option of the candidates.

And it shall be lawful for the Senate from time to time by a Grace to make and vary the regulations which may be found to be necessary for carrying into effect the scheme of which I have just laid down the outlines.

And I appoint the said Mary Ann Thomas Gedge, Charles Johnson Gedge and Alfred Sydney Gedge Executors of this my Will and hereby revoking all other Wills and Codicils by me at any time heretofore made I declare this only to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunder set my hand this thirteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

J. GEDGE.
L. S.

[1] The omitted paragraph deals with a bequest to the testator's family.

B. *Codicil to the above Will, dated* 26 *March*, 1870.

KHARTOUM,
15° N. Lat. AFRICA.

In the Will that I received and signed on the night before leaving England for Africa in August 1869 I saw that my instructions had not been fully understood I therefore append this Codicil to explain the conditions on which I offer the sum of one thousand pounds to the University of Cambridge in England.

I Joseph Gedge Graduate in Medicine of Caius College, Cambridge, declare the following to be the trust upon which the said sum of one thousand pounds shall be paid to the University of Cambridge after the death of my dear mother *videlicet*, the said sum of one thousand pounds shall be invested at interest in England or Wales and the interest and annual produce thereof which shall from time to time accrue shall in every second year be given to that person coming within the description hereinafter contained who shall in the opinion of the Examiners appointed as hereinafter mentioned make the best series of original Observations in Physiology or any branch thereof *videlicet* either in Histology Physiological Chemistry or Physiological Physics the persons entitled to be candidates for the prize the interest of the one thousand pounds during the preceding two years shall not be required to be Graduates of the University but they must have matriculated and afterwards studied in the University Laboratories or attended University Lectures for at least two years and they shall not be of less than five years standing from matriculation or more than seven years at the time the prize shall be adjudged. The particular subject of investigation in Physiology in respect of which the prize shall be given shall be left entirely with the candidate who shall if called upon by the Examiners deliver his Essay in the form of a Lecture and demonstrate any experiments or researches mentioned therein. The Examiners shall be such persons as shall from time to time be appointed by a Grace of the Senate and they shall have full power to keep back the prize if from want of originality or from other cause the Essay be considered unworthy and should no Essay be sent in or from the above-mentioned reason should the prize be withheld I desire that the interest of the preceding two years be given to the Museums of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Cambridge. And I appoint the said Charles Johnson Gedge and Alfred Sydney Gedge Executors (mentioned before in my Will signed August 1869) of this my first and last Codicil

Signed on the twenty sixth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy by

JOSEPH GEDGE

26 *March* 1870.

These documents were published by the Vice-Chancellor 1 March, 1871[1]. On the death of Mr Gedge's mother, which took place in 1897, the Council of the Senate recommended (15 November) that the prize should be accepted, and that the Special Board for Biology and Geology should frame regulations[2]. This recommendation having been confirmed by Grace, 25 November, 1897, the Board published the regulations which, with certain changes, are still in force, in a report dated 1 March, 1898[3], with the following explanatory preamble:

> The Board are of opinion that Mr Gedge intended by his bequest to encourage in the University that branch of knowledge which since his death has had assigned to it a Professorship, namely that of Physiology. At the same time the testimony of those who were well acquainted with Mr Gedge during his life leads to the belief that a broad interpretation of the word Physiology would be consonant with Mr Gedge's intentions. The Board have accordingly in drawing up the following regulations for the administration of the Prize introduced words which they think will prevent the award of the Prize being limited by a too restricted use of the word Physiology.
>
> The Board are further of opinion that by the words "Museums of Anatomy and Physiology," the testator meant what is now called the Museum of Zoology.

This report ended with the following clause:

> The Board, understanding that the question of the admission of Advanced Students as candidates for University Prizes is now under the consideration of the General Board of Studies, have not suggested any regulations dealing with this class of students.

This report was confirmed by Grace, 26 May, 1898. Shortly afterwards, it having become known that the General Board of Studies did not propose to offer any regulation which would cover the case of Advanced Students in relation to the Gedge Prize, the Special Board issued a report, dated 10 June, 1898[4], in which they recommended that Advanced Students should not be admissible as candidates. After

[1] *Reporter*, 8 March, 1871, pp. 225—228.

[2] Ibid. 16 November, 1897, p. 201.

[3] Ibid. 8 March, 1898, p. 578. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 610.

[4] Ibid. 25 October, 1898, p. 93. See above, p. 427.

discussion this report was reissued as an "Amended Report," 28 April, 1899[1], in which the above recommendation was adhered to. The Council of the Senate, however, declined to submit it to the Senate for confirmation, on the ground that Counsel's opinion should first be taken on the powers of the University with regard to Advanced Students. The case was submitted to Mr Ingle Joyce, who replied that it was not competent for the University to exclude Advanced Students; but, as to the possibility of the University obtaining the power to do so, he stated:

> Inasmuch as circumstances have changed since the Testator's death by the admission of Advanced Students under the Regulation with respect thereto, I do not doubt that upon a proper application by the University to a Judge of the Chancery Division by originating Summons in Chambers (with the Attorney General as respondent) a proper scheme could be obtained without difficulty embodying the regulations with reference to the Gedge Prize which the University Authorities desire to have legalised; and such scheme being approved by the Judge would be legally binding upon everyone even though its terms or some of them might be at variance with the literal terms of the Will or Codicil[2].

The Board therefore recommended that such application should be made[3], and their recommendation was confirmed by Grace, 15 February, 1900[4].

In accordance with this Grace of the Senate, an application was made to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and on 28 May, 1900, the following order was obtained:

> The Judge doth declare that notwithstanding the terms of the Will and Codicil of the above named Testator Joseph Gedge it is proper and expedient that the existing conditions of competition for the Gedge Prize be varied so as to make the competition more equal as between Advanced Students and other Students in the University of Cambridge.
>
> And it is Ordered without prejudice to the powers vested in the Senate under the Testator's Will that the Plaintiffs be at liberty for the purpose aforesaid to vary the conditions of competition for the

[1] *Reporter*, 2 May, 1899, pp. 815, 816.

[2] The case submitted to Mr Joyce, and his opinion, are in the Registry, Vol. xxxviii. No. 26.

[3] Report, 8 December, 1899 (*Reporter*, p. 393).

[4] *Reporter*, 20 February, 1900, p. 526.

aforesaid Prize (1) By making it a condition that candidates who have been admitted to the University as Advanced Students must be of not less than three years' and not more than five years' standing from matriculation and (2) By making it a condition that a candidate who has received a Certificate of Research from the University shall not be entitled to submit an Essay which is substantially the same as the Dissertation for which such Certificate of Research was granted and (3) By introducing any alterations consequent upon the foregoing changes.

This order was published by the Council of the Senate in a report dated 22 October, 1900[1], which ended with the following recommendations:

1. That the following clause be added after the words "from matriculation" in Regulation 3 for the Gedge Prize.

"Provided that a candidate who has been admitted to the University as an Advanced Student must be of not less than three years' and not more than five years' standing from matriculation."

2. That the following clause be added at the end of Regulation 2 for the Gedge Prize.

"Provided that a candidate who has received a Certificate of Research from the University shall not be entitled to submit an Essay which is substantially the same as the Dissertation for which such Certificate of Research was granted."

This report was confirmed by Grace, 8 November, 1900[2].

38. Raymond Horton-Smith Prize.

1900.

In 1900 (26 February) the Council of the Senate reported as follows:

They have received a communication from Mr Richard Horton-Smith[3], M.A., one of Her Majesty's Counsel and late Fellow of St John's College, in which he offers to the University a fund of £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Preferred Converted Ordinary Stock together with the dividend accrued thereon in August 1899, in memory of his third son, Raymond John Horton-Smith, M.A., M.B., late Scholar of St John's College[4]; who after a distinguished career in the University and at St Thomas's Hospital in London died on the 8th of October 1899 in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

[1] *Reporter*, 23 October, 1900, p. 94. [2] Ibid. 13 November, p. 206.
[3] B.A. 1856, M.A. 1859. [4] B.A. 1895, M.A. 1898, M.B., B.C. 1899.

The desire of the donor is that a University Prize should be founded for the encouragement of Medicine and Pathology; and his offer is accordingly made subject to the approval by the Senate of the following conditions, which are set forth in the form of regulations for the proposed Prize.

The Council have ascertained that the Special Board for Medicine would welcome the establishment of such a Prize, and that the proposed regulations[1] have their approval.

The Council accordingly recommend:

"That the offer to the University by Mr Richard Horton-Smith, M.A., Q.C., of St John's College, of a Fund for the establishment of *The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize* be gratefully accepted; that the regulations for the Prize set forth in this report be approved by the Senate; and that the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to convey to the Donor the thanks of the University for his benefaction[2]."

A Grace to confirm this recommendation passed the Senate 15 March, 1900[3].

39. Wiltshire Prize.

1900.

In February, 1900, the Vice-Chancellor communicated to the Council of the Senate an offer that he had received from the Reverend Thomas Wiltshire[4], M.A., of Trinity College, to present to the University two Egyptian Unified Bonds of £100 each with the object of promoting the study of Geology and Mineralogy by the foundation of a University Prize to be awarded annually for proficiency in these two subjects.

The Council referred the offer in the first instance to the Special Board for Biology and Geology and the Special Board for Physics and Chemistry, and in the report (dated 21 May) in which they announced the prize to the Senate, they were able to state that at a joint meeting of the two Boards held

[1] The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 612.

[2] *Reporter*, 27 February, 1900, p. 544.

[3] Ibid. 21 March, 1900, p. 647.

[4] Thomas Wiltshire, B.A. 1850, M.A. 1853, Hon. Sc.D. 1899, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in King's College, London, 1881–96. He died 25 October, 1902.

on May 14 it had been unanimously agreed to approve regulations for *The Wiltshire Prize* which had been approved by the donor, and to recommend that the prize be accepted subject to these regulations[1].

Graces to accept the prize, to thank the donor, and to approve the regulations passed the Senate 14 June, 1900[2].

40. Gladstone Memorial Prize.
1901.

The history of this prize is contained in the following extract from a report of the Council of the Senate, dated 13 May, 1901[3]:

Towards the end of 1899 the Vice-Chancellor received from Lord Tweedmouth, Chairman of the Committee of the Liberal Memorial to Mr Gladstone, a letter informing him that the Committee of the Memorial Fund proposed to establish Gladstone Memorial Prizes to be given in books at certain Universities and University Colleges in Great Britain for proficiency in History, Political Science, and Economics.

The offer made to the University of Cambridge was a biennial prize of the value of £20 to be given for proficiency in the above-named subjects or any of them at the discretion of the University; and the Trustees afterwards stated that they would be pleased to substitute for the biennial prize of £20 an annual prize of the value of £10.

This proposal was referred by the Council to the Special Board for History and Archaeology. They drafted regulations, which, after approval by the Trustees of the Gladstone Memorial Trust, were submitted to the Senate in the above report. A Grace to confirm this, to accept *The Gladstone Memorial Prize*, with the regulations, and to thank the donors, passed the Senate, 6 June, 1901[4].

[1] The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 613.

[2] *Reporter*, 16 June, 1900, p. 1117. For the report of the Council, dated 21 May, 1900, from which the above particulars are derived, see *Reporter*, 22 May, p. 889. It was discussed 31 May, ibid. p. 1015.

[3] Ibid. 14 May, 1901, p. 858.

[4] Ibid. 11 June, p. 1074. The regulations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 614.

IX.

EXHIBITIONS

1. Skinners' Company.

a. Sir James Lancaster.

There are four Exhibitions connected with the benefaction of Sir James Lancaster (A.D. 1618), of the value of £21 a year each, in the gift of the Skinners' Company.

They are intended for students of Divinity, two being tenable at the University of Oxford and two at Cambridge.

b. Mr Edward Lewis.

There is also an Exhibition, tenable only at the University of Cambridge, connected with the benefaction of Mr Edward Lewis (A.D. 1673), of the value of £21 a year, in the gift of the Skinners' Company.

The above-mentioned Exhibitions are awarded as a rule to Undergraduates who have already kept their first year or three terms at the University.

Students who have taken the degree of B.A. are not eligible.

When a vacancy occurs, notice is sent to the Tutor of each College and to the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

It is usual, when there is a vacancy, to fill it up in November.

Any Undergraduate who, being qualified to be a candidate, wishes to have notice of a vacancy, should write to the Clerk of the Company, Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, London, E.C., in September.

2. Leather Sellers' Company.

The various benefactions for the assistance of poor students at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, made, among others, by Mrs Ann Elliott, Mr George Humble, Mr William Moseley, Mr Robert Rogers, and entrusted to the above Company, are now administered by

them in accordance with schemes settled by the Court of Chancery. The following particulars are derived from the circular issued to candidates by the Clerk to the Company:

1. Poor students alone are eligible.

2. There are 8 exhibitions of £25 a year each, tenable by non-collegiate students only, viz., 4 at Oxford, and 4 at Cambridge, for students of two terms' standing, and which are awarded on the recommendation of the Non-Collegiate Students' Board or Delegacy. Further particulars can be obtained from the Censors, the information mentioned below not being applicable to these exhibitions.

3. There are also 8 Exhibitions for which both collegiate and non-collegiate students are eligible. Four of them are limited to students of Divinity.

4. Of the 4 Divinity Exhibitions—

a. b. 2 are tenable at Oxford; and
c. d. 2 „ „ Cambridge.
} The annual value being about £40 each.

Of the 4 Open Exhibitions—

e. f. 2 are tenable at either Oxford or Cambridge; the annual value being about £65 each.

g. 1 is tenable at Oxford; and
h. 1 is „ „ Cambridge.
} The annual value being £30 each.

5. A poor student who desires to become a candidate must comply with the following requirements:

(*a*) He must have been in residence at the University at least one term, but must not be a graduate.

(*b*) Such part of his income and advantages as arises from any charitable source must not amount in the aggregate to more than £30 a year in value, but income and advantages from scholarships, exhibitions, or other advantages, granted by his School or College as the reward of examinations, need not be reckoned in the above amount.

(*c*) If a candidate for a divinity exhibition he must be a student of divinity, and must intend to apply for Orders in the Church of England.

6. Vacancies will be notified to the Vice-Chancellors three or two months previous to an election, and they will be requested to furnish the Company with lists of approved candidates, from which the Company will make the final selection.

7. The schemes regulating the exhibitions require that from among the candidates who from want of means shall be considered eligible, those are to be selected, without favour or partiality, who, according to the testimonials which they shall produce, and the examination (if any) which they shall have undergone, shall appear to be most distinguished in respect of piety, morals, learning and talents.

8. Only such candidates as are approved and recommended by the Vice-Chancellor will be furnished with the form of petition, which should be filled up, giving full information as to the means of candidates and of their parents.

9. The petition includes a declaration stating:

(*a*) That the income, advantages, and circumstances of the candidate and his parents are truly set out therein.

(*b*) That, if elected to one of the Company's exhibitions, he will not, without the Company's sanction, receive any other exhibition, scholarship, gift, or benefaction by which his income from charitable sources (unless gained as the reward of examinations) may altogether amount to more than £75 a year, inclusive of the Company's exhibition.

(*c*) That upon his accepting without the Company's sanction such further exhibition, scholarship, gift, or benefaction, the Company shall be at liberty forthwith to determine the tenure of their exhibition and may proceed to the election of another student.

(*d*) That he will give notice in writing to the Clerk to the Company two months, if practicable, before entering the examination for his degree, or quitting the University, and lastly

(*e*) If a candidate for a divinity exhibition, that it is his intention to apply for Orders in the Church of England.

10. Sufficient testimony of the truth of the statements in the petition may be required to be supplied by certificates, declarations, or affidavits from persons approved.

11. The exhibitions may usually be held for about 3 years from matriculation, subject to the conditions above mentioned, and provided the student continue resident at the University which he shall have entered, and also in the case of divinity exhibitions, that he shall not receive any "ecclesiastical preferment" during such residence.

3. Viscountess Lumley.

Elizabeth, Viscountess Lumley, by Will dated 8 October, 1657, made certain bequests in favour of schools at Sinnington and Thornton in the County of York. Among these bequests is the following:

That the said Minister Churchwardens and Overseers [of Sinnington] were also to pay to the poore Scholars of Cambridge and Oxford educated in the said School (if any such there were) and in default

thereof to so many poore scholars not exceeding tenn who were to be nominated by the Convocations of the said Universityes £4 a yeare a peice till they became Graduates five of which were to be of Cambridge and five of Oxford[1].

The Scheme by which this Charity is now administered empowers the Governors (Sect. 64) "if the income of the Foundation is sufficient, to maintain Exhibitions at any institution of higher education approved by them."

4. Christ's Hospital, Winchester.

In 1895 the Charity Commissioners made a Scheme for the administration of two foundations in the City of Winchester: (1) Christ's Hospital, founded under the Will of Peter Symonds dated 24 April, 1586; (2) Pemerton's or Pemberton's donation. These foundations were to be united, and administered by a Governing Body under the name of Christ's Hospital in Winchester. This Scheme was approved by the Queen in Council, 13 May, 1896.

It was provided (among other things):

61. The Governors shall maintain two Exhibitions, each of a yearly value of not more than £15, tenable for not more than four years by Students in Divinity:

One at the University of Oxford; and
One at the University of Cambridge.

63. The Scholarships and Exhibitions shall be established in such manner and order as to secure as nearly as may be a regular rotation of award, and, subject as herein provided, shall be awarded and held under such regulations and conditions as the Governors think fit. Every Scholarship and Exhibition shall be given as the reward of merit on the result of such examination as the Governors think fit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education[2].

[1] From a report of a suit in Chancery, 5 May, 1739. Registry, Vol. xxxviii. No. 40.

[2] Registry, Vol. xxxviii. No. 69.

This Exhibition is given as the reward of merit on the result of the first part of any Tripos examination to a candidate who is, or intends to be, a student in Divinity. It is tenable for one year, but the holder is re-eligible. The Governors require from each candidate a statement of his birth-place, of the names and residence of his parents, and of their position and means[1].

5. Clothworkers' Company.

The Clothworkers' Company give six Exhibitions of £30 a year (with additions on admission to a degree) to Non-Collegiate Students at Cambridge; one of these is awarded annually in November to a Student nominated by the Censor after residence for not less than a year. These Exhibitions are given to those students only who propose to take Holy Orders.

Marmaduke Levitt Scholarship.

In 1886 the Council of the Senate were informed that Mr Marmaduke Levitt had left funds "for promoting the cause of education whether in middle-class schools or otherwise or by founding Scholarships in the University of Cambridge"; and that his trustees proposed to assign £1000 for the establishment of a Scholarship to be held at Cambridge by persons of small means. The Council suggested that this sum should be increased to £1500 consols, and that the award of the Scholarship should be entrusted to the Local Examinations Syndicate. The trustees accepted both these suggestions, and asked for a form of conditions, as the basis of the Deed of Trust. The Vice-Chancellor having referred the matter to the above Syndicate, they recommended:

that the capital sum be given to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in trust to pay the interest in each year towards the maintenance of a scholar of the University of Cam-

[1] See Notices issued by the Vice-Chancellor 6 December, 1897; 27 April, 1898; 14 February, 1899; 16 May, 1900; 3 June, 1901.

bridge such scholar having been selected for his attainments by the Syndicate appointed to conduct the Local Examinations of the University from among the candidates presenting themselves for the Local Examinations, no such candidate being eligible for selection unless satisfactory certificates are produced of his moral character and of the inability of his parents or guardians to send him to the University of Cambridge without such assistance; and that the Chancellor Masters and Scholars have full power to authorise the said Syndicate to hold over the payment to an individual scholar to meet any special circumstances such as his absence from the University from ill health without deferring the period at which the next selection shall be made or to advance a portion of the interest for the payment of the Caution Money or other initial expenses of a new scholar, and generally to make regulations; and that if on any occasion no suitable candidate is found or the tenure of the Scholarship by a scholar terminates prematurely the interest up to the time when the next selected scholar enters upon the Scholarship shall be added to the capital sum.

The report[1] embodying the above recommendation, dated 25 October, 1886, was confirmed by Grace, 11 November[2].

The Scholarship is worth about £40 per annum.

[1] *Reporter*, 26 October, 1886, p. 64.

[2] Ibid. 16 November, p. 157.

X.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

1. The University Library.

I. Revenue.

a. Benefaction of Tobias Rustat, 1667.

In January, 1666–67, Tobias Rustat[1], second son of Robert Rustat, M.A. (Jes.), gave to the University the sum of £1000, to be laid out in land of £50 or £60 yearly value, which sum was to be spent in buying "the choicest and most useful books for the public library of the said University," as is set forth at length in the following document, signed and sealed by Rustat himself, and presumably drawn up by him. It bears no date, but as the receipt of the money on behalf of the University is dated 3 January, 1666–67, and sewed to Rustat's *Order and Directions* with an impression of his seal above the stitches, it is evidently intended that the date should apply equally to both documents.

Motives for the gift.

I Tobias Rustatt Yeoman of the Robes to his most Sacred Majestie King Charles the Second, being really sensible of the infinite goodnes of God by whose especiall favour and blessing uppon mee (in his Majesties my most gracious Masters miraculous restauracion) I have obteined a comfortable estate, and calling to minde that an obligacion lyes uppon me, to be therefore truely thankefull to the divine majestie I have resolved to expresse the same in freely giveing some part of what I have received towards the advancement of the true Religion now established in this Realme, good learning and the honour of God.

Has given £1000 to the University of Cambridge.

To be bestowed according to the following directions.

To which end I have given and delivered in, to the Chauncellor Masters and Schollers of the University of Cambridge the summe of One Thousand poundes (the receipt whereof is acknowledged by their writing to these presents annexed under their Common Seale) to bee by them or their Successors disposed and bestowed, to the uses and purposes and according to the order and directions hereinafter by mee declared and not otherwise

[1] For Rustat's life see *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. l. p. 2.

An estate worth £50 or £60 per annum is to be bought.

That is to say First I order and direct, that the said summe of One Thousand poundes bee laid out within three yeares at furthest and as much sooner as may conveniently bee in the purchase of lands of Fifty poundes or Sixtie poundes per Annum value, or of such yearely value as the said One Thousand poundes shall extend to purchase of a good title and cleare of incumbrances; That the said purchase bee made with and by the approbation and good likeing of mee and my Counsell or the approbacion and good likeing of my Executors or Administrators and their Counsell; And the lands soe purchased to be legally setled uppon the said Chauncellor Masters and Schollers of the said University and their Successors for ever, or in some others in trust for them, as by my Counsell or the Counsell of my Executors or Administrators shalbe thought most convenient; And if before the end of three yeares from the date of these presents the said One thousand poundes bee not imployed uppon a purchase of land as is before expressed Then and in that case, the said One thousand poundes to bee repaid to mee, my executors administrators or assignes upon demaund.

The purchase is to be approved by himself or his advisors.

The estate to be legally settled on the University.

If the purchase be not made within three years, the £1000 is to revert to himself.

The yearly revenue to be spent on buying the choicest and most useful books for the Library.

Secondly I order and direct That the profitts and revenues of such lands to bee soe purchased as soone as the same shalbe soe purchased and setled, and the proceeds of the said One thousand poundes which is to be disposed of at legall interest by the privity of mee the said Tobias Rustatt and of my Counsell or the Counsell of my Executors or Administrators in such hands as I or they shall approve of, vntill such purchase of lands bee made (But the said Chauncellor Masters and Schollers...not to answer for any miscariage thereof being soe disposed by such approbacion) shall yearely for every yeare bee expended in the buying the choicest and most vsefull bookes for the publique library of the said Vniversity

The Vice-Chancellor and other specified persons are to assist at the selection of these books.

And to the end this guift may become more advantagious to the generall studyes of all arts and sciences, and that the best and most vsefull bookes may be bought by good advice I appoint that the said bookes shalbe yearely bought (as the revenues aforesaid come in and shall bee received) by the advice and consent of the Vice Chauncellor of the said University (for the time being) the Provost of Kings Colledge in Cambridge (for the time being) the Master of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge (for the time being) and the Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge (for the time being), all the Publick Professors of Divinity Law and Physick in the said University (for the time being) the Publique Professors of the Mathematicks in the said University (for the time being) and the Publick Professors of the Greeke and Orientall tongues in the said University (for the time being) or by the advice and consent of any five or more of them, or the Major part of them all being summoned by a meeting appointed for that effect by the Vice Chauncellor. Of which receipt and expence of the profitts and moneyes aforesaid the Vice Chauncellor of the said University (for the time being) shall give then and there in an account as hee doth of other the

The Vice-Chancellor is to render an account yearly at the

revenues belonging to the said University, at the University Auditt yearely, producing the receipts of the booksellers for his acquittance of such moneyes as shall have beene laid out

University Audit of the receipts and expenses of the Rustat benefaction.

Thirdly I order and direct that the Bookes bought with such advice and consent as aforesaid shall be substantially bound upp alike in the same forme and manner, and desire that they may bee placed together by themselves in a place sett apart for that purpose in the Publick Library of the said University, and that noe person shall vppon any pretence whatsoever be admitted to borrow and carry out of the aforesaid Library any booke or bookes that shall have the impression of my armes vppon it or them. And that a faire booke of Vellome be prepared for the Registring therein the names of all the bookes bought by this Benefaction from time to time and noe other.

The books are all to be bound alike.

Placed by themselves in the Library.

None of them may be borrowed and taken out of the Library.

A vellum Register to be kept.

And Lastly I declare that the reason whereby I have beene induced to dispose this guift to the vse herein expressed is vppon hopes that thereby the said Library may bee in processe of time supplyed with all sorts of learned Authors which may render the same vsefull to all persons (aswell the poore as the ritch) who shall dedicate themselves to the studyes of anie kinde of good literature within the said University, and may thereby alsoe increase the honour and fame of the said University and this Nacion.

Reasons for this disposal of his gift.

TOBIAS RUSTAT[1].

A few days later (8 January) a Syndicate was appointed "to treat and conclude about any purchase that shalbe offered unto them for the layinge out the thousand poundes given by Mr Tobias Rustat[2]."

The Syndics having selected an estate at Ovington in Norfolk, comprising the Manor and the Advowson of the Rectory, for which was to be paid not only the £1000 given to Cambridge, but a second £1000 given to S. John Baptist's College, Oxford, a deed of trust (A) was drawn up, in virtue of which the whole estate was conveyed to Cambridge, for the purposes described above, subject to the payment of a yearly rent of £50 less taxes to S. John's College, Oxford. This deed is dated 20 November, 1667, and a Grace passed the Senate 14 December to pay the £1000 to the vendor[3].

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box C, No. 25.

[2] Grace Book H, p. 417.

[3] Ibid. p. 448.

In 1807 (30 May) a Syndicate was appointed

"qui de Reditibus agelli ad Ovington siti ex dono Tobiæ Rustat in usum Bibliothecæ Academicæ applicandis, inquirant, et quod sibi de istâ re compertum fuerit, ad Senatum referant[1]."

These Syndics issued the following report; but no Grace was offered to the Senate to confirm it. As, however, it is entered at length in the Grace Book, and a marginal note records that it was "Read in Congregation by the Vice Chancellor 16 November, 1808[2]," it may be concluded that the Senate accepted it.

Directions of Mr Rustat.

The Instrument or Declaration of Mr Rustat directs that the rents and profits arising from his benefaction, as they shall yearly be received, be laid out in the purchase of choice Books for the Public Library—that the purchases shall be made by the advice and consent of the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's College, the Masters of Trinity and St John's, the Professors of Divinity, Law and Physic, the Professors of Mathematics, and the Professors of the Greek and Oriental Languages or by the advice and consent of any 5 or more of them, all being summoned to a meeting appointed for that effect by the Vice-Chancellor—that at this meeting the Vice-Chancellor shall give an account of the receipt and expenditure of the profits and monies aforesaid, as he doth of other monies belonging to the University at his Audit, producing the receipts of the Booksellers for his acquittance of such monies as shall have been laid out—that the Books shall be substantially bound in the same form and manner, and with the Impression of Mr Rustat's Arms, and that a fair book of Vellum be prepared for registering the names of all Books bought from this Benefaction and no other.

The whole of the rents have been applied to buy books; but the persons named have not been consulted, nor have the other directions been obeyed.

The Syndics find that the whole of the Rents and Profits arising from this Benefaction from 1666 to Michaelmas 1807 have been laid out in the purchase of books for the public Library, and the binding of them. But it does not appear that this has been done by the consent and advice of the persons nominated for that purpose in Mr Rustat's Declaration, nor have the books been uniformly bound or stamped with his arms or registered in a separate catalogue.

Register to be kept of books bought.

Register of recommendations.

In order that the intention of Mr Rustat may for the future be complied with the Syndics have directed Mr Marshall the Deputy Librarian to provide and keep at the Library a Book containing a list of all Books which shall be bought from this Benefaction. They have also directed him to provide another Book in which he shall from time to time enter the titles of such Books as may be recommended by

[1] Grace Book A, p. 508. [2] Ibid. p. 530.

persons having a right to use the Library. This second Book they have directed him to present to the Vice-Chancellor at the division of every Term for the Inspection of the persons abovementioned by whose advice and consent the Books are to be purchased. And they have directed Mr Marshall to attend to the uniformity of binding, and to the impression of Mr Rustat's Arms.

Books to be bound uniformly, and stamped with Rustat's Arms.

In 1858 a new statute for Rustat's benefaction was approved by the Queen in Council (6 April)[1].

A. *Deed of Trust, dated* 20 *November,* 1667.

This Indenture tripartite made the twentieth day of November in the nyneteenth yeare of the raigne of our soweraigne Lord Charles the second...Betweene Thomas Wright of Downeham in the County of Suffolke, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife of the first part; Tobias Rustat, yeoman of the Robes to our said soweraigne Lord the king of the second part; And Richard Holloway of the Inner Temple, London, Esquire [and others] of the third part, Witnesseth:

Tho. Wright has sold to Ri. Holloway and others for £2000 the manor and advowson of Ovington in Norfolk with certain lands thereunto belonging.

That the said Thomas Wright for...Two Thousand pounds of lawfull money of England to him in hand paid by the said Tobias Rustat... hath granted...unto the said Richard Holloway [and others]...all that the Mannor of Ovington alias Ovington Bosomes...in the County of Norffolke, and all that the advowson, donacion, free disposicion and right of patronage of in and unto the Rectory of the parish Church of Ovington...aforesaid...And all that the scite of the Mannor and Mannor house of Woolley alias Woolmeley and the severall closes, inclosed grounds, lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging or therewith used or enjoyed[2]...To have and to hold the said Mannor Advowson and all and singuler other the premisses herein before mencioned and intended to bee hereby granted...

Rustat's gift of £1000 to University of Cambridge to be laid out in land worth £50 or £60 per annum, for certain uses specified by him in a separate deed.

And whereas the said Tobias Rustat out of a pious and charitable intent to advance Religion and learneing hath given to the Chancellor, Masters and Schollers of the University of Cambridge the summe of One Thousand pounds to bee laid out in a purchase of lands of fiftie pounds or sixtie pounds per annum, and the Rents and Revenues thereof to bee disposed and bestowed to such uses and purposes and according to such orders and directions as he the said Tobias Rustat hath in that behalfe declared and limitted in and by a certaine writing under his hand and seale beareing date the first day of January now last past a duplicate or transcript whereof is hereunto annexed;

[1] *Statutes of the University*, ed. 1904, p. 108.

[2] The clauses here omitted specify the acreage of the different fields conveyed, and contain a covenant for delivery of deeds.

A similar gift to College of S. John Baptist at Oxford.

And hath likewise given to the President and Schollers of St. John Baptists Colledge in the University of Oxford the like summe of One Thousand pounds to bee laid out in the purchase of lands of fiftie pounds per annum at the least and the Rents and Revenues thereof to bee disposed and imployed to such uses and purposes and according to such orders and directions as the said Tobias Rustat hath for that purpose declared and limitted in and by a certeine writing under his hand and seale dated the foureteenth day of December one thousand six hundred sixtie and five a duplicate or transcript whereof is likewise hereunto annexed

These two gifts have been united, and Ovington manor bought with them.

And whereas the summe of Two Thousand pounds above mentioned to bee paid by the said Tobias Rustat to the said Thomas Wright is the severall summes of One Thousand pounds soe by the said Tobias Rustat given and disposed as aforesaid, and the said Mannor and premisses are in pursuance of the intent and directions of the said Tobias Rustat purchased therewith and are or are esteemed to bee of the yearely value of One Hundred pounds and upwards

This deed empowers Ri. Holloway and others (trustees for S. John's Coll.) to convey the property to certain other trustees on behalf of Cambridge.

Itt is therefore intended and hereby declared that these presents and the assurance hereby made to the said Richard Holloway [and others] who are Trustees nominated for and one the behalfe of the said President and Schollers of the said Colledge of St John Baptist in Oxford is soe made unto them upon trust and to the intent that they... shall forthwith convey the said Mannor and premisses unto Edmund Boldero, Doctor in Divinity and Master of Jesus Colledge in Cambridge; Joseph Beaumont Doctor in Divinity and Master of St Peters Colledge in Cambridge; Theophilus Dillingham, Doctor in Divinity and Master of Clare Hall in Cambridge; John Pearson Doctor in Divinity and Master of Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge; John Spencer Doctor in Divinity and Master of Corpus Christi Colledge in Cambridge; and Robert Brady Doctor in Phisicke and Master of Gonvile and Caius Colledge in Cambridge and their heirs being persons nominated in trust for the said Chancellor Masters and Schollers of the University of Cambridge and their successors.

A yearly rent of £50 to be paid in two moieties in the Hall of the Middle Temple, London.

Public taxes may be deducted.

Reserving the yearely rent or summe of fiftie pounds of lawfull money of England to bee paid at or in the common dyneing hall of the Middle Temple, London, halfe yearely at the feaste of the Annunciacion of the blessed Virgin Mary and St Michaell the Archangell by even and equall porcions, deducting and abating only out of the said yearely rent of fiftie pounds one Moyety of all such publique Taxes as are or hereafter shall bee imposed or charged, by Act of Parliament or other publique authority, for or in respect of the premisses out of which the said yearely rent of fiftie pounds is to bee issueing, with a Condicion of Reentry and Reteyner in case the said yearely rent or any part thereof shall bee behind or unpaid by the space of fortie dayes next after either of the said Feastes, and with such other declaracions and agreements as is agreed on and intended to be conteyned in the said Conveyance.

In witnes whereof the parties first above named to these present indentures have interchangably sett their hands and seales the day and yeare first above written[1].

b. Benefaction of William Worts, 1709.

See above, p. 92.

c. Benefaction of the Reverend John Manistre, M.A., 1829.

The Reverend John Manistre (B.A. 1769, M.A. 1772), sometime Fellow of King's College, by Will dated 2 April, 1811, bequeathed £5000 to his executors, upon trust, as follows:

I do hereby give and bequeath unto Samuel Vines of Lincolns Inn in the County of Middlesex, Esq., and Thomas Osbaldeston of Hatfield in the County of Hertford, Surgeon,...the sum of Five thousand pounds, upon trust that they...do lay out and invest the same...in some or one of the public Stocks or Funds of Great Britain, or upon Government or real securities at interest [for the benefit of Mary Hare Gowan or her issue but] immediately after the decease of the said Mary Hare Gowan and such failure of issue as aforesaid pay assign or transfer the said trust monies or the Stocks Funds or Securities in or upon which the same shall or may be laid out or invested unto the Chancellor Vice Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge for the time being absolutely to be laid out and disposed of by them in the purchase of Books in aid and augmentation of the Public Library of the said University[2].

Mr Manistre died early in 1829, and Mary Hare Gowan having predeceased him without issue, the money was at once paid by the executors. A receipt to them was ordered to be sealed 3 April, 1829[3].

II. Site and Buildings.

As the history of the site of the University Library and the buildings which it now occupies has been related in

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box C, No. 25.

[2] From an office copy of the Will in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxi. 2. 50*.

[3] Grace Book N, p. 245.

detail in *The Architectural History of the University and Colleges*, it will be unnecessary to do more in this place than to mention the most important benefactions.

A portion of the site was given before 1278 by Nigel de Thornton, doctor in medicine[1].

The foundation of the building on the north side of the quadrangle is said to have been laid by Sir Robert Thorpe, Master of Pembroke Hall, and afterwards Lord Chancellor. He died in 1372, leaving his goods to the disposal of his executors, one of whom, Richard de Treton, afterwards Master of Corpus Christi College, caused 40 marks to be given to the University, to be laid out upon this building. Besides this gift, the work was promoted by his brother, Sir William Thorpe, for in 1398 it was decreed that he and his wife should be commemorated on two days in the year, because his executors had caused to be built "Divinity Schools, with a Chapel for the souls of the aforesaid William and Grace his wife" (*scolas theologorum cum capella pro animabus dicti Willelmi et domine Gracie consortis sue*)[2].

The west and south sides were undertaken next, partly with funds in the hands of the University, partly by subscription (but the names of the subscribers have not been preserved); lastly, about 1472, the east side was built by Thomas Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, and Chancellor both of the realm and the University. As soon as the building was finished the University decreed (13 May, 1475) that he should be enrolled among their benefactors, and that even during his life an annual service should be held for him, because he had "completed the schools, with a new library over them[3]."

The present façade to the Library, including the east room, was built between 1754 and 1758; the cost being defrayed, in the main, by subscriptions[4]. A list of the receipts from this source is given below:

[1] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. p. 3.
[2] Ibid. pp. 10, 11. Senior Proctor's Book, fol. 49.
[3] Ibid. pp. 13—15.
[4] Ibid. pp. 62—68.

Subscriptions received for the Library, 1754–1761[1].

	£.	s.	d.
King George the Second	3000	0	0
Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor	1000	0	0
Philip Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward	300	0	0
Hon. Edward Finch, M.A. (Trin.), and Hon. Tho. Townshend, M.A. (Chr.), Representatives	each £250 = 500	0	0
John Earl of Ashburnham, LL.D. (Cla.)			
Francis Earl Godolphin			
John Marquess of Granby, LL.D.			
Tho. Herring, D.D. (C. C.), Abp of Canterbury			
Robert Earl of Holderness			
Henry Earl of Lincoln, LL.D. (Cla.)			
Matthias Mawson, B.D. (C. C.), Bp of Ely			
John Newcome, D.D. (Joh.), Master of S. John's Coll.			
Viscount Royston			
Tho. Sherlock, D.D. (Cath.), Bp of London	each £200 = 2000	0	0
Sir Wm. Ashburnham, D.D. (C. C.), Bp of Chichester			
Wm. Barnard, D.D. (Trin.), Bp of Derry			
Sir Tho. Clarke, Master of the Rolls			
Hon. Fre. Cornwallis, D.D. (Chr.), Bp of Lichfield			
Anthony Ellis, D.D. (Cla.), Bp of S. David's			
John Garnett, D.D. (Sid.), Bp of Clogher			
Benj. Hoadley, M.A. (Cath.), Bp of Winchester			
Matth. Hutton, M.A. (Chr.), Abp of York			
Edm. Keene, D.D. (Pet.), Bp of Chester			
Rich. Osbaldeston, D.D. (Joh.), Bp of Carlisle			
Zachary Pearce, M.A. (Trin.), Bp of Rochester			
Rich. Pettiward, D.D. (Trin.)			
Sir Tho. Robinson, K.C.B., M.A. (Chr.)			
Charles Marquess of Rockingham			
John Ryder, M.A. (Qu.), Abp of Tuam			
Sir Tho. Salusbury, Judge of the Admiralty			
Sir Geo. Savile, Bart., LL.D. (Queens')			

[1] This list is derived from Cooper's *Annals*, iv. 293, and the University Audit Books from 1754 to 1761.

John Thomas, D.D. (Cath.), Bp of Lincoln Thomas Viscount Weymouth Phil. Yonge, D.D. (Trin.), Master of Jesus Coll., Bp of Bristol Hon. Cha. Yorke, Solicitor General	each £100 = 2100	0	0
Rich. Chenevix, Bp of Waterford John Fountayne, D.D. (Cath.), Dean of York John Green, D.D. (Joh.), Dean of Lincoln Wm. Heberden, M.D. (Joh.) Soame Jenyns (Joh.) Rob. Taylor, M.D. (Trin.) Sir Edw. Wilmot, Bart.	each £50 = 350	0	0
John Taylor, Canon of S. Paul's	40	0	0
Penniston Booth, D.D. (Magd.), Dean of Windsor Tho. Chapman, D.D. (Chr.), Master of Magdalene Roger Long, D.D., Master of Pembroke Cha. Moss, D.D. (Cai.), Archdeacon of Colchester John Sumner, D.D., Provost of King's Hugh Thomas, D.D. (Chr.), Dean of Ely Chr. Wilson, D.D. (Cath.), Canon of S. Paul's	each £21 = 147	0	0
Edw. Barnard, D.D. (Joh.), Master of Eton	20	0	0
Rich. Etough, M.A. (Cath.)	10	10	0
John Keet, M.A. (*Lit. Reg.*)	10	10	0
Theoph. Lowe, M.A. (Joh.)	10	0	0
	£9488	0	0

To this sum were added two bequests: namely £500 from Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Master of Trinity Hall, who died 1745; and £30 from Robert Tillotson, M.A. (Cla.). These sums were sold out of the public funds in 1757, and realized, with accumulated interest, £766. 14*s.* 0*d.*[1], thus raising the total amount of the benefactions to £10,254. 14*s.* 0*d.*

Cockerell's Building, 1837–1840.

In 1837 (29 September) the first stone was laid of the buildings which had been designed by Cha. Rob. Cockerell,

[1] Audit Book, 1757, *The New Building.*

Architect, and approved by the Senate, 11 May, 1836[1]. Early in the previous year (4 March, 1835) a Syndicate had been appointed to raise the necessary funds by subscription[2]; and when the work was practically completed it was found that the money collected amounted, with interest, to £23,410. 3*s.* 11*d.*[3] It is much to be regretted that no official list of the subscribers was ever published; and it is impossible, at this distance of time, to construct an accurate one out of the imperfect lists issued at various dates between 1835 and 1839[4].

Benefaction of the Reverend Thomas Halford, M.A., 1842.

In 1842 the Reverend Tho. Halford, of Jesus College (B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813), invested two thousand pounds in the 3 p.c. Reduced Annuities in the names of three trustees, to be paid over with accumulated interest, and applied to the completion of the Public Library, or towards executing any further part or parts of the accepted design. A letter of thanks for this gift, written by the Public Orator, was read to the Senate 22 June, 1842, and a Grace to seal it and present it to Mr Halford was sanctioned on the same day[5].

The trustees for this gift were Geo. Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely, John Lodge, M.A., *Librarian*, and Joseph Romilly, M.A., *Registrary*. The money was transferred to the Uni-

[1] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. p. 120. The history of the extension of the Library in the nineteenth century is told at length in Chapter v. pp. 97—124. A large number of Mr Cockerell's plans and drawings were given to the University in 1887 (*Reporter*, p. 432), and others in 1903. They have been deposited in the Library.

[2] Grace Book N, p. 489.

[3] Report dated 5 December, 1839, issued by a Syndicate appointed 14 November, 1839: "to consider the best means of raising the Funds requisite for completing the building of that portion of the New Library which was contracted for under the Grace of July 6, 1839." Grace Book Ξ, pp. 118, 119.

[4] One of these lists, an 8vo. pamphlet of 39 pp., was printed at the University Press in 1836, and is bound with the *University Calendar* for that year.

[5] Grace Book Ξ, pp. 258—260.

versity 2 May, 1851. It then amounted to £2647. 17*s.* 1*d.* The deed of trust, drawn up after this transfer had been effected, is as follows:

Deed of trust, dated 20 *June,* 1851.

20 June, 1851. Parties to the deed.

This Indenture made the twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty one Between the Very Reverend George Peacock Doctor in Divinity Dean of the Cathedral Church of Ely...and the Reverend Joseph Romilly Master of Arts Registrary of the said University (who has survived the Reverend John Lodge Master of Arts formerly Librarian of the said University and who departed this life in or about the month of August last) of the first part; The Reverend Thomas Halford formerly of Jesus College in the said University but now of Hanover Square in the County of Middlesex clerk, Master of Arts, of the second part; and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the third part.

In virtue of certain Acts of Parliament a site has been bought for a Public Library and a design has been accepted and partially executed which the University will complete as soon as it has sufficient funds.

Whereas under and by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of his Majesty George the First intituled *An Act to enable any Corporation within the University of Cambridge or any other persons to sell and convey any Messuages and Ground to the said University for enlarging their Public Library*[1] and of another Act of Parliament passed in the third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth intituled *An Act to authorize the Sale and Conveyance of Ground for the enlargement of the Public Library and Lecture Rooms in the University of Cambridge*[2] [*and for other purposes*] the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars have acquired to themselves and their successors a site for the erection of a Public Library for the reception and arrangement of their Books and Manuscripts and certain Architectural designs and plans have been made and approved of for the erection of such Public Library which have been partially executed and carried into effect and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars intend when and so soon as they shall be in possession of adequate funds for that purpose to complete the same design.

In September, 1842, Thomas Halford transferred to the University £2000, in aid of such completion

And whereas in or about the month of September One thousand eight hundred and forty two the said Thomas Halford being desirous of contributing to the funds necessary for completing such design transferred into the names of the said George Peacock Joseph Romilly and John Lodge (since deceased) the sum of two thousand pounds part of the Capital Stock in the Three pounds per centum Reduced Bank

[1] This Act received the royal assent 11 June, 1720.

[2] Stat. 3 Geo. IV. c. 17 (private). It received the royal assent 24 June, 1822.

Annuities to be held by them in trust for that purpose but no trust has ever been declared by the Trustees thereof nor has any part of the said capital sum been used or applied in pursuance of the same trust

but no deed of trust has been executed nor any part of the sum spent.

And whereas the Dividends upon the said sum of Two thousand pounds Three pounds per centum Reduced Bank Annuities have from time to time since the transfer thereof to the said George Peacock Joseph Romilly and John Lodge been laid out in the purchase of other parts of the said Capital Stock and the said Trust Fund now consists of Two thousand six hundred and forty seven pounds seventeen shillings and one penny of the same Stock

Dividends have been added to the capital from time to time and it now consists of £2647.17*s*.1*d*.

And whereas it hath been thought desirable by all the said parties hereto that the said sum...should be transferred into the names of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars who should execute and declare such Trusts thereof as are hereinafter expressed and in pursuance thereof the said George Peacock and Joseph Romilly have with the assent and by the direction of the said Thomas Halford and of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars (testified by their respective executions hereof) transferred the said sum...into the names of the said Chancellor [etc.] and the said Chancellor [etc.] now stand possessed thereof accordingly

The sum has now been transferred to the University.

Now this Indenture witnesseth and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars do hereby for themselves and their Successors covenant declare and agree with and to the said other parties hereto that they... shall and will stand possessed of and interested in the said sum...now standing in their names as aforesaid

The University admits the transfer

Upon trust that they...do and shall when and as they in their absolute discretion shall think proper sell and convert into money the said sum...together with such accumulations thereof as hereinafter mentioned or any part or parts thereof respectively and lay out and apply the monies to be received from such Sale or Sales and conversion into money in or towards completing the said Public Library or in or towards executing any further part or parts of the said design if at any time or times hereafter it should be deemed desirable to execute a further part or further parts only in anticipation of the completion thereof in such way and manner as the said Chancellor [etc.] shall deem fit and proper (But so nevertheless that no portion of the proceeds of the said sum...or of the Dividends or Accumulations of the Dividends thereof shall be applied otherwise than as aforesaid and not in payment of any debt or debts or any costs charges or expences incurred prior to the month of September One thousand eight hundred and forty two in or connected with the execution of such part or parts of the said Design as has or have been already executed and carried into effect).

upon trust to sell the security and apply the money to the completion of the Library or execution of any part or parts.

Proviso.

And upon further trust that they the said Chancellor [etc.] do and shall in the meantime and until the said sum...shall be sold and converted as aforesaid lay out and apply the Dividends which shall

Until this is done the dividends are to be added to the principal.

from time to time become due in respect thereof or of so much thereof as for the time being shall remain unsold (after satisfying out of the said Dividends the costs of and incident to the preparation and the engrossment and execution of these presents and of a Duplicate thereof and of making such transfer as hereinbefore mentioned) in the purchase of a further amount of the same Capital Stock in accumulation of the said Trust fund and do and shall continue in like manner from time to time to accumulate and invest all the dividends which shall become due and to receive in respect of the Aggregate Trust fund for the time being until the whole thereof shall be applied in manner aforesaid.

In witness whereof to these presents and to a Duplicate thereof the said George Peacock, Joseph Romilly, and Thomas Halford have set their respective hands and seals, and the said Chancellor [etc.] have affixed their Common Seal the day and year first above written[1].

Scott's Building, 1864–1867.

In 1864 (21 May) the first stone was laid of the above building[2]. The following benefactions to the Library, given at the date prefixed to each, were now applied to defray the cost:

		£
1842.	Edw. Maltby, D.D. (Pem.), Bp of Durham	100
1842.	Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College	50
1844.	Rob. Moon, M.A. (Queens')	100
1855.	Jos. Power, M.A. (Cla.)	50
1856.	Edwin Guest, LL.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College	50
1858.	Geo. Peacock, D.D. (Trin.), Dean of Ely	100
		£450

To these was added the Halford gift, mentioned above, which, with accumulations, amounted to £3688. 5*s.* 6*d.*[3]

Hancock Building, 1887–1890.

In 1885 (16 March) the Council of the Senate informed the University that the Reverend Edward Grey Hancock (B.A. 1855, M.A. 1858), formerly Fellow of S. John's College,

[1] Registry of University, Box C, No. 22.

[2] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 122, 123.

[3] These particulars are derived from the University Accounts for the year ended 4 November, 1867, p. 15.

had bequeathed the residue of his estate (subject to an annuity) to the University with no special restrictions as to the way in which it should be employed[1].

Extract from the Will of Edw. Grey Hancock, dated 4 August, 1882.

This is the last Will and Testament of me Edward Grey Hancock. I give and bequeath all my Books Wines Plate Linen Pictures and all other my Household furniture and effects to my dear Wife Sarah Hancock absolutely I devise and bequeath all my real Estates to my friend Frederick Farmer absolutely I devise and bequeath the residue of my personal Estate to the said Frederick Farmer and Robert Colquhoun Fergusson upon trust by and out of the annual produce thereof to pay an annuity of Two hundred pounds to my said Wife Sarah Hancock for and during the time of her natural life or so long as she shall continue my Widow which said Annuity I direct shall be paid half-yearly the first payment to become due and payable at the end of six calendar months after my decease and which said Annuity I intend and declare to be in lieu of any Dower to which my said Wife might as my Widow be entitled, And subject to the said Annuity I devise and bequeath my said Trust property and all the annual produce thereof to the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge to be applied in whatever way shall seem best to the said Council to promote the general interests of the said University...

I appoint my said Wife Sarah Hancock Sole Executrix of this my Will, And I revoke all other Wills In witness whereof I have hereunder set my hand this Fourth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty two[2].

The University Accounts for the year ending 31 December, 1885, shew that the capital then amounted to £10,482. 1*s.* 1*d.*[3] In 1900 it was increased by a further sum of £1380. 16*s.* 8*d.* received as part of the residuary estate of the testator[4].

Meanwhile the Library Syndicate, in a report dated 6 May, 1885[5], had published a paper by the Librarian, H. Bradshaw, M.A., suggesting, among other things, that an

[1] *Reporter*, 21 April, 1885, p. 591.

[2] From the Will as printed in the above report.

[3] *Reporter*, 18 March, 1886, p. 76. [4] Ibid. 15 May, 1900, p. 864.

[5] Ibid. 12 May, 1885, p. 679. See also the discussion, 16 May; Ibid. 19 May, p. 717.

extension of the Library, so far at least as the old gateway of King's College, was urgently needed; and they were authorised, by Grace 27 May, 1886, "to consult Mr Pearson, R.A., with regard to carrying on Scott's building to the Old Gateway so as to include a safe room, and to ask him to furnish such a plan as might form a scheme for completing the quadrangle[1]." A few months later (3 November)[2] the Syndicate were able to report that they had received such plans from the architect; and, 15 November, the Vice-Chancellor announced that they were on view[3]. Finally, 31 January, 1887, the Council of the Senate issued a report[4] on the Hancock benefaction, which ended as follows:

> The Council have carefully considered in what way the capital of the Hancock Bequest could be most usefully applied in accordance with the conditions of the will, and at a meeting held on December 6, 1886, passed the following resolutions:
>
> (1) That the property bequeathed to them by the late Mr Hancock to be applied in whatever way shall seem best to them to promote the general interests of the University may be applied under present circumstances with advantage to such interests towards such extension of the Buildings of the University Library as may be sanctioned by the Senate.
>
> (2) That steps should be taken to secure that Mr Hancock's name may be permanently associated with that portion of the University Library which may be erected from his bequest.
>
> The Council therefore recommend:
>
> (1) That the sanction of the Senate be given to the proposal of the Council that the capital of the Hancock Bequest be applied towards such extension of the Buildings of the University Library as may be sanctioned by the Senate.
>
> (2) That Mr Hancock's name be permanently associated with that portion of the University Library which may be erected from his bequest.

This report was confirmed by Grace 10 February, 1887. The foundations were laid in the Long Vacation, 1887, and the building was handed over by the architect to the Vice-Chancellor at the beginning of 1890[5].

[1] *Reporter*, 1 June, 1886, p. 674. [2] Ibid. 9 November, p. 127.
[3] Ibid. 16 November, p. 151. [4] Ibid. 1 February, 1887, p. 379.
[5] These dates are derived from the Annual Reports of the Library Syndicate, Nos. 34 and 37.

Benefaction of Ch. Taylor, D.D., 1889.

While the work was proceeding, Dr Taylor, Master of St John's College, gave to the University £400, being his stipend as Vice-Chancellor for the academical year 1887–88; and, with his consent, it was expended on the statues which occupy the external niches in the new buildings[1].

Benefaction of Art. Cayley, Sc.D., 1890.

When the building was ready for use, Professor Cayley, in a letter to the Financial Board, dated 21 April, 1890[2], offered £500 to the Library. This offer was accepted with thanks 22 May, and in the following December the Financial Board recommended that the money should "be applied towards providing the necessary fittings of the new building[3]." This report, dated 3 December, was confirmed by Grace 5 February, 1891[4]. The money was spent on the bookcases required for the Manuscript Room.

III. Benefactions for the purchase of books.

(*a*) The Reverend John Mainwaring, Fellow of S. John's College, and Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity 1788–1807, who died 15 April, 1807, bequeathed to "the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University three hundred pounds stock for purchasing Divinity Books for their Public Library." In October, 1814, £270 stock (being £300 less legacy duty) was transferred to the account of the University at the Bank of England[5].

[1] Grace, 14 February, 1889; *Reporter*, 19 February, p. 459.

[2] *Reporter*, 13 May, 1890, p. 694. [3] Ibid. 9 December, 1890, p. 290.

[4] Ibid. 10 February, 1891, p. 503.

[5] Letter of Messrs Hedges and Stedman to Dr Whewell (Vice-Chancellor), 30 January, 1856. Registry, Vol. xxxi. 3, 50. Ibid. xxxi. 2, 45 (Stock receipt).

(*b*) At a meeting held in the Hall of King's College 16 March, 1886, to consider ways and means for procuring a bust of the late Henry Bradshaw, M.A., Librarian, it was decided, among other things:

> That, after defraying the cost of the bust, any surplus be applied towards the purchase of some of Mr Bradshaw's books, or of other choice books, for the University Library.

As a result of this vote £230 was spent on the purchase of books which had belonged to Mr Bradshaw; and £171. 14*s.* 3*d.* was placed at the disposal of the Library Syndicate. This sum was brought to account in the year ending 31 December, 1900[1].

(*c*) In 1894 a cheque for £500 was forwarded to the Financial Board of the University in payment of a legacy bequeathed by Samuel Sandars, M.A.[2], in the following terms:

> I bequeath to the University Library at Cambridge a sum of £500 free of Legacy Duty to be applied in the purchase of rare English books for the said Library. And I declare that the receipt of the Vice-Chancellor of the University or other the Chairman for the time being of the Library Syndicate and of the University Librarian for the time being shall be a complete discharge to my Executors and Trustees for the said sum and from all responsibility as to the application thereof.

Mr Sandars had already, in 1887, given £25 towards the purchase of a copy of Lascaris' Greek Grammar, the first Greek book ever printed; and, in 1890, £50 to the Library towards the purchase of the MS. chartulary called *The Red Book of Thorney Abbey*[3]; and in each year from 1891 to 1894 he gave £50 "to be spent on rare books at the sole discretion of the Librarian."

(*d*) In 1896 (3 February) the Vice-Chancellor published to the Senate the following letter:

[1] *Univ. Accounts*, p. 60.

[2] See above, p. 275.

[3] *Univ. Accounts*, 1890, p. 50. *Annual Report of Library Syndicate*, for same year.

31 *January* 1896.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the Robertson Smith[1] Memorial, held 23 November 1895, it was decided that of the sum subscribed a portion sufficient to produce £30 a year should be invested by the Treasurers for the maintenance and extension of the library bequeathed by Professor Robertson Smith to Christ's College: and that the remainder, after payment of all incidental expenses, should be handed over to the University for the purchase of Oriental MSS. for the University Library.

It will appear from the subjoined statement of account that there remains for the University Library £335 4*s.* 5*d.*: which sum we have paid to the Secretary of the Financial Board.

We remain, [etc.]

JAMES PORTER } *Treasurers of the*
JOHN PEILE } *Memorial Fund*[2].

This benefaction was accepted with thanks 13 February.

IV. Gifts of books.

As a volume, to be called *The Annals of the University Library*, is being prepared, no gift of books to the Library will be recorded here.

2. THE SENATE HOUSE.

The history of the Senate House has been related in *The Architectural History of the University*, etc.[3] The cost was, to a great extent, defrayed by subscriptions, a list of which is given below. It is derived from the Audit-Books of the University from 1719 to 1734, with additional particulars supplied from a manuscript list, framed in the Library.

The west end of the building, as first constructed, had been left rough, in preparation for the addition of a west side, as designed by Gibbs. This having been abandoned, Sir James Burrough, Master of Gonville and Caius College, who died 7 August, 1764, left by Will £150, to be applied

[1] William Robertson Smith: Lord Almoner's Reader of Arabic, 1883; A.M. 1883; afterwards Fellow of Christ's College; Librarian, 1886; Sir Tho. Adams' Professor of Arabic, 1889; died 31 March, 1894. *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. liii. p. 160.

[2] *Reporter*, 4 February, 1896, p. 431. [3] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 34—71.

towards defraying the cost of facing it with stone. This was done between 1766 and 1768[1].

In 1888, Samuel Sandars, M.A., of Trinity College, offered to place on the pediment and balustrade of the Senate House the urns shewn by James Gibbs in the design as published in his works. This offer was communicated to the University by the Council of the Senate in a report dated 10 December, 1888[2], which was confirmed with thanks to the donor, 14 February, 1889[3].

Subscriptions for building the Senate House, 1719–1734[4].

	£	*s.*	*d.*
King George the First	2000	0	0
King George the Second	3000	0	0
Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, *High Steward*	1000	0	0
Henry, Lord Carleton James, Duke of Chandos Charles, Duke of Somerset, *Chancellor* each £500 =	1500	0	0
Sir William Dawes, Bart., D.D., Abp of York ...	400	0	0
Henry, Marquis of Carnarvon Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle Charles, Viscount Townshend, M.A. (Cla.) Sir Rob. Walpole, K.G., M.A. (Trin.) each £300 =	1200	0	0
Edw. Clarke, M.A. (Cla.), *Esquire Bedell*	120	0	0
Chr. Clarke, M.A. (Chr.) Tho. Hill, D.D. (Joh.) Rev. Rowland Hill Sir Rob. Raymond, Kt., Lord Chief Justice John Rolle Wm. Stanley, D.D., Dean of S. Asaph Sir George Wheler, Kt., D.D. (Oxf.) Tho. Willoughby, M.A. (Jes.), *Representative* each £100 =	800	0	0
Sir John Cheshire, Serjeant at Law John Gaskarth, D.D. (Pemb.) Fra. Hare, D.D. (King's), Dean of Worcester			
Carried Forward	£10020	0	0

[1] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 69—71.

[2] *Reporter*, 11 December, 1888, p. 257.

[3] Ibid. 19 February, 1889, p. 459.

[4] This list is derived from Cooper's *Annals*, iv. 164; and the University Audit-Books.

Brought Forward	£10020	0	0
Jacob Houblon, M.A. (C.C.)			
John Millington, D.D. (Magd.)			
Sir Isaac Newton, Kt., M.A. (Trin.)			
Rob. Price (Joh.), Baron of the Exchequer			
Hen. Raynes, LL.D. (Tr. H.)			
Archdeacon Whaley's Executors			
each £50 =	450	0	0
Wm. Ayloffe, LL.D. (Trin.)	40	0	0
Tho. Parne, M.A. (Trin.)	30	0	0
Dean and Chapter of Durham			
Fra. Hutchinson, D.D. (Cath.)			
Sir Edw. Northey, Kt.			
each £21 =	63	0	0
Wm. Ashton, B.A. (Joh.)			
James Bankes, M.A. (Trin.)			
Dean and Chapter of Ely			
John Lightwine, M.A. (Gonv. & Cai.)			
Cha. Longville			
Walt. Mills, M.D. (Chr.)			
John Montagu, D.D., Dean of Durham			
each £20 =	140	0	0
Sir John Ayloffe, Bart., M.A. (Pet.)	15	0	0
Hen. Barnard, M.B. (Joh.)			
Vincent Bourn, M.A. (Trin.)			
John Corbett, LL.D. (Tr. H.)			
Tho. FitzGerald, M.A. (Trin.)			
each £10 10 0 =	42	0	0
Fra. Dickins, LL.D. (Tr. H.), *Regius Professor of Civil Law*	27	6	0
Rev. — Clarke, of Kirk Leathem			
Mr Daston			
Tho. Eden, LL.D. (Tr. H.)			
Tho. Mangey, LL.D. (Joh.)			
Tho. Sharp, M.A. (Trin.)			
John Thane, D.D. (Trin.)			
each £5 5 0 =	31	10	0
	£10858	16	0

3. The Printing-House.

At a meeting of the subscribers for erecting a statue of Mr Pitt, held 18 June, 1824, it was unanimously resolved:

That the surplus of the Fund, after defraying the expense of the statue in Hanover Square...be applied to the erection of a handsome

and appropriate building at Cambridge, connected with the University Press ; such building to bear the name of Mr Pitt.

The sum contributed, as appears from a subsequent Minute of the Committee dated 3 March, 1831, was £9000. With this sum the building which forms the façade towards Trumpington Street was erected. It was completed in 1832[1].

4. The Botanic Garden.

a. Foundation by Richard Walker, D.D., 1762.

In 1762 the Reverend Richard Walker, D.D., Vice-Master of Trinity College, who died 15 December, 1764, executed a deed (A) conveying certain freehold messuages and garden grounds to the University in trust, among other things, for a public Botanic Garden for the use and benefit of the said University[2]. Further, he appoints the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, the Master of Trinity College, the Provost of King's College, the Master of St John's College, and the Professor of Physic in the said University, for the time being, perpetual Governors and Visitors of the Garden to regulate and govern the same, with a Reader on Botany, and a Curator or Superintendent of the Garden.

Dr Walker also drew up "Statutes, Rules, and Orders for the better regulating, ordering, and governing of the said Botanic Garden," which were corrected by Lord Hardwick, then High Steward of the University[3].

[1] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 129—144.

[2] For the ancient extent and arrangement of the Garden see *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 145—153.

[3] These Statutes are printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, pp. 248—251. They contain many curious particulars respecting the garden, and the buildings that stood there ; but, as their interest is chiefly archaeological, they have not been reprinted. Dr Walker states in his Will (Ibid. p. 252) that they were "in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor" ; but they do not appear to be now in existence. They are certainly not in the Registry. They appear in a slightly different form in "A Short Account of the late Donation of a Botanic Garden to the University of Cambridge," 4to. Camb. 1763. It is anonymous, but is referred to by Dr Walker in his Will as "my account of the Garden" (Ibid. p. 252). For Dr Walker's life see *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. lix. p. 81.

Dr Walker, by Will[1] dated 14 January, 1764, bequeathed certain estates at Swavesey in the county of Cambridge to Trinity College, and, further, made that Society his residuary legatees. In February of the same year he had executed a bond (B) to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University, in virtue of which he bound himself to secure to them an annuity of £50 to be spent on "the further improvements of the Botanic Garden[2]."

A. *Dr Walker's deed of trust, dated* 25 *August,* 1762.

25 Aug. 1762.

This Indenture made the twenty fifth day of August in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third...and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty two Between the Reverend Richard Walker Doctor in Divinity and Vice Master of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge of the one part and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part.

Parties to the conveyance.

Whereas the study of Botany was heretofore carried on with great success in the said University of Cambridge...and many branches of manufacture and commerce derive from it their very existence And moreover the goodness and wisdom of God is no where more manifest than in the Vegetable part of the Creation

Usefulness of the study of Botany.

Upon these considerations and with a view to the reviving of this so useful as well as curious a branch of knowledge as nothing can be more conducive thereto than having a public Botanic Garden with proper Persons to take care of govern and conduct the same the said Richard Walker hath purchased the Freehold and Leasehold Messuages Lands Tenements and Hereditaments hereinafter mentioned and hath appropriated a certain part of the said Lands for such garden into which many plants have already been introduced and a Greenhouse hath been begun to be erected therein and hath also appropriated a Freehold Messuage adjoining thereto for the purposes hereinafter more particularly mentioned and for or towards the support and maintenance of the said Garden and of the Persons employed or to be employed therein hath agreed to grant release assign and convey all the said freehold and leasehold Messuages Lands Tenements and Hereditaments so by him purchased and hereinafter more particularly mentioned to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in

Richard Walker has bought land, planted a garden, built a greenhouse, and appropriated a freehold messuage,

all which are to be conveyed to the University.

[1] Printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, pp. 251—254.

[2] The preparation of this bond was supervised by the University, for, 15 February, 1764, a Syndicate was appointed with full power "Doctorem Walker pacto quolibet obligandi." Grace Book K, 389. The money (less income-tax) is paid annually by Trinity College (Univ. Accounts, 1903, p. 64).

manner upon the Trusts and to and for the several Ends Intents and Purposes hereinafter expressed

Richard Walker conveys to the University a messuage reputed part of the Austin Friery.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that for the considerations aforesaid...He the said Richard Walker...by these Presents Doth grant bargain sell alienate release and confirm unto the said Chancellor [etc.] all that Freehold Capital Messuage or Tenement heretofore part or reputed part of the Saint Austin Friery situate standing and being in the Parish of Saint Edward in the Town of Cambridge in a Street or Lane there called Free School Lane formerly in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Buck Esquire and late of Mr Richard Whish his Undertenants or assigns...

One acre and three roods of garden ground.

And also all that Garden Ground containing by estimation one Acre and three roods be the same more or less situate in the Parish of Saint Edward aforesaid as late in the tenure of Thomas Brewer

Tenements in Free School Lane

And also those several Messuages or Tenements situate and being in Free School Lane in the Parish of Saint Edward aforesaid...And all other the Freehold Messuages or Tenements Garden Ground and Hereditaments of him the said Richard Walker in the Town of Cambridge aforesaid...

To have and to hold the said Messuages or Tenements Garden Grounds Hereditaments [etc.] to the use of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors for ever.

to be held in trust under certain conditions.

In trust nevertheless that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars do employ and make use of or permit to be employed and made use of such parts of the said premises hereby granted and released as have been so appropriated respectively or shall be thought necessary as a House for the purpose hereinafter mentioned and as a Public Botanic Garden for the use and benefit of the said University of Cambridge under the directions and Government of such persons and subject to such Statutes Orders and Regulations as hereinafter are mentioned or referred unto

Other premises may be sold and the price put to certain uses.

And as to the residue of the said Messuages or Tenements Hereditaments and premises hereby granted and released In trust that they the said Chancellor [etc.] shall let or sell the same or any parts or part thereof for the best rent or price that can be procured and apply the Money to arise therefrom for the uses of the said Garden and particularly for obtaining from the Corporation of Cambridge the like grant of about an Acre of Ground which lies within the said intended Garden (which is now held by Lease from the said Corporation and hereinafter assigned to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars upon the like Trusts and for the like purposes as hereinbefore are mentioned) as the said Corporation hath lately granted of the Shire House in the Market Place of the Town of Cambridge aforesaid Provided all intercourse between the said Public Botanic Garden and such part of the said premises as shall be so let or sold shall be entirely stopped and closed up.

Who are to be Governors of the Garden.

And the said Richard Walker for the better conducting the said Publick Botanic Garden doth hereby appoint and constitute the Chancellor or in his absence the Vice Chancellor of the said University the Master of Trinity College the Provost of King's College the Master of Saint John's College and the Professor of Physic in the said University of Cambridge for the time being perpetual Governors and Visitors of the Public Botanic Garden to regulate conduct and govern the same

A Reader on Botany and a Curator to be appointed.

And as the design of the said Garden will necessarily require two Officers to be appointed (that is to say) a Reader on Botany and a Curator or Superintendant of the Garden the Reader must be such proficient in Botany and so qualified as to be capable to read Lectures on the same in Latin or English

Thomas Martin to be the first Reader.

And the said Richard Walker knowing the present Professor of Botany the Reverend Mr Thomas Martin to be well qualified for the purposes aforesaid doth hereby constitute and appoint him the said Thomas Martin the first Reader to the said Public Botanic Garden

Charles Miller to be the first Curator.

And as the Curator must be a person well skilled in the Systems of Botany and one fit to be intrusted with the Management of the said Garden The said Richard Walker doth hereby also constitute and appoint Mr Charles Miller the first Curator of the said Garden knowing him to be well qualified for that Office.

And the said Officers to continue in the above mentioned Offices during the pleasure of the said Richard Walker and the said Governors and Visitors or the major part of them...

After Walker's death these officers to be appointed by the Governors.

And the said Richard Walker doth hereby for himself and his heirs grant constitute and ordain that the said Governors and Visitors hereby before appointed or the major part of them for the time being shall have full power and authority from [time] to time after the decease of the said Richard Walker to elect and nominate such Reader on Botany and such Curator or Superintendant of the said Botanic Garden and to appoint the Persons so respectively elected to such Offices by Instrument or Instruments under their hands and seals or the hands and seals of the major part of them...

The Governors may alter these statutes.

And the said Richard Walker doth hereby for himself and his heirs further grant and ordain that after the decease of the said Richard Walker it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Governors and Visitors or the major part of them and they or the major part of them shall have full power and authority by any Instrument or Instruments in writing under their hands and seals from time to time to amend alter or repeal any of the Statutes Rules and Orders which shall have been made by the said Richard Walker in his life time or any part thereof and from time to time in like manner to make such new Statutes Rules and Orders for any of the purposes aforesaid as to them shall seem meet and to repeal alter and change the same from time to time as the said Governors and Visitors or the major part of them shall judge most expedient.

Lease for 40 years between Mayor and Burgesses of Cambridge and R. Whish 17 Jan. 1758 of the following properties:

And whereas by an Indenture of Lease bearing date on or about the seventeenth day of January which was in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty eight and made or mentioned to be made between the then Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge in the County of Cambridge of the one part and the before named Richard Whish by the name and Description of Richard Whish of the Town of Cambridge aforesaid Vintner of the other part.

(1) House and ground in Fair-Yard Lane.

The said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses did demise grant and to farm let unto the said Richard Whish his executors administrators and assigns all that House and Ground lying and being on the west side of Fair-Yard-Lane in Cambridge aforesaid at the South end of the said Lane containing in length twenty four feet and in depth sixty feet

(2) Close called Tainter Yard.

within the walls. And also all that close called the Tainter Yard as it was then walled in and formerly in the occupation of Robert Holliday and late of Edward Holliday his assigns or undertenants lying and being between the Orchard late in the tenure of James Thornborough Junior on the north part and the Common Highway on the south part the east side containing seventy five yards the south side one hundred and twenty six yards and the west side sixteen yards within the walls with their and every of their appurtenances To hold the same unto the said Richard Whish his executors Administrators and Assigns from the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel then last passed before the date thereof unto the full end and term of Forty years from thence next ensuing and fully to be compleat and ended at and under such yearly rents provisoes and covenants as in the said in part recited Indenture of Lease mentioned

Richard Whish assigned this lease to Richard Walker 16 July, 1760.

And whereas the said Richard Whish did by an Indenture of Assignment bearing date on or about the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty and made or mentioned to be made between him the said Richard Whish of the one part and the said Richard Walker of the other part assign to the said Richard Walker the said House Ground Close and other the Leasehold Premises aforesaid To hold to him the said Richard Walker his executors administrators and assigns for and during all the rest residue and remainder then to come and unexpired of the said Term of forty years at and under the yearly rents provisoes covenants and agreements in the said in part recited Indenture of Lease mentioned and contained As in and by the said Indentures of Lease and Assignment relation being thereunto respectively had will more fully and at large appear

Part of this ground will be taken into the garden and the whole will be assigned to the University.

And whereas part of the said Leasehold premises is intended to be taken into and be part of the said Public Botanic Garden and the said Richard Walker hath also agreed to assign over the whole of the said Leasehold House and Close Ground and Premises to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge for the several purposes hereinbefore mentioned

Now this Indenture further witnesseth that the said Richard Walker

for the promotion and encouragement of the study of Botany and for making and establishing such Public Botanic Garden and for other the considerations hereinbefore mentioned and also for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain to him in hand paid by the said Chancellor [etc.] at or before the sealing and delivery of these Presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged Hath assigned transferred and set over...unto the said Chancellor [etc.] All the said House and Ground Close Yard and all other the Leasehold Premises hereinbefore mentioned to be demised to the said Richard Whish by the said recited Indenture of Lease and to be by him assigned to the said Richard Walker as aforesaid...To have and to hold the said House and Ground Close Yard and Premises hereby assigned or mentioned or intended so to be together with the said Indenture of Lease unto the said Chancellor [etc.] for and during all the rest residue and remainder of the said term of forty years now to come and unexpired in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes as the said Richard Walker might or could do if these presents had not been made.

These properties are transferred by this present indenture.

In trust nevertheless for the purpose of making and establishing a Public Botanic Garden for the use of the said University and for the support thereof in such manner as hereinbefore is declared concerning the Freehold Messuages or Tenements Lands Hereditaments and Premises hereinbefore granted and released or mentioned or intended so to be In witness whereof to one part of these Indentures remaining with the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars the said Richard Walker his hand and seal and to the other part remaining with the said Richard Walker the Chancellor Masters and Scholars their Common Seal to these present Indentures interchangeably have set the day and year first above written[1].

In trust for the making of a Botanic Garden as before declared respecting the rest of the property.

B. *Dr Walker's Bond to the University, dated* 18 *February,* 1764.

Know all men by these presents, that I Richard Walker, Doctor in Divinity and Vice-Master of Trinity College in the University of Cambridge, am held and firmly bound unto the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University in the sum of £3000 of good and lawfull money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, their certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment well and faithfully to be made I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, in and for the whole firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, dated the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1764.

[1] From a copy of the original deed made in June 1827, and now in the Registry of the University, Box K.

Whereas the above-bounden Richard Walker hath by Indentures of lease and release, bearing date respectively the 24th and 25th days of August, 1762, conveyed, settled and assured unto the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University and their successors, a certain capital messuage or tenement, garden-ground and other freehold and leasehold premises in Cambridge aforesaid, In trust to be imployed and made use of as a Publick Botanic Garden for the use and benefit of the said University, under the direction and government of such persons, and for such purposes, and subject to such Statutes Orders and Regulations as the said Richard Walker has already, or the governors therein appointed shall hereafter make by the said Indentures of lease and release, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.

And whereas the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, at the special instance and request of the said Richard Walker, did by Grace passed in Congregation on the 11th day of February instant[1] agree that their several vintners thereinafter to be elected should pay to the University Chest the yearly sum of sixty pounds, and that twenty pounds part of the said sixty pounds should be applied to the use of the Botanic Garden, in consideration of which the said Richard Walker did and doth hereby agree, either by deed or deeds in his life, or by his last Will and Testament, well and sufficiently to settle and assure unto the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors for ever, one annuity or clear yearly sum of fifty pounds, free of all taxes and deductions whatsoever, to be charged upon and issuing out of a sufficient part of the freehold real estates of the said Richard Walker, in trust, for the further improvements of the said Botanic Garden, under and subject to the restrictions set forth in the said Indenture of release, and so long only as the said premises shall be kept up as a Publick Botanic Garden according to the said Richard Walker's intention.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-bounden Richard Walker do and shall by any deed or deeds in his life-time, or by his last Will and Testament, or otherwise, well and sufficiently settle and assure unto the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors for ever, one annuity or clear yearly sum of fifty pounds, free of all taxes and deductions whatsoever, to be charged and issuing out of a sufficient part of the freehold real estates of the said Richard Walker, in trust for the further improvement of the said Botanic Garden, under and subject to the restrictions set forth in the said recited Indenture of release, then this obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue[2].

RICHARD WALKER.

[1] Grace Book K, p. 389.

[2] Registry, Box K.

b. Benefaction of Charles Viscount Maynard, 1775.

This benefaction has a curious history. By Will (A) dated 13 February, 1775, Charles Viscount Maynard[1] bequeathed to Thomas Maynard, Esquire (afterwards Sir Thomas Heselrige, Bart.), the Reverend Henry Hubbard, then Fellow of Emmanuel College and Registrary of the University, and the Reverend John (afterwards Archdeacon) Law, £500 in trust "for or towards erecting or beautifying any publick building or buildings for the University of Cambridge but shall not be begun at the time of my decease, or for the use of the Public Physic Garden there." The money was invested in the purchase of stock in the 3 per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities; and the interest, as it became due, was regularly invested and added to the principal until 18 November, 1788, when the stock was sold, and the money, amounting, with interest, to £745. 18*s.* 4*d.*, was paid to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Barnes, Master of Peterhouse, to be used towards the erection of a new building opposite to the Senate House, which was expected at that time to be immediately erected. As, however, the scheme was abandoned[2], the trustees requested that the money might be returned to them. This was done, and it was reinvested in the same security as before.

In 1807 (11 February) the following Grace passed the Senate:

Cum Reditus a Vobis aliisque Benefactoribus Horto Botanico assignati ejusdem expensis necessariis neutiquam sufficiant:

Placeat Vobis ut summa quingentarum librarum ab Honoratissimo Domino Domino Carolo Vicecomite Maynard, vitâ functo, ad publicum aliquod Ædificium apud Vos aut extruendum aut ornandum, vel in Horti Botanici usus, Academiæ legata, una cum summæ ejusdem incrementis, jam tandem in Horti Botanici usus transferatur; ita tamen, ut

[1] Sixth Baron Maynard, created 18 October, 1766, Baron Maynard, of Much Easton, and Viscount Maynard, of Easton Lodge, both in co. Essex. He died, æt. 85, 30 June, 1775. See Burke's *Extinct Peerages*, ed. 1883, p. 612.

[2] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. p. 74.

dicti Horti Curatores nihil de summâ sic ad Academiam translatâ diminuant, sed annuum tantummodo expendant incrementum, nisi uberiorem habeant a Vobis veniam[1].

The money, which amounted to £2163. 9*s.* 6*d.*, was then paid over to the University, and a release to the trustees was directed to be sealed 9 April, 1807[2].

A. *Office copy of the clause in the Will of Charles Viscount Maynard concerning the University of Cambridge, dated* 13 *February,* 1775.

£500 bequeathed in trust.

Also I give to the said Thomas Maynard and Mr Henry Hubbard, Fellow of Emmanuel College in Cambridge and to the before named John Law their Executors and Administrators the Sum of five hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain

A public building to be erected or beautified or the Physic Garden to be assisted.

Upon Trust to be by them employed and laid out for or towards Erecting or Beautifying any Publick Building or Buildings for the University of Cambridge that shall not be begun at the time of my decease or for the use of the Publick Physick Garden there and I leave it to their discretion to apply the said whole Sum or any part thereof as they shall think fit for either of the said purposes

The money to be paid to the above-named trustees and kept at interest.

And I will that the said Sum of five hundred Pounds shall be paid out of my Personal Estate only within twelve Months after my decease and that the same shall from thenceforth until the same shall be laid out for the purposes aforesaid be put out and kept at Interest in the Publick funds or on Government or Parliamentary Securities upon the Trust aforesaid and the Interest and produce thereof go and be applied according as I have hereinbefore directed the said Principal Sum to be disposed of

Proviso.

Provided always and my will is that if I shall in my lifetime advance and give any Sum or Sums for either of the before mentioned purposes that the same shall be taken to be in part of the said Sum of five hundred Pounds hereby by me given[3].

c. *Benefaction of the Reverend Edward Betham,* 1783.

In 1783 (6 January) the Reverend Edward Betham, sometime Fellow of King's College, and afterwards of Eton College, Rector of Great Greenford in Middlesex, wrote to

[1] Grace Book A, p. 501. [2] Ibid. p. 506.

[3] Registry, Vol. xxxi. (2), 44. The letters and papers relating to this bequest are in the same volume.

the University that he "having long been a true Friend and well wisher to the Botanic Garden in Cambridge and not a little concerned at the distresses and difficulties it has met with at different times since its commencement, hopes the University will do him the honour to accept of two thousand pounds" upon certain trusts, which he proceeds to enumerate; and concludes by saying that

If the University are pleased to accept this intended Donation upon the trusts and for the special uses above mentioned and will have the goodness to transmit to Mr Betham a draft of some Deed or Instrument purporting such their acceptance and compliance therewith for his perusal and approbation, Mr Betham will return it again so soon as conveniently may be in order that the same may be ingrossed and have the Common Seal of the University set thereto, to be delivered to him on his transferring the Stock to the name of the Chancellor [etc.] which he proposes and is desirous to do the beginning of next May[1].

The gift was announced to the Senate 21 February, 1783, when it was decided that a letter of thanks, written by the Public Orator, should be sealed; and that a deed, as suggested by Mr Betham, should be prepared[2]. The Orator's letter was read to the Senate, 28 April, and ordered to be sealed and sent to Mr Betham. The deed of trust (A) is printed below:

A. *Indenture between the University and the Reverend Edward Betham, dated 2 May,* 1783.

This Indenture made the second day of May in the twenty third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third...and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three Between the Reverend Edward Betham Clerk Fellow of Eton College and Rector of Great Greenford in the County of Middlesex of the one part and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the other part

Whereas the said Edward Betham with a view to the better support and maintenance of the Public Botanic Garden within the said University hath proposed and agreed to give and transfer unto the said Chancellor [etc.] and their successors two thousand pounds Capital

[1] Registry, Vol. xxv. (1), 7.

[2] Grace Book A, p. 134.

Stock in the Reduced Bank Annuities at £3 per cent....And in pursuance thereof hath on the day of the date of these presents transferred or procured to be transferred the said two thousand pounds Bank Annuities in the Public books kept for that purpose, unto the said Chancellor [etc.] as by the said Books may appear

£2000 transferred.

Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby declared by the said Edward Betham and the said Chancellor [etc.] that such Gift and transfer was so given and made or meant or intended so to be

In trust to and for the uses and purposes hereinafter mentioned expressed or declared of and concerning the same, that is to say, that the said Chancellor [etc.] and their successors shall and may at any time hereafter sell and dispose of the same Bank Annuities to any person or persons whomsoever and lay out the moneys arising therefrom in the purchase of the fee simple and inheritance in possession of lands or tenements of good title and free from incumbrances to be conveyed to or legally settled upon the said Chancellor [etc.] or to or upon some person or persons in trust for them And that the said Chancellor [etc.] shall and so pay the clear neat yearly Rents and Profits of such Lands and Hereditaments to be so purchased as aforesaid as soon as the same shall be so purchased and settled...(after deducting all outgoings Costs Charges and Expences in any manner attending the same) unto the Governors or Visitors of the said Botanic Garden for the time being... to be by them specially and particularly appropriated paid applied and laid out towards defraying the expence of Laborers to be employed in the said Botanic Garden And not for the erecting building and making of stoves Hothouses and Greenhouses or anything belonging or appertaining thereunto Or for the paying Stipends or Salaries to any Reader on Botany or to any Curator or Superintendant of the said Botanic Garden or other Officer employed therein or belonging thereto Or to or for any other use or purpose whatsoever.

University may invest in land.

Annual rent and profit to be applied to payment of labourers only.

And it is hereby further declared by and between the said Edward Betham and the said Chancellor [etc.] that in the meantime and until such purchase or purchases shall be so made they the said Chancellor [etc.] shall and so pay the clear Yearly Dividends Interest and Proceed arising from the same Bank Annuities...(after deducting all Costs Charges and Expences in any manner attending the same) unto the said Governors and Visitors of the said Botanic Garden for the time being...to be by them specially and particularly appropriated paid applied and laid out [as above directed].

Yearly dividends to be paid to Visitors.

In witness whereof to the one part of these Indentures remaining with the said Chancellor [etc.] the said Edward Betham his hand and Seal hath set and to the other part thereof remaining with the said Edward Betham the said Chancellor [etc.] their Common Seal have put the day and year first above written[1].

[1] Registry, Box K.

d. Removal of the Garden to a new site.

It appears from the Minute Book of Dr Walker's trustees[1] that so early as 1819 they were "willing to receive proposals from the Fitzwilliam Syndicate for exchanging the present Botanic Garden for other land suitable for the same purposes"; and that in 1824 (29 March) it was "Agreed that on account of the surrounding Buildings and other circumstances it is desirable to remove the site of the Botanical Garden to a more convenient place, if such change can be legally effected." It may be presumed that it was in consequence of this Minute that in the following year (27 April, 1825) a Syndicate was appointed with the following preamble:

> Quum ex Fundatoris Præscripto penes vos sit situm Horti Botanici mutare, aliasque vicissim terras in eandem rem dicandas coemere; quumque propter loci angustias et horto circumjecta ædificia situs et incommodus et Fundatoris proposito parum aptus esse inveniatur; quumque etiam inter Academiam valeat opinio situm in alium quendam et amœniorem et salubriorem commodè mutari posse[2]; Placeat [etc.].

This Syndicate expired without issuing a report; as did a second Syndicate appointed 21 March, 1828[3]. In the following year (3 December, 1829) the Trustees agreed:

> That it is very desirable that the present site of the Garden should be removed to some more suitable Place without further Delay; and the Trustees recommend that a Grace should be proposed to the Senate for a Syndicate to consider the best means of effecting this object.

On this occasion the Trustees were successful. A Syndicate appointed 9 December, 1829[4], and reappointed 26 February, 1830[5], reported (26 May) in favour of removing the Garden to its present site, and of obtaining an Act of Parliament to enable the removal to be effected. This report having been confirmed by Grace 31 May, steps were taken to obtain the necessary Act, which received the royal assent 30 March, 1831.

[1] Preserved in the Registry of the University.
[2] Grace Book N, p. 71.
[3] Ibid. p. 200.
[4] Ibid. p. 278.
[5] Ibid. p. 286.

Act of Parliament, 1 *William IV. Cap.* 5.

[The preamble, after reciting indentures of lease and release whereby in August 1762 Richard Walker DD conveyed to the University certain messuages and garden ground in the parish of S^{t} Edward in Cambridge for the purpose of making and establishing a public Botanic Garden for the use of the University and of appointing a Reader on Botany and a Curator of the Garden, sets forth that a Botanic Garden was in consequence duly made and then proceeds as follows.]

The Garden has become unsuitable by the extent of the town and for other reasons.

And whereas although the site of the said Botanic Garden was at the time of the date and execution of the said recited indenture of release and assignment near the outskirts of the town of Cambridge, yet by the great increase and extension of the same town the said Botanic Garden is now nearly surrounded by buildings, whereby the free circulation of air is impeded and obstructed, and the situation thereof hath been rendered too confined for the health of the various plants therein, and the soil thereof hath become greatly impoverished, and the site of the said garden, which contains about three acres and one half of ground, hath been found by experience to be much too small for the purposes of a Botanic Garden, and for the successful and efficient teaching and study of Botany in the present improved state of that science, and it is therefore desirable that a new garden should be formed of larger extent and in a more open commodious and eligible situation:

Trinity Hall is seised in fee-simple of a certain estate,

And whereas the Master Fellows and Scholars of the college of the Holy Trinity commonly called Trinity Hall, are seised of or well entitled to the fee-simple and inheritance of a certain close or parcel of ground situate in the parish of St Andrew the Less in the town of Cambridge containing by admeasurement thirty-eight acres and twenty-three perches or thereabouts (being the hereditaments comprised in the First Schedule to this Act)...

and the Chancellor etc. of another.

And whereas the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars are seised of or well entitled to the fee-simple and inheritance of and in a certain close or parcel of ground situate in the said parish of Saint Andrew the Less in the town of Cambridge, containing by admeasurement seven acres three roods and two perches or thereabouts (being the hereditaments comprised in the Second Schedule to this Act)...

The Trinity Hall ground is very suitable for a garden.

And whereas the said close or parcel of ground containing thirty-eight acres and twenty-three perches...is by reason of its open and airy situation, its contiguity to the town of Cambridge, its easy access by roads on each side thereof and other local advantages, eminently calculated for the site of a Botanic Garden:

An agreement for an exchange has been

And whereas with a view to appropriate an adequate part of the said close or parcel of ground...to the formation of a Botanic Garden in lieu of the said present Botanic Garden of the said university

founded by the said Richard Walker deceased, as aforesaid, the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars (acting with the privity and sanction of the governors and visitors of the said Botanic Garden) have proposed and agreed to give to the said Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity Hall aforesaid, in exchange for the said close or parcel of ground containing thirty-eight acres and twenty-three perches...all that the said close or parcel of land belonging to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars containing seven acres three roods and two perches...and also such a sum of money (by way of equality of exchange) as should be equivalent in amount to the excess in value of the said close containing thirty-eight acres and twenty-three perches over the said close containing seven acres three roods and two perches, and the said Master Fellows and Scholars are willing and have agreed to make such exchange as aforesaid:

made between the two bodies.

And whereas a survey and valuation hath been made of the said two closes or parcels of ground containing respectively thirty-eight acres and twenty-three perches, and seven acres three roods and two perches, and the former of the said two closes hath...been estimated and valued at the sum of two thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight pounds seven shillings and four-pence, and the latter of the said two closes hath been estimated and valued at the sum of seven hundred and eighty-seven pounds nineteen shillings and four pence, so that the value of the said close or parcel of ground comprised in the First Schedule to this Act exceeds the value of the close or parcel of ground comprised in the second Schedule to this Act by the sum of Two thousand two hundred and ten pounds eight shillings:

A valuation of the two properties has been made.

And whereas such exchange as aforesaid and the approbation and conversion of the close or parcel of ground comprised in the First Schedule to this Act or of a sufficient part thereof as and for a public botanic garden for the use and benefit of the said university in lieu and substitution of the present botanical garden of the same university founded and established by the said Richard Walker as aforesaid, would be of great and important advantage to the said university and to the students thereat;

The exchange would be of great advantage to the University.

And whereas by reason of the extended and increasing population of the said town of Cambridge it would be advantageous and beneficial to the said Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity Hall aforesaid, if provision were made for enabling them to grant building leases of the close or parcel of ground and hereditaments comprised in the Second Schedule to this Act; but the several beneficial objects and purposes aforesaid cannot be attained without the aid and authority of Parliament:

It would benefit Trinity Hall to grant building-leases of the other property.

Wherefore Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University of Cambridge on behalf of themselves and their successors, and the Governors and Visitors of the said botanic garden on behalf of themselves and their

The king is prayed that it may be enacted

successors, and also the said Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity Hall aforesaid on behalf of themselves and their successors,

Do most humbly beseech your MAJESTY,

that after payment of £2210. 8*s.* 0*d.* by the University the ground in question may be conveyed to them,

That it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, That from and immediately after the passing of this Act and the payment by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said university of Cambridge in manner hereinafter mentioned of the sum of two thousand two hundred and ten pounds eight shillings (being the sum agreed to be paid for equality of exchange as hereinbefore mentioned) the close or parcel of land and hereditaments mentioned and comprised in the First Schedule to this Act, with the rights members and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the freehold and inheritance thereof in fee-simple shall...stand and be and the same are hereby limited and settled upon and vested in the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors for ever, discharged of all forfeitures to his Majesty his heirs and successors under any statutes of mortmain, and also freed and discharged from all estate right title interest claim and demand whatsoever of the said Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity Hall aforesaid and their successors, or of any person or persons whomsoever in trust for them, in to from or out of the same close or parcel of land and hereditaments, but nevertheless upon and for the trusts intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers and provisions hereinafter expressly or by reference declared concerning the same.

and the other piece of ground be conveyed to Trinity Hall.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act and the payment in manner hereinafter mentioned of the said sum of two thousand two hundred and ten pounds eight shillings, the said close or parcel of ground and hereditaments mentioned and comprised in the Second Schedule to this Act, with the rights members and appurtenances thereto belonging and the freehold and inheritance thereof in fee-simple in possession, shall stand and be and the same are hereby limited and settled upon and vested in the said Master Fellows and Scholars of Trinity Hall aforesaid and their successors for ever freed and discharged from all forfeitures to his Majesty his heirs and successors under any statutes of mortmain, and also freed and discharged from all estate right title interest claim or demand whatsoever of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors or of any person or persons in trust for them in to from or out of the same close or parcel of land and hereditaments, and that the said close or parcel of land and hereditaments comprised in the said Second Schedule to this Act shall for ever afterwards be held by the said Master Fellows and Scholars and their successors for the like

purposes and with the like powers of leasing as the lands comprised in the First Schedule to this Act were and would have been held in case this Act had not been made or passed, and also with such additional power of leasing as hereinafter contained.

The ground to be held by the University upon trust for the Governors and Visitors of the Botanic Garden.

...And be it further enacted, That the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and their successors shall from and after the passing of this Act and the payment of the said sum of two thousand two hundred and ten pounds eight shillings in manner hereinbefore mentioned, stand and be seised of the said close or parcel of ground and other the hereditaments comprised in the First Schedule to this Act, upon trust for the said governors and visitors for the time being, to the end and intent that they the said Governors and Visitors do and shall forthwith as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act and the payment of the said sum of two thousand two hundred and ten pounds eight shillings in manner hereinbefore mentioned, appropriate and set apart the whole or such part or parts thereof as they shall think eligible and expedient as and for a public Botanic Garden for the use and benefit of the said University of Cambridge in lieu and substitution of the said present public Botanic Garden founded and established by the said Richard Walker as aforesaid, with ground sufficient for the sites of all such houses buildings conservatories hothouses green-houses and other erections buildings conveniences and apparatus as shall be proper and necessary; and do and shall lay out form or make such Garden after or upon such plan order or design as they the said Governors and Visitors for the time being of the said Garden shall think most advisable and best adapted for the objects and purposes of a public Botanic Garden and for most effectually promoting the study of botany in the said university; and do and shall employ and make use of or permit to be employed and made use of the said close or parcel of ground and hereditaments comprised in the First Schedule to this Act, or such part or parts thereof as shall be appropriated as aforesaid, as and for a public botanic garden for the use and benefit of the said University of Cambridge in lieu and substitution of the said present botanic garden founded and established by the said Richard Walker as aforesaid.

The new Garden being subject to the regulations prescribed by Dr Walker.

And be it further enacted, That the Botanic Garden by this Act authorised to be made and formed, and all houses conservatories hothouses green-houses and other erections and buildings which may be erected and built in or upon the same or belonging thereto, shall be and are hereby declared to be under and subject to the directions government management and superintendence of such officers and persons, and subject to such statutes orders rules and regulations, and with such and the same powers of making amending altering and repealing statutes rules orders and regulations, and with all such other powers and authorities and provisions for the maintenance support management government superintendence and conduct thereof, as are in and by the said recited indenture of release and assignment declared

and expressed or referred to of and concerning the now present Botanic Garden of the said University, or such of them as shall be subsisting and capable of effect at the time of passing of this Act; and the several persons who at the time of the passing of this Act shall hold the office or offices of Governors and Visitors, Reader and Curator and Superintendant or any other office or offices of or appertaining to the now present Botanic Garden of the said University founded by the said Richard Walker as aforesaid, shall from and after the passing of this Act hold and enjoy the same offices respectively with respect to the Botanic Garden by this Act authorised to be made and formed for such time or times and in such manner as they respectively might or would have held and enjoyed the same under the directions and provisions of the said recited indenture of release and assignment, or any statutes rules orders and regulations made by virtue thereof with respect to the now present Botanic Garden of the said University in case this Act had not been passed....

with the same Visitors, Reader, etc.

Opinion of Counsel, 1886.

In 1886 the opinion of Counsel was requested on the following points:

1. What powers the University possess of dealing with such parts of the land received by them from Trinity Hall in 1831 as have not been set apart for the purpose of the Botanic Garden.

2. Whether if such powers are in anyway defective they can be supplemented by the authority of the Court of Chancery or otherwise.

3. Whether any one method is to be preferred to any other and if so for what reason and

4. Generally in the matter.

The following opinion was sent to the University by E. A. Hadley, M.A. (Trin.), barrister-at-law:

1. I am of opinion that these parts of the land are not subject to the trust declared by the 9th Section of the Act of 1831, which trust seems confined to those parts of the land which have been appropriated for the Botanic Garden. I think, therefore, that they constitute lands vested in the University within the meaning of the 1st, 10th and 11th Sections of the Universities and College Estates Act 1858 and may be sold or leased under the provisions of that Act.

2. I do not think any supplementary authority necessary; but, at all events, I do not see that the Court has any jurisdiction which would be available.

3 and 4. The only method, as it appears to me, is to use the power of the Act of 1858. This, however, will be sufficient for all the purposes now in view. I may add, however, that I am not advising, as to the propriety or otherwise, in reference to the University expending money in building upon the land.

Further opinion.

As to the further question whether the unappropriated parts of the ground belong to the University unfettered by any trust for keeping up the Botanic Garden which has been submitted to me: I think, assuming that the piece of seven acres given up by the University in 1831 was land belonging to the University for its general purposes and not subject to any special trust, and that the £2210. 8*s.* was derived from the proceeds of sale of the old Botanic Garden, that the unappropriated parts belong to the University free from any trust for the Botanic Garden. The language of the Act is ambiguous, as it is silent as to what is to be done with the surplus pieces and contains no power such as would be expected, if it were intended to declare trusts of the surplus pieces such for instance as are contained with reference to the Trinity Hall land. I think, therefore, that the recitals may be looked at (*Howard Lord Shrewsbury* 17 *Eq* 378 *Hopkinson Lush* 34 *Beav* 215). Reading the recitals, with the assumptions of fact I have mentioned, I think that the declaration of trust is effectual only in respect of the appropriated parts, and there is a resulting trust for the general purpose of the University of the unappropriated part[1].

e. Appropriation of the Site of the Old Botanic Garden to the University, 1853.

A Syndicate was appointed by Grace, 2 February, 1853[2], to consider whether any and what steps should be taken for appropriating to the University the site of the Old Botanic Garden, and to confer with the Governors of the Botanic Garden thereon. This Syndicate issued a report dated 7 March, 1853[3], in which they stated, among other things, that the Governors were willing to give up to the University their rights in the site of the Old Botanic Garden in consideration of receiving for the use of the New Botanic Garden the sum of £3448. 4*s.* 4*d.* (the difference between the value of the site and the sum already expended by the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars on account of the purchase of the New Botanic Garden and its approaches). This report was confirmed by Grace, 11 March, and the Syndicate was

[1] Registry, Vol. xxv. [2] Grace Book O, p. 334.
[3] Ibid. p. 373.

authorised to take such steps as they might deem necessary to appropriate to the University the site of the Old Garden[1].

In a second report, dated 25 October, the same Syndicate (which had been continued by Grace, 25 May)[2] announced that they had been advised that the object they had in view could be attained by an Order of the Court of Chancery.

Application was accordingly made, and an Order of the Court obtained dated 29 July, 1853, in which it was directed that the above arrangement between the University and the Governors should be carried into effect; and for that purpose it was ordered that the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars do pay the Governors the sum of £3448. 4*s.* 4*d.* and all their costs, charges and expenses of and relating to the said arrangement, and of and relating to the application to the Court; and further, that the land and premises constituting the site of the Old Botanic Garden should be and continue vested in the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars released and absolutely discharged of and from the trusts created with respect thereto[3].

5. The Fitzwilliam Museum.

Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, of Trinity Hall, M.A. 1764, by will dated 18 August, 1815, bequeathed to the University his pictures, engravings, books, etc., together with £100,000 (A). He died 5 February, 1816; his bequest was announced to the University by the Earl of Pembroke, the sole executor, 22 February following; and the collections were removed to Cambridge a few months afterwards. The bequest was not accepted by Grace[4].

[1] Grace Book O, p. 380. [2] Ibid. p. 402.

[3] This Order is in the Registry, Vol. xxv. 65. The sum in question was paid by the Vice-Chancellor to the Account of the Governors of the Botanic Garden 27 October, 1853.

[4] Registry, Vol. xxx. The history of the disposal of the collections on their first arrival, and of the present Museum, has been fully related in the *Architectural History*, Vol. iii. pp. 198—229, and need not be repeated here. The collections were moved in 1848, and the first Syndicate of Management was appointed by Grace 29 April, 1849.

A. *Extract from the Will of Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam, dated* 18 *August*, 1815.

I give and bequeath unto the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge

All my Capital Stock in the New South Sea Annuities, to be had and held by them the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, and their successors for ever, Upon the Trusts and to and for the Intents and Purposes hereinafter expressed and declared touching and concerning the same. Capital.

And as to all my Pictures, Portraits, Prints, Drawings and Engravings, whether framed, glazed or otherwise, And also the Frames and Glass thereof respectively, Pictures.

All my Books printed engraved or manuscript bound or unbound Books.

All my Music bound and unbound Music.

All my Busts, Statues, Medals, Gems, Precious Stones and Bronzes whatsoever Statuary.

Which shall belong to me at the time of my Decease I give and bequeath the same unto the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University of Cambridge and their Successors for ever, Upon the Trusts and for the Intents and Purposes hereinafter expressed declared and contained touching and concerning the same.

And I do hereby declare my Will to be, and hereby direct that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars do and shall with all convenient Speed after my Decease, by and out of the Dividends and Annual Proceeds of my said New South Sea Annuities, so directed to be transferred to them as aforesaid, cause to be erected and built a good substantial and convenient Museum, Repository or other Building within the precincts of the said University for the reception and preservation of the said Pictures Books and other Articles, or to purchase one or more Erections or Buildings for that purpose And in the mean time and until such a Museum Repository or other Building shall be erected built or purchased as aforesaid, to procure a proper Building for their temporary reception, and to pay Rent and Taxes for the same, and also to pay and defray all the Costs, Charges and Expences attending the removing and depositing the said respective Articles. Museum to be built. Temporary provisions.

And I do hereby direct that the said William Sheldon and Edward Roberts, or the Survivor of them, do cause a regular Schedule or Inventory to be made of the said several Articles, and shall cause two fair Copies of such Schedule or Inventory to be made, one of which Copies I direct shall be signed by them the said William Sheldon and Edward Roberts, or the Survivor of them, and that the other Copy shall be signed by the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being, and that the Copy so to be signed by the said William Inventory to be made.

Sheldon and Edward Roberts, or the Survivor of them, shall be delivered to the said Vice-Chancellor and deposited in the place where the said several Articles are kept, and that the Copy to be signed by the said Vice-Chancellor shall be delivered to the said William Sheldon and Edward Roberts, or one of them, to be kept by them or one of them.

Pictures etc. not to be removed from Museum.

And it is my Will, and I hereby direct, that none of my said Pictures, Books, or other Articles before mentioned shall be taken or removed from the Museum or Repository for the time being by any person or persons whomsoever, or on any Account or upon any pretence whatsoever, except only in the Case of Fire happening and then during the time the necessity continues.

Maintenance.

And I do hereby declare my Will to be, and hereby direct, that the Expence of keeping such Pictures, Books and other Articles before mentioned, and the Salaries of Officers and other persons to be employed in or about the same, shall be discharged with and out of the Dividends and Annual Proceeds of the said New South Sea Annuities so given and bequeathed as aforesaid.

And I do hereby declare that the Bequests so by me made to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University, are so made to them for the purpose of promoting the Increase of Learning and the other great Objects of that noble Foundation, but the particular Arrangement, Economy and Disposition of the Property comprised in the said Legacies and Bequests I have made and given, I commit (subject to the several Trusts hereinbefore expressed) to the Direction and Management of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars in such manner as is provided by the Laws and Usages of the said University[1].

Bequests to the Museum.

1. Mesman Collection of Oil-paintings.

Extract from the Will of Daniel Mesman, Esq., dated 11 *March*, 1830.

...I give and bequeath unto my said brother, Charles Mesman, the use of all my pictures, framed and not framed, prints and drawings, and all the frames, for and during the term of his natural life; and from and after his decease I give and bequeath the same absolutely to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being upon trust and to the end, intent and purpose

[1] From a copy sent by Lord Pembroke to the Vice-Chancellor, 22 February, 1816. In this letter Lord Pembroke states that the "pecuniary part of the bequest consists of £100,000."

that the same may be placed in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, where I wish Mr John Seguier of Coventry Street to be permitted to arrange and superintend their hanging[1].

Mr Mesman's Will was proved 7 May, 1834, and, his brother having surrendered his life-interest in the collection, the 281 pictures and drawings comprised in it were removed to Cambridge in the summer of 1834. The Vice-Chancellor announced (18 October) that they were on view at the Pitt Press. The bequest was not accepted by Grace. Five additional pictures were subsequently bequeathed by the Reverend Charles Mesman[2].

2. Benefaction of Bishop Maltby, 1859.

The Will of Edward Maltby, D.D., of Pembroke College, M.A. 1794, D.D. 1806, Bishop of Durham 1836–1856, who died 3 April, 1859, contains the following bequest:

...I bequeath to the Trustees of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge to be placed in the Library of the Museum, the Portrait of Dr Parr painted by Lonsdale for the late Duke of Sussex and my Bust in the Dining Room at Upper Portland Place[3].

3. Benefaction of William Ward, 1860.

Extract from Mr Ward's Will[4].

...And whereas I am in possession of six Prints of Woollett[5], all undoubted proofs, which were bought by my late Father at Woollett's sale, more than half a century ago, and have been in his and my possession ever since. They are: *Niobe*; *The Spanish Pointer*; *Ceyx and Alcione*; *Celadon and Amelia*; *Phaeton*; and *Macbeth*. Now if

[1] Registry of Wills, Somerset House, London.

[2] This is known from the printed list of the Mesman pictures (without date). Registry, Vol. xxx.

[3] Registry, Vol. xxx. 2. 201 *b*.

[4] The extract printed above was sent to the Vice-Chancellor by R. S. Mansel, acting executor, in a letter dated 173, Chatham Street, Liverpool, 14 August, 1860. He describes the testator as "the late William Ward, Esq., of the Albany, London."

[5] William Woollett, engraver, 1735–1785. *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* Vol. lxii. 430.

the trustees of the Fitzwilliam Museum in the University of Cambridge wish to have all or any of these to put in their collection of Woollett's works, I hereby bequeath to them all or as many of these Prints as they may choose to have. I know they had not when I last looked over their Volumes a good proof of the *Celadon and Amelia*, and mine only wants the finishing touches in the sky and the drapery.

4. Benefaction of George Crawfurd Heath, M.A.

George Crawfurd Heath (M.A. 1810), Fellow of King's College, bequeathed a marble bust of Napoleon I[1].

5. Collections of Lieut.-Colonel William Martin Leake.

The following is an extract from the Will, dated 17 January, 1859, of Lieut.-Col. W. M. Leake. He died 6 January, 1860, and his wife 12 April, 1863.

...And whereas, considering the importance of a systematic Collection of Greek Coins to every branch of literature connected with the Greek language, and considering also the danger to which such property is peculiarly liable, and that such a Collection, to be useful, ought to be deposited in a place habitually frequented by persons likely to refer to the Collection; and that it should be regularly accessible to them, under such conditions and regulations as may be deemed necessary or expedient, I am desirous of making the bequest next hereinafter contained: I do therefore declare and direct, that from and immediately after the decease of my said Wife, all the said Coins, Cabinets, Maps, Manuscripts, Electrotypes, Vases, Statues, Marbles, Bronzes, Gems, and Articles of Vertue, and such of my Books as relate to, or have connection with, my Collection of Coins and Antiquities, and also all the printed or published Books written or published by me, and all other Books relating thereto or referred to therein, shall go and be bequeathed unto my Nephew Stephen Martin Leake and to my Nephew William Martin Leake, hereinafter called my said Trustees, their Executors and Administrators, upon the Trusts following: that is to say, upon Trust, within twelve calendar months after the decease of my said Wife, to offer and dispose of the same to the Chancellor, Masters, and Fellows of the University of Cambridge, hereinafter called 'The University of Cambridge,' for the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, to be paid by the said University to my said Trustees, at such days and times, not exceeding three years from the decease of my said Wife, and in such instalments and proportions

[1] Twelfth Annual Report of the Syndicate, 22 February, 1861.

as my said Trustees shall in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion deem proper; provided nevertheless, and the before-mentioned bequest is on this express condition, that it shall not be lawful for my said Trustees to dispose of the said Coins, Cabinets, Maps, Manuscripts, Electrotypes, Vases, Statues, Marbles, Bronzes, Gems, Articles of Vertu, and Books, to the said University, unless and until a Resolution or Grace has been passed by or in the Senate of the said University to the effect that the same shall for ever remain and be the property of such University, and that the Coins shall be kept without alteration as a separate and distinct Collection, except so far as it may be desirable to augment the same by making additions thereto[1].

A Syndicate appointed (29 October, 1863) to discuss the whole question of the above offer, recommended the purchase in a report dated 11 February, 1864. The adoption of this report was opposed by Dr Whewell (22 February) on the ground that no large purchase ought to be made out of funds derived from Viscount Fitzwilliam's bequest so long as the Museum remained unfinished. He was answered by the Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D. (Joh.); and the report was confirmed by Grace, 25 February, 1864[2].

6. Benefaction of Rev. Ric. Edw. Kerrich, M.A. (Chr.).

Mr Kerrich, by Will dated 3 January, 1868 (A), bequeathed his collections to the University, "to form an addition to the Fitzwilliam Collection"; and, by a codicil dated 12 November, 1868 (B), he added the sum of £1000 for the purpose of "keeping them in proper repair and condition."

Mr Kerrich died 13 May, 1872, and, 3 June, these documents were laid before the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor. Three days afterwards, 6 June, the following Grace was offered to the Senate:

The Fitzwilliam Syndicate, after inspecting the collection of pictures, books, prints, &c. bequeathed by the late Rev. R. E. Kerrich, having come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to receive the whole

[1] This extract was sent to the Vice-Chancellor by Colonel Leake's trustees in May, 1863. Registry, Vol. xxx. 2.

[2] Grace Book P, pp. 375, 407, 419, 426. The numbers were: Placet, 94; Non Placet, 14.

of the bequest at the Museum, and having recommended that the bequest (including the legacy of £1000) should be renounced on the understanding that the Representatives of Mr Kerrich should allow the Syndicate to select any portion of the collection which they might think desirable for the University, that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate be authorised to carry out such an arrangement with the Representatives of Mr Kerrich[1].

This Grace having been rejected by a majority of 31, the Syndicate issued the following report 26 October, 1872:

The Collection of Pictures, Prints, Books, &c., bequeathed by the late Rev. R. E. Kerrich to the University, has, with the consent of the Administratrix, been deposited in the Museum, pending the decision of the Senate as to the bequest. The Pictures and Engravings have been arranged in the large Gallery, and the books in the North Room on the ground floor, where they are open to the inspection of Members of the Senate.

The Syndics are of opinion that there are but few of the Pictures which it would be desirable to receive into the Museum. They think, however, that some of the Prints and Books would be a valuable addition to the Museum Library.

Under these circumstances the Syndics do not think that the University would be justified in accepting the bequest according to the terms of Mr Kerrich's will.

The Syndics therefore recommend that the bequest (including the legacy of £1000 Consols) be relinquished by the University, on the understanding that the representatives of Mr Kerrich will allow the Syndics, aided by competent advice, to select any portion of the Collection which they may think desirable for the Museum; and that the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndics be authorised to carry out such an arrangement with the representatives of Mr Kerrich[2].

This report was confirmed by Grace, 21 November, 1872, without opposition[3]; and a release to the executors of Mr Kerrich was directed to be sealed 6 March, 1873[4].

A. *Extract from the Will of Rev. R. E. Kerrich, dated 3 January,* 1868.

...I bequeath to the University of Cambridge to form an addition to the Fitzwilliam Collection all my pictures drawings and prints by the old Masters, Printed Books, The Antique Gem of the 'Head of

[1] *Reporter*, 12 June, 1872, p. 365.
[2] Ibid. 30 October, 1872, p. 39.
[3] Ibid. 27 November, 1872, p. 85.
[4] Ibid. 11 March, p. 143.

Germanicus' and every other work of curiosity or art of which I shall be possessed at the time of my decease trusting that in consideration of the acknowledged value of the larger portion of the bequest the Syndics will pay some respect to that portion of it which I well know to be of little or no value.

B. *Codicil to the above Will, dated* 12 *November,* 1868.

This is a Codicil to the last Will and Testament of me Richard Edward Kerrich of Cambridge in the County of Cambridge Clerk Whereas I have by my said Will bearing date the third day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight bequeathed to the University of Cambridge to form an addition to the Fitzwilliam Collection All my pictures [etc.[1]] Now I do hereby further give and bequeath to the Vice-Chancellor and other Syndics for the time being of the said Fitzwilliam Collection of the said University of Cambridge the sum of one thousand pounds New Three pounds per centum Annuities now standing in my name in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England upon trust to transfer or otherwise invest the same from time to time in any of the Public Stocks or Funds of Great Britain or upon Government or real Securities with power for the said Vice-Chancellor and other Syndics for the time being or the survivor of them to vary the said Stocks Funds shares and securities at their or his discretion. And I declare that the said Vice-Chancellor and other Syndics for the time being or the survivor of them shall pay or apply the annual Income of such trust-fund in or towards keeping the said pictures, Drawings and prints by the Old Masters and printed Books and every other work of curiosity or art bequeathed to them as aforesaid in proper repair and condition. And I declare that the receipt or receipts in writing of the said Vice-Chancellor and other Syndics for the time being or the survivor of them shall be good and sufficient discharge and discharges for the said sum of One thousand pounds New Three pounds per centum Annuities and for all moneys coming to them by virtue thereof. And I do hereby also declare that in case the said pictures Drawings and Prints by the Old Masters and printed Books and every other work of curiosity or art bequeathed as aforesaid shall be burnt or otherwise totally destroyed then I give the said sum of One thousand pounds New Three pounds per centum Annuities or the Stocks Funds or Securities for the time being representing the same unto my heir at Law. And in all other respects I confirm my said Will[2].

[1] The extract recited above is here repeated.

[2] *Reporter,* 5 June, 1872, p. 341.

7. Benefaction of Dr Arnold.

The following clause occurs in the Will, dated 9 June, 1859, of Ja. Will. Arnold, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1819 (Cla.), D.D. 1843 (Joh.).

...I give and bequeath all my pictures and all my County Histories and Topographical and other Books and all family pedigrees and papers relating to my family unto my wife Lady Mary Arnold for her life and after her decease I give and bequeath the same to the Trustees for the time being of the Fitzwilliam Museum in the University of Cambridge[1].

Lady Arnold died 21 September, 1873. The following Grace passed the Senate 30 October:

On the recommendation of the Fitzwilliam Museum Management Syndicate the late Rev. J. W. Arnold, D.D., having bequeathed to the Fitzwilliam Museum a small collection of Books and eleven Pictures, three of which are well-authenticated paintings by Hogarth, that the same be accepted, and the thanks of the Senate conveyed to the Executors[2].

8. Benefaction of Ch. Lesingham Smith, M.A. (Chr.).

The following clause occurs in the Will, dated 28 December, 1877, of the Rev. Ch. Lesingham Smith, M.A. (Chr.), Rector of Little Canfield, Essex:

...I bequeath the following specific legacies, that is to say...to the Trustees for the time being of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge the Miniature of the Rev. Mr Stairsmore Vicar of Edmonton by Samuel Cooper dated 1657 with his autograph initials and all such of my paintings in oil as they shall deem worthy of a place in their said Museum[3].

9. Benefaction of Samuel Sandars, M.A. (Trin.).

The following clause occurs in the Will of Samuel Sandars, M.A., who died 15 June, 1894:

...I bequeath the following Books (that is to say) Musée Français 5 vols. folio, Musée Royal 2 vols. folio, Gallerie du Palais Royal 3 vols.

[1] Minute Book of Fitzwilliam Syndicate, Vol. ii. p. 33.

[2] *Reporter*, 4 November, 1873, p. 66.

[3] Twenty-ninth Annual Report of Syndicate, 25 May, 1878, *Reporter*, 28 May, p. 555.

folio, Windsor Castle folio, British Gallery by Forster folio, Angerstein Gallery quarto, The British Gallery quarto, Gallerie de Vienne 2 vols. quarto, Henry Strange's Works folio, Cunningham's Gallery 2 vols. octavo, Musée de Rome Seguier, Dictionary of Painters quarto.

And also the following Pictures (that is to say) *The Holy Family* by Pinturicchio; *Le Diamant*, an Italian View by Karel du Jardin described in Smith's Catalogue Raisonnée; *Boy with Bird's Nest* by Hoppner; *Girl at Well* by Bradley; *Mill Pond with children fishing* by W. J. Muller; *The Prawn-fishers* by W. Shayer; *The Holy Family*, an unfinished work by Sir Joshua Reynolds; *The River Arun* by Vicat Cole, R.A.; and the *Interior of a Church* by E. de Witte To my wife Elizabeth Maria Sandars during her life or widowhood and after her decease or marriage again to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge.

And I declare that the receipt of the Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the University or other the Chairman for the time being of the Fitzwilliam Syndicate shall be a complete discharge to my executors for the same.

Extract from a codicil to the above Will.

...I revoke the gift to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge contained in my said Will of a Picture described as the River Arun by Vicat Cole R.A., and a Picture described as The Interior of a Church by E. de Witte which Pictures are to be disposed of in the manner expressed by my said Will concerning my Pictures generally; and in lieu thereof I give to the said Fitzwilliam Museum after the death or second marriage of my wife Elizabeth Maria Sandars my Picture by Rubens the subject being "Faith Hope and Charity"; also an Engraving of the same Picture published by Boydell in the year 1780. I have already presented to the said Museum the Picture referred to in my said Will as The Holy Family by Pinturicchio. I declare that the receipt of the Curator of the Fitzwilliam Museum shall be a good discharge for all articles bequeathed by my said Will or this Codicil to that Institution.

GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Casts of ancient medals from the Imperial Museum, Vienna	Count Antony Steinbückel	28 May, 1822[1]
Marble sarcophagus found in Crete	Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm	14 October, 1835[2]

[1] Grace Book M, p. 464.

[2] Grace Book N, p. 522.

Sir P. Malcolm to Dr French, Vice-Chancellor.

LANGHOLM, 12*th of April*, 1835.

SIR,

When I had the honor to command his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, I obtained permission, from the Pacha of Candia, to search for antiquities amongst the ruins of its ancient cities; the person whom I employed had the good fortune to discover a valuable sarcophagus, of which the enclosed is a description.

For years I have had the pleasure of being well acquainted with many distinguished members of your University, particularly with those of Trinity College, of which my brother the Rev[d] Gilbert Malcolm was a Fellow; In consequence, I feel a strong attachment towards it; and it is therefore, with great pleasure, that I offer through you, Sir, this relic of antiquity to the University of Cambridge; and I shall be highly gratified, should it be considered worthy of a place in its Museum.

I have the Honor to be [etc.]

PULT[Y] MALCOLM.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Ivory model of the Taje Mahal at Agra	Ri. Burney, M.A. (Chr.)	19 October, 1842[1]
Drawings illustrative of the Taje Mahal	Cha. Elliott, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq.	12 June, 1843[2]
Additional fragment of the sarcophagus presented by Sir Pulteney Malcolm (1835), given by his son	Wm. Elphinstone Malcolm, M.A.	6 July. 1843[3]
Disney Collection of Ancient Marbles (see above, p. 220)		16 April, 1850
Casts of antique statues	John Kirkpatrick, M.A. (Trin.)	30 October, 1850[4]
Twelve copies, by Sebastiano Zeri, of Mosaic pictures still existing in the Basilicas of Rome	Cha. Rob. Cockerell, architect	3 July, 1852[5]

[1] Grace Book Ξ, p. 281. In the English Grace Paper circulated 17 October it is expressly stated that the model is "presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum." The Grace passed 19 October deals with the sealing of the Orator's letter of thanks.

[2] Ibid. p. 311. [3] Ibid. p. 315.

[4] Grace Book O, p. 207. It is expressly stated in the Orator's letter that the gift is unconditional.

[5] Ibid. p. 298.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
A set of casts from the Halicarnassus Marbles in the British Museum	Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, M.A. (King's)	11 May, 1853[1]
Jacob keeping Laban's Sheep: an oil-painting by Spagnoletto	John FitzGerald, M.A. (Trin.)	15 March, 1854[2]

Eighteen Italian oil-paintings, collected by the Venerable Julius Ch. Hare, M.A. (Trin.).

The circumstances under which this collection was received are detailed in a report of the Syndicate dated 7 March, 1855:

It had been long the intention of Archdeacon Hare to bequeath to the Fitzwilliam Museum a collection of eighteen Pictures, as a token of grateful regard and affection to the University; but having become much interested in the erection and endowment of an additional Church and School in his parish of Hurstmonceux, and considering that the importance of that object gave it a paramount claim upon him, he was induced several years ago to devote his Pictures to the accomplishment of it.

At the time of the Archdeacon's death[3] a plan for providing additional church and school accommodation for his own and two adjoining parishes had been partly accomplished by the exertions of himself and others without the sale of his Pictures; and he considered that the contribution of £1000, in addition to what he had already expended, would complete the portion of the work which properly fell to his share.

Mrs Hare, considering herself bound to fulfil the intention of her late husband with regard to his parish in the first instance, is desirous also of carrying into effect as far as possible his original intention of presenting the collection of Pictures to the University; and she now offers to present the Pictures to the Museum, reserving to herself the possession of two of them[4] during her lifetime in accordance with her husband's wish, if the University will enable her by the payment of £1000 to satisfy the claim which she conceives the parish to have upon her.

The Syndics have obtained the assistance of a competent professional judge in estimating the value of the Pictures, and it appears by his estimate that their value very much exceeds the sum named by Mrs Hare; and, though the Syndics are of opinion that the funds of the Museum should not in general be expended in the purchase of

[1] Grace Book O, p. 391. [2] Ibid. p. 496.

[3] Archdeacon Hare died 23 January, 1855.

[4] These two pictures came to the Museum after Mrs Hare's death in 1864.

works of art until the existing debt is paid, and the internal fittings of the Museum are completed, they recommend that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the offer of Mrs Hare be accepted.

The above report was confirmed by Grace 14 March, 1855; and, on the same day, Mrs Hare was thanked in the following terms:

Placeat Vobis ut liceat Domino Procancellario gratias academiæ Dominæ Hare persolvere ob donum suum pretiosum[1].

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
The daughter of Herodias receiving the Head of S. John Baptist: an oil-painting of the school of Guido Reni	Tho. Halford, M.A. (Jes.)	31 October, 1855
Three oil-paintings: one by Storck, two by Canaletto	Tho. Halford, M.A. (Jes.)	1 December, 1855[2]
The collection of coins in the University Library to be transferred to the Fitzwilliam Museum		30 April, 1856[3]
Leave to exchange duplicates in above collection		12 November, 1856
Twenty-five drawings in water-colour by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.	John Ruskin	13 June, 1861[4]
Marble bust of John Horne Tooke, by Chantrey	Lady Chantrey	5 December, 1861[5]
Thirty oil-paintings by English artists	Mrs Ellison, Sudbrooke Holme, Lincoln	26 February, 1863[6]
Marbles brought from Greece by Edw. Dan. Clarke removed from Library		24 May, 1865[7]
Bust of Beethoven, cast from the original in possession of the Philharmonic Society of London	Directors of Philharmonic Society	23 November, 1871[8]
Altar brought by C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake, of Trinity College, from Kanawât in E. Syria	Wm. Tho. Tyrwhitt Drake, M.A. (Trin.)	12 November, 1874[9]

[1] Grace Book O, p. 608.
[2] Grace Book II, pp. 8, 26.
[3] Ibid. pp. 74, 124.
[4] Grace Book P, p. 149.
[5] Ibid. p. 196.
[6] Ibid. p. 310.
[7] Ibid. p. 532.
[8] *Reporter*, 29 November, 1871, p. 80.
[9] Ibid. 17 November, 1874, p. 94.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Seventeen oil-paintings of the Italian, Dutch, and English schools	Aug. Art. VanSittart, M.A. (Trin.)	15 June, 1876[1]
Nineteen volumes containing etchings by Rembrandt, and engravings by Dürer and earlier masters, removed from University Library		30 November, 1876
Authority to sell duplicates		6 December, 1877[2]
Statue of *Glory* removed from Law School		5 February, 1885[3]
The cabinet of coins belonging to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society removed to Museum		25 March, 1886[4]
A Swiss landscape painted by Sir R. P. Collier, M.A. (Trin.), first Lord Monkswell	Lord Monkswell	8 December, 1887[5]
A collection of music, amounting to more than 1000 volumes	Ric. Pendlebury, M.A. (Joh.)	21 November, 1889[6]

After the death of Mr Pendlebury, 13 March, 1902, Dr James, Director of the Museum, wrote the following description of his collection in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor dated 1 May, 1902:

At the desire of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate I am addressing to you, for the information of the Senate, a few details of the munificent donations of Music which have been made to the Museum by the late Mr Richard Pendlebury during a period of over twenty years.

In 1880 Mr Pendlebury presented one hundred volumes of printed Music to the Museum, and, in each of the nine years following, continued to present the same number. After that period he made yearly gifts of varying numbers of volumes. His latest contributions came into the Library within a very few days of his death.

[1] *Reporter*, 20 June, 1876, p. 609.

[2] Report of Library Syndicate, 15 November, 1876 (*Reporter*, p. 117). This report gives a list of the volumes, and a rough description of their contents. It was confirmed by Grace 30 November (ibid. p. 137). Authority to sell duplicates was asked for in a Report of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, 24 November, 1877 (*Reporter*, p. 137), confirmed by Grace 6 December (ibid. p. 176).

[3] *Reporter*, 10 February, 1885, p. 416.

[4] Report of Syndicate, 6 March, 1886 (*Reporter*, p. 472); confirmed by Grace 25 March (ibid. p. 540).

[5] Ibid. 13 December, 1887, p. 265. [6] Ibid. 26 November, 1889, p. 214.

The collection which the Museum owes to the unwearied generosity of this single benefactor consists of about two thousand bound volumes. It comprises not only the best collective editions of the works of all the great musicians, together with a large mass of miscellaneous vocal and instrumental music, but also the best Musical Dictionaries, Histories, and other works of reference. Considered merely with reference to its pecuniary value, this gift ranks high among the possessions of the Museum, while it may fairly be said that no benefaction received by the institution since its foundation rivals in the extent of its general utility that for which we have to thank the unselfish care of Mr Pendlebury[1].

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
A collection of objects discovered during excavations at Tamassus in Cyprus	Sir Hen. Bulwer, G.C.M.G.	10 March, 1892[2]
Two oil-paintings: *The Entombment*, by a Spanish artist; a *Portrait*, school of Holbein	The family of Will. Joh. Butler, D.D. (Trin.)	10 May, 1894[3]
Bartholomæus Anglicus *De proprietatibus rerum*, in French, MS., 1390–1410	Lieut. Arch. Stirling (Trin.)	10 February, 1898[4]
A collection of coins (about 12,000)	Will. Geo. Searle, M.A. (Queens' Coll.)	11 May, 1899[5]
Transcripts of the works of Geo. Fre. Handel, in sixty-seven volumes	Fra. Barrett Lennard, Esq.	8 May, 1902[6]

This collection was described as follows by the Director, Dr James, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor dated 1 May, 1902:

I have the pleasure to inform you that a very valuable gift has recently been made to the Fitzwilliam Museum by Mr Francis Barrett Lennard; who, in memory of his father, the late Henry Barrett Lennard, Esquire, of Hampstead, has presented to the Museum, through Dr A. H. Mann, King's College, University Organist, the collection of transcripts of the works of G. F. Handel, which has long been known to students as the Barrett Lennard collection.

[1] *Reporter*, 6 May, 1902, p. 786.

[2] Ibid. 15 March, 1892, p. 633. The collection is described by the Director in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, 22 February, 1892: ibid. 1 March, p. 564.

[3] Ibid. 15 May, 1894, p. 756.

[4] Ibid. 15 February, 1898, p. 486.

[5] Ibid. 16 May, 1899, p. 880.

[6] Ibid. 13 May, 1902, p. 863.

It consists of sixty-seven volumes, which are preserved in a very handsome old mahogany bookcase, once the property of Handel. All, or nearly all, the volumes are in the writing of the composer's favourite amanuensis, J. C. Smith. From Smith's possession they passed to that of Dr Ireland, Dean of Westminster, from him to Mr Brownsmith, and from him again to the late Mr H. Barrett Lennard.

The accession of this very valuable collection materially raises the position of the Fitzwilliam Museum as a depository of Handelian manuscripts. The Museum already possesses a number of exceedingly important autographs of the composer; and in view of the gift now made to it by Mr Barrett Lennard it could, I believe, be held to rank second only to the Royal Library at Buckingham Palace, where the large majority of Handel's original manuscripts are preserved[1].

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
A sea-piece in oils by Henrik Dubbels	H. J. Pfungst, Esq.	15 March, 1904[2]

6. Museums of Classical Archæology, and of General and Local Archæology and of Ethnology.

In 1879 (8 December) the Council of the Senate recommended the appointment of a Syndicate to consider: (1) whether any rooms can be provided temporarily for the immediate reception of objects illustrative of the history of this country in British, Roman, Saxon, and medieval times (including the collections of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, should the Society decide to give them to the University[3]); (2) what permanent provision can be made for the same objects[4]. This report was confirmed by Grace, 11 December, 1879[5]; but the Syndicate was unable to find an answer to the above questions.

[1] *Reporter*, 6 May, 1902, p. 786.

[2] Ibid. 19 March, 1904, p. 621.

[3] The first suggestion of such a gift, contingent on the provision of suitable accommodation, is contained in a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Society to the Additional Buildings Syndicate, 26 May, 1875. *Reporter*, 8 June, 1875, p. 486.

[4] *Reporter*, 9 December, 1879, p. 161.

[5] Ibid. 16 December, p. 196.

While these matters were proceeding the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate issued the following report:

[11 *March*, 1882.]

Museum of Greek and Roman Art required.

In the opinion of the Syndicate an adequate Museum of Greek and Roman Art, consisting principally of casts from works of ancient sculpture historically arranged, is urgently needed in the University alike for the study of Art and for that of Classical Antiquity. This need has made itself especially felt since the establishment of the new section D in the Classical Tripos. A Museum of the kind in question forms part of the educational apparatus of nearly every important University on the Continent and of some in America: one such is in course of formation in London, another at Oxford.

Room in Fitzwilliam Museum used for exhibition of casts has become too small.

To the collection of casts from works of ancient sculpture presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1850 by J. Kirkpatrick, M.A., considerable additions have from time to time been made both by gift and purchase. The collection thus formed remains, however, quite inadequate for the purposes of systematic study and teaching: at the same time it is already too extensive for the room in which it is placed. This room, moreover, is not well suited to the exhibition of sculpture, and might, if the casts were removed elsewhere, be turned to better account for the exhibition of other portions of the Fitzwilliam Museum collections.

Separate building to be provided and paid for out of Reserve Fund.

The Syndicate are of opinion that for the required Museum of Ancient Sculpture a separate building should be provided, contiguous to or easily accessible from the existing building. They are further of opinion that the Reserve Fund of the Fitzwilliam Museum, which amounted at the last audit to £7166. 2*s*. 9*d*., may properly be applied to the erection and equipment of such a Museum; it being expressly stated in the Will of the Founder that his bequests to the University were made "for the purpose of promoting the increase of learning and the other objects of that noble foundation."

No space near the Museum can be obtained.

The Syndicate have had under their consideration, at intervals during the last six years, various plans for giving effect to the opinions above expressed. The plan of building galleries of the kind required on the ground belonging to the Museum on either flank of the existing building was, after careful consideration and the inspection of plans and models, abandoned on architectural grounds. Subsequent endeavours to acquire a site immediately in the rear of the existing building, and then another towards the south-west, were unsuccessful.

Suitable site west of church of St Mary-the-Less.

The Syndicate have now ascertained that a suitable site is to be had within a short distance of the Museum. The piece of ground in question, nearly a third of an acre in extent, lies at the back of the church of St Mary-the-Less, and is approached by Little St Mary's Lane, which bounds it on the north; on the south it is bounded by the

buildings of Peterhouse, and on the west by the road leading to Coe Fen. Part of the ground is at present occupied by malt-houses. These buildings cover an area of about 5000 square feet; they are in good repair, and could be converted at a comparatively trifling cost into excellent sculpture galleries. The site is moreover well adapted for the erection of additional buildings, which might be made sufficient to accommodate not only the required collection of ancient sculpture, but also, for some time at least, the archæological collections of the University, as well as a library and lecture-room for the study of ancient art and archæology.

Buildings on site can be converted into sculpture galleries.

The property in question belongs to Peterhouse, and is divided into two portions, both held on lease for forty years by Messrs Foster Brothers. The lease of one portion will expire on October 10, 1901, that of the other on October 10, 1902. The price required for the remainders of the two leases together is £1000. The Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate on November 17, 1881, unanimously agreed that it was desirable to purchase the leases for that sum. They further caused plans to be prepared showing how the present and the proposed additional buildings might be divided between the Fitzwilliam Museum collection of Ancient Sculpture and the Archæological Collections. These plans have been submitted to, and unanimously approved by, the Archæological Collections Syndicate. Each Syndicate separately has since inquired of the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse whether they would be willing to sell the properties in question, or else to cancel the existing leases, and grant a new lease of the whole for 99 years from Michaelmas last.

Property belongs to Peterhouse.

Price of remainder of leases £1000.

Plans have been drawn to shew how proposed buildings may be divided between Ancient Sculpture and Archæological Collections.

The Master and Fellows of Peterhouse have not yet returned an answer to this inquiry. On that answer must depend the ultimate recommendations both of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate and the Archæological Collections Syndicate. But pending the decision of the College, the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate are of opinion that it is desirable without delay to secure the remainders of the existing leases for the price specified. They would thus be enabled, at a comparatively small cost, both to relieve the existing pressure on the space within the walls of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and to make provision, at any rate during the next twenty years, for an important branch of study in the University; objects which it has proved difficult to attain by any other plan.

The Syndicate therefore recommend that they be authorized to pay from the Special Reserve Fund (Grace, May 3, 1877) the sum of £1000 for the purchase of the leases, for twenty years from October 10, 1881, and October 10, 1882, respectively, of the two portions of the property belonging to Peterhouse, and bounded on the south by the buildings of that College, on the east by the road at the back of the Church of St Mary-the-Less, on the north by Little St Mary's Lane, and on the

Leases to be bought for £1000.

west by the road leading into Coe Fen; together with any expenses incidental to the said purchase[1].

This report was confirmed by Grace, 23 March, 1882[2], and the leases were acquired without delay.

The Syndicate next reported (22 May, 1882)[3] in favour of surrendering the leases and obtaining a fresh one from Peterhouse, but their report was not submitted to the Senate for confirmation. A few months later (28 October) they issued a second report, with the following recommendations:

Fresh lease for 99 years to be obtained from Peterhouse.

(1) That they be authorized to accept the offer of the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse of a fresh lease of the property, to the west of St Mary's-the-Less, of which they have lately acquired a lease for twenty years from Messrs Foster Brothers, for ninety-nine years from Michaelmas, 1882, at a ground rent of £150 a year.

£5000 from Reserve Fund to be spent on buildings.

(2) That they be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £5000 from the Reserve Fund of the Fitzwilliam Museum upon the erection of new buildings and the alteration of those already existing on the site in question, in accordance with the plans laid upon the Registrary's table.

Rooms to be reserved for Local and General Archæology.

(3) That the sum of £2000 be paid out of the University Chest towards the completion of the same buildings, provided that the rooms marked E, F, G, H on the plans be reserved for the exhibition of the Collections of Local and General Archæology belonging to or hereafter to be acquired by the University.

Sinking Fund.

(4) That a sinking-fund of £50 annually be set apart from the income of the Fitzwilliam Fund and accumulated at compound interest in order to make provision against the expiration of the proposed lease[4].

This report was confirmed by Grace, 7 December, 1882.

In 1883 (3 March) the Syndicate issued a report[5] in which they discussed (1) a detailed estimate of the probable cost of

[1] *Reporter*, 14 March, 1882, p. 380.

[2] Ibid. 28 March, 1882, p. 447.

[3] Ibid. 23 May, 1882, p. 601. For the discussion (27 May) see p. 626.

[4] Ibid. 7 November, p. 142. For the discussion (13 November) see p. 175; and for the Grace to confirm, p. 237.

[5] *Reporter*, 6 March, 1883, p. 448. A list of the most important works of ancient art, casts of which were to be obtained, is printed as an Appendix to this report; and a list of those actually bought in an Appendix to the thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Fitzwilliam Syndicate, 6 June, 1885. *Reporter*, p. 891.

the Museum, and asked to be allowed to expend £1800 in addition to the £5000 already granted; (2) the provision of materials for study in it. On this latter point they wrote as follows:

So far as the study of classical art and archæology is concerned, for which alone the Syndicate consider that the Fitzwilliam Fund ought to be called on to provide, the materials in question consist (*a*) of an archæological library, and (*b*) of casts and models, especially casts of Greek and Græco-Roman sculpture.

With reference to (*a*), the Director reports that he is collecting by private subscription a fund which promises to be sufficient to provide the New Museum with an adequate library of classical archæology (assuming the Leake books and some of those already in the Fitzwilliam Museum to be also placed there).

With reference to (*b*), one or two members of the University have also subscribed for the purchase of casts, but the main collection will doubtless have to be bought from the Fitzwilliam Fund.

The cost of these casts was estimated at £1500. This report was confirmed by Grace, 15 March, 1883[1].

Before the building was completed the President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society sent the following communication to the Vice-Chancellor[2], with a request that he would lay it before the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate at their next meeting:

At a Special General Meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, held at the New Museums, on Friday, 2 November, 1883:

I. The following Minute of the Council was read:

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
18 *October*, 1883.

Position of the Society.

1. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, not possessing any buildings of its own, is not able to accommodate its collections or library.

Collections of local antiquities.

2. The Society has been doing its utmost for some years to put forward the importance of preserving local antiquities, whether relating

[1] *Reporter*, 20 March, p. 533. A complete statement of the cost of the Museum, which was in excess of the estimate, was presented to the Senate in a report dated 8 November, 1884 (*Reporter*, p. 151), confirmed by Grace 11 December, 1884. The amount allowed for casts was also found insufficient, and a further sum of £950 was allowed by Grace 1 May, 1884 (*Reporter*, 6 May, p. 679).

[2] Ibid. 4 December, 1883, p. 155.

to the University, the Town, or the County; and already possesses the nucleus of a good Museum. In this place it will be necessary to mention only the Roman Antiquities collected by the late Dr Webb at Litlington, by Mr Inskip at Shefford, and more recently by Professor Hughes and other members of the Society at Chesterford. This latter collection it has been found impossible to arrange, or even to study, owing to want of space in which to lay out the objects. It is believed that these collections, if properly put together, arranged, and displayed in glass cases, would be recognised as valuable and instructive, and would soon be largely increased by donations.

Ethnological collections.

3. Besides the objects enumerated above (§ 2), two ethnological collections formed in Fiji, the one by the Hon. Sir A. Gordon, M.A., of Trinity College, the other by A. P. Maudslay, M.A., of Trinity Hall, have lately been deposited in the New Museums under the care of Mr J. W. Clark. If proper accommodation be provided for these collections there is no doubt that they will be presented to the University, and will attract similar donations.

Library.

4. The library, if catalogued and made accessible, would no doubt attract donations, particularly in the direction of books specially relating to Cambridge, of which the University does not possess any separate collection at present.

A Curator necessary.

5. The collections and library would still be of little use unless the services of a specially qualified Curator could be secured, as stated in the Report of the Council of the Society (13 March, 1883), which was adopted by the Archæological Collections Syndicate (24 April, 1883, *Reporter*, p. 620). Such Curator would take care not only of the collections now belonging to the Antiquarian Society but also of the ethnological collections mentioned above.

His salary must be paid by University.

6. It is obvious that the Society, the main object of which is to collect antiquities, and to print and publish information, cannot, out of a slender and somewhat precarious income, either pay the salary of such an officer (to whom, as stated in the above-mentioned Report, less than £150 a year could not be given), or do more than contribute towards the fitting up of the proposed Museum with proper cases. It would therefore be desirable that the salary in question should be defrayed by the University.

Management of Collections and Library might be entrusted to an Antiquarian Committee.

7. The management of the collections and library might be entrusted to a Committee, to be called the Antiquarian Committee, consisting of (say) six persons; as, for instance, the Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and two members of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate appointed by the Syndicate, the President of the Antiquarian Society, and two members of the Council of the Antiquarian Society appointed by the Council of that body. The proposed Curator, who would be elected by them with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor, might be directly responsible to them, and act as their Secretary.

8. Before the appointment of this Committee, however, it appears desirable that a few definite conditions should be agreed upon by the University and the Society, which should not be altered except with the express leave of both. Conditions to be accepted by Society and University.

These conditions should define, among other things, the amount of control which the Society might still be allowed to exercise over the Museum and Library; and the position of the Members of the Society especially as regards access to the rooms when they are closed to the public.

II. The following Resolutions were agreed to unanimously:

1. That, subject to certain conditions, the entire collections of the Society be presented to the University. Collections to be given to University on certain conditions.

2. That all articles presented to the Society in future, whether antiquities or books, be treated in the same way as those mentioned in the preceding Resolution.

III. The following conditions, above referred to, were then agreed to unanimously:

1. That the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Museum and Library be recognized (under the name of the Cambridge Antiquarian Museum and Library) as a special branch of the University Museum of Classical and General Archæology.

2. That the Society undertake to use efforts to increase the collections.

3. That the Cambridge Antiquarian Society be allowed the use of a suitable room or rooms in which the meetings of the Society may be held, in the Museum of Classical and General Archæology.

4. That Members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society shall, as far as is practicable, have access to the Cambridge Antiquarian Museum and Library at all reasonable hours in addition to those at which it is generally open.

5. That the alienation of objects shall, in all cases where the objects in question have come into possession of the University through the Antiquarian Society, require the sanction of the Council of the Society.

6. That the University shall provide the stipend of a Curator, and such assistance as may be necessary.

IV. It was unanimously agreed that the following Regulations be suggested as convenient for adoption: Regulations for the Curator.

1. That the Curator be appointed by the Antiquarian Committee with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor; and be removable by the same authority.

2. That the Curator shall at all times recognize the authority of the Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum.

3. That it be the duty of the Curator:

(1) To use his best endeavours to increase the antiquarian collections; to carry on such correspondence as may be deemed expedient for that purpose; to keep all such collections duly and properly named, arranged, and catalogued; and especially to take precautions against their sustaining injury in any way.

(2) To assist those who may desire to consult the collections, due regard being had to the safety of the books and specimens.

4. That it be the duty of the Curator to reside in the University during full term, and during at least six weeks of the Long Vacation, between 1 July and 31 August, except with special leave obtained from the Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, or, in case of his absence, from the Vice-Chancellor.

5. That he attend at the Museum for not less than four hours on each of five days in each week of his residence; except with special leave obtained from the Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, or, in case of his absence, from the Vice-Chancellor.

6. That the foregoing Regulations (Nos. 1—5) be subject to alteration from time to time by the Antiquarian Committee.

7. That the Antiquarian Committee meet at least once in every term; and that they present an annual report to the Senate before the end of each academic year.

Signed on behalf of the Society, JOHN WILLIS CLARK, *President.*

The Syndicate published the above communication in a report dated 10 November, 1883, and approved the conditions and suggestions, which they embodied in a series of recommendations[1]. This report having been discussed (22 November) was reissued as an Amended Report (29 November) and confirmed by Grace, 6 December[2].

The two Museums were formally opened by the Vice-Chancellor 6 May, 1884, when Professor Colvin announced that a library had been given to the Museum of Classical Archæology by a body of subscribers, headed by the Chancellor; and that the fund thus raised had amounted to nearly £900[3]. For this gift the thanks of the University were given

[1] The recommendations are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 336.

[2] *Reporter*, pp. 224, 239, 273.

[3] Annual Report of Fitzwilliam Syndicate, 31 May, 1884, *Reporter*, 25 June, p. 966. The titles of the works given will be found in the appendix to the Annual Report of the Syndicate, 6 June, 1885, *Reporter*, p. 897. No list of the donors was ever published.

to Professor Colvin, and through him to the subscribers, by Grace, 12 June, 1884.

In 1893 it was decided by Grace that the Museum of General and Local Archæology should be henceforth styled Museum of General and Local Archæology and of Ethnology[1].

Museum of General and Local Archæology and of Ethnology.

Bequests to the Museum.

1. Benefaction of Walter K. Foster.

In 1891 (19 October) the Council of the Senate published to the University the following codicil dated 25 April, 1891, to the Will of Walter K. Foster, of 45 Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, London:

I bequeath to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to be deposited in their Archæological Museum my collection of Antiquities subject to the condition that the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon portions of such collection shall be kept and exhibited together and shall be designated "The Walter K. Foster Bequest" and if such condition shall not be complied with I bequeath the said Collection to my Wife Mary Hichens Foster I direct my Executors to ascertain and determine what is included in the above bequest and their decision shall be final. I further direct my Executors to pay any legacy duty chargeable upon the above mentioned bequest out of my pure personalty I give to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge the sum of one hundred pounds legacy duty free for the purpose of purchasing a case or cases for the exhibition of the above mentioned bequest in their said Archæological Museum And I direct such legacy to be paid out of my pure personal estate I bequeath to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge for the said Archæological Museum such of the Antiquarian works in my Library as they may choose to accept and I direct my Executors to pay any legacy duty chargeable upon such bequest out of my pure personal estate.

The Council recommended:

1. That the several bequests to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, specified in a codicil to the Will of the late Walter K. Foster, be accepted.

[1] Grace 9 November, 1893, confirming report of Antiquarian Committee dated 3 June, 1893; *Reporter*, 6 June, 1893, p. 925; 14 November, p. 187.

2. That the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon portions of the collection of antiquities, which is one of the above-mentioned bequests, be kept and exhibited together in the Museum of General and Local Archæology, and be designated *The Walter K. Foster Bequest*[1].

These recommendations were confirmed by Grace, 22 October, 1891[2]; and the collections were shortly afterwards removed to Cambridge, Mrs Foster generously adding the cabinets and cases belonging to them, and 600 additional volumes of books.

2. Benefaction of H. B. Brady.

In 1891 Mr Brady bequeathed a collection of weapons, implements, and ornaments from the South Sea Islands.

3. Benefaction of W. Wiles Green.

In 1891 Mr Green bequeathed a small collection of stone implements, and of British and Roman pottery, of considerable local interest.

GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Casts from sculptures discovered in Central America: Grant of £300 from Worts Fund, 7 February, 1884[3]	A. P. Maudslay, M.A. (Tr. H.)	
Ethnological collection made in Fiji	Sir A. Gordon, M.A. (Trin.)	23 May, 1884[4]
Ethnological collection made in Fiji	A. P. Maudslay, M.A. (Tr. H.)	23 May, 1884[4]
Collection of Roman antiquities	Dr Barratt	11 Nov. 1886[5]
Collection of Malay native objects	W. W. Skeat, M.A. (Chr.)	10 Feb. 1898[6]
Collection illustrating the folk-lore of Mexico made by Prof. Starr of Chicago	The Folk-lore Society	23 Nov. 1899[7]

[1] *Reporter*, 20 October, 1891, p. 92.
[2] Ibid. 27 October, 1891, p. 129.
[3] Ibid. 29 January, p. 398.
[4] Ibid. 27 May, p. 781.
[5] Ibid. 2 November, p. 93; 16 November, p. 157.
[6] Ibid. 8 February, pp. 459, 462.
[7] Ibid. 24 October, p. 92; 28 November, p. 250.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
The Murray collection of Irish antiquities	A body of subscribers	1 March, 1900[1]
Collection of ethnological objects from the Maldive Is. and Minikoi I.	John Stanley Gardiner, M.A. (Gonv. & Cai.)	14 Feb. 1901[2]
Second collection of Malay native objects made by W. W. Skeat, M.A. (Chr.)	A body of subscribers and the University	25 Feb. 1902[3]

7. The Observatory.

The benefaction of Thomas Plume for the building of an Observatory has been related above[4]; and the history of the existing Observatory (begun 25 June, 1822) in *The Architectural History*[5].

1. *The Northumberland Telescope.*

In 1835 (8 June) Professor Airy informed the Vice-Chancellor that his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, then High Steward of the University, had announced "his wish to present a large telescope of $11\frac{8}{4}$ inch aperture constructed by M. Cauchein of Paris," and further that he was prepared to defray the cost of mounting, and of erecting a building to contain it. He received the thanks of the University 3 July, 1835[6].

2. *The Newall Telescope.*

The following letter was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor by Robert Stirling Newall shortly before his death, which took place 21 April, 1889:

Ferndene, Gateshead.
4 *March*, 1889.

Sir,

You may be aware that some years ago I erected here a refracting Telescope, 25 inch aperture and 30 feet focal length.

Owing to unfavourable atmospheric conditions and other reasons,

[1] *Reporter*, 27 February, p. 540; 6 March, p. 598.
[2] Ibid. 29 January, p. 471; 19 February, p. 556.
[3] Ibid. 28 January, p. 482; 4 March, p. 593.
[4] See above, pp. 79, 80.
[5] Vol. iii. pp. 190—198.
[6] Grace Book N, pp. 504, 505.

the instrument has done no systematic work in its present position. I should much like to place it where it would work under capable direction.

I contemplate offering my Telescope and the dome and instruments connected with it to the University of Cambridge. The part that the University has taken of late years in the advancement of Science induces me to hope that the possession of an instrument especially adapted to the study of stellar Physics may give impetus to the development of the subject.

I beg you therefore to give the matter consideration and let me know what proposals can be made to ensure proper use and maintenance of the instruments, and publication of yearly reports, in case my offer is acceptable to the University.

I have the honour to be, Sir, [etc.]

R. S. NEWALL.

A Syndicate was appointed, 14 March, 1889, to report upon this offer. They examined the telescope, and considered the expenditure likely to be incurred in moving it to Cambridge, fitting it up in a suitable building, and providing for its use. Their three Reports[1] on these subjects were discussed 27 February, 1890[2], and referred to the Financial Board, who adopted a Resolution adverse to the acceptance of the gift:

That, having regard to the increasing annual expenditure in other directions (as for instance the newly incurred poor rate and the maintenance of new buildings) which will fall upon the University Chest in the immediate future, the Financial Board are of opinion that unless some considerable increase in the income of the Chest can be obtained from fees or from some other source, it will be unwise to pledge the University to an expenditure of £300 a year for the maintenance of the Newall Telescope.

Thereupon H. F. Newall, M.A., of Trinity College, wrote as follows to the Vice-Chancellor:

TRUMPINGTON,
11 *March*, 1890.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I have learnt from Dr Foster that he spoke in Council yesterday with respect to the Telescope question, and at his suggestion I beg leave to put in writing what I have said to him.

[1] 18 May, 1889 (*Reporter*, p. 726); 3 December, 1889 (ibid. p. 255); 4 February, 1890 (ibid. p. 430).

[2] *Reporter*, 4 March, 1890, p. 510.

I gather that it is the opinion of those who are competent to judge of the matter that the offer which my father made to the University should be accepted with a view to the development of the study of Stellar Physics in Cambridge:

that there are financial difficulties in the way of accepting the offer in such a way as to carry out the wishes of the donor:

that these difficulties are of a *temporary* kind, and that if they were surmounted the University would see its way within a few years to setting the new observatory on a permanent footing on the lines suggested in the Report of the Syndicate.

It seems to me therefore that an offer from private sources may help towards a solution and I would ask to be allowed to make such an offer.

Supposing that it is possible to find a site for a private house adequately near the new observatory, I am prepared to offer my services as observer without salary for a term of years, say five years;

or, should I be unable to obtain a site, or should it be otherwise preferable to the Syndicate, I am ready to guarantee a sum of £200 a year for five years to help towards the annual expenses of the new observatory;

and in any case I am prepared to offer £300 towards the initial expenses.

In case I became observer and subsequently withdrew before the completion of this term of five years, I would guarantee a sum of £200 a year for the remaining years of the term.

You will understand that these offers are contingent on the arrangements being such as will carry out what I am sure was my father's wish in making his original offer.

I am [etc.],

H. F. NEWALL.

After receipt of this letter the whole question was referred back to the Syndicate by the Council of the Senate. They reported (22 April)[1] in favour of accepting the late Mr Newall's offer, with other recommendations, dealing with the name of the telescope, the site of the building to contain it, the engagement of an additional observer, and other matters[2]. At the same congregation thanks were given to H. F. Newall, M.A., "for his generous offer of personal service and pecuniary support."

[1] *Reporter*, 29 April, 1890, p. 659. The above Minute, and Mr H. F. Newall's letter, are printed in this report.

[2] Printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 321.

This report was confirmed by Grace, 22 May, 1890; and in the course of that year and the following the telescope was removed to Cambridge and remounted in a special building erected to receive it, on a site adjoining that of the Observatory. This site was purchased from St John's College. To the cost of this site Professor Adams contributed £100, and subsequently, when an additional strip was found necessary, he bought it at his own expense. A special report of the Observatory Syndicate, dated 2 June, 1892, gives a detailed account of the erection of the Newall Dome, and the mounting of the telescope[1].

8. Museums and Lecture Rooms for Natural Science.

The history of these buildings to the end of the year 1884 has been related in *The Architectural History*[2]. Additions to both site and buildings since that date have now to be noticed.

a. Site.

In 1884 (19 June) the site of the Perse Almshouses, at the south-west corner of the Museums ground, was bought at a total cost (including the removal of the Almshouses to another site) of £2675[3].

In 1888 (3 May) the site of the Perse School for Boys, abutting on the former site to the north, with a frontage of 218 feet to Free School Lane, was bought for £12,500, but not without opposition[4].

In 1896 (11 June) the "garden-ground and adjoining premises at the back of Messrs Mortlock's Bank, extending from Parson's Court to Freeschool Lane, and comprising an area of 28,924 square feet," were bought for £12,000, but not

[1] *Reporter*, 14 June, 1892, p. 993.

[2] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 145—190.

[3] *Reporter*, 24 June, 1884, p. 940. For the reports of the Council of the Senate recommending the purchase, see p. 841.

[4] Ibid. 8 May, p. 641. The numbers were: Placet, 99; Non Placet, 60. For the report of the Financial Board recommending the purchase, see p. 436, and for the discussion, p. 481.

without opposition[1]. In 1901 (30 November) a house adjoining part of the above ground was bought for £500[2].

b. Buildings.

Cavendish Laboratory.

The history of the building for the Department of Experimental Physics, now called the Cavendish Laboratory[3], has been related in *The Architectural History*[4], but, as it was erected at the sole cost of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, then Chancellor, some particulars respecting it belong to the *Endowments* of the University. The Chancellor's intention was announced in the following letter:

HOLKER HALL, GRANGE, LANCASHIRE,
Oct. 10, 1870.

MY DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I have the honour to address you for the purpose of making an offer to the University, which, if you see no objection, I shall be much obliged to you to submit in such manner as you may think fit for the consideration of the Council and the University.

I find in the Report dated Feb. 27, 1869, of the Physical Science Syndicate, recommending the establishment of a Professor and Demonstrator of Experimental Physics[5], that the buildings and apparatus required for this department of Science are estimated to cost £6300.

I am desirous to assist the University in carrying this recommendation into effect, and shall accordingly be prepared to provide the funds required for the building and apparatus, so soon as the University shall have in other respects completed its arrangements for teaching Experimental Physics, and shall have approved the plan of the building.

I remain,
My dear M Vice-Chancellor,
Yours very faithfully,
DEVONSHIRE[6].

The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor.

[1] *Reporter*, 16 June, 1896, p. 1025. The numbers were: Placet, 148; Non Placet, 62. For the report of the Financial Board recommending the purchase, see p. 766. The report gives the conditions of sale, and plan of the ground. For the discussion see p. 885.

[2] Ibid. 3 December, 1901, p. 302.

[3] This name first occurs in the following Grace which passed the Senate 4 June, 1874: "That the Seal of the University be affixed to a letter of thanks to His Grace the Chancellor, prepared by the Public Orator, for his munificent gift of the Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics."

[4] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 181—184.

[5] See above, p. 247.

[6] *Reporter*, 19 October, 1870, p. 13.

The building was completed by 16 June, 1874, when the Chancellor received the thanks of the University, and, at the close of his reply, handed the key to the Vice-Chancellor[1]. Shortly afterwards he expressed his "wish to provide all instruments for the Cavendish Laboratory which Professor Maxwell may consider to be immediately required either in his lectures or otherwise[2]."

In 1894 the Cavendish Laboratory was increased by the erection of a building in Freeschool Lane. The cost was defrayed, in part, by £2000 given by Professor Thomson from the balance of fees received[3].

Chemical Laboratory.

The new Chemical Laboratory was begun in December, 1885; and was "in working order," 14 May, 1889[4].

Physiology and Anatomy.

In 1889 the provision of new buildings for the Departments of Physiology and Human Anatomy, with a lecture-room common to both departments, engaged the attention of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate. The estimated cost of these buildings being in excess of what the Financial Board felt themselves justified in recommending, the following proposal was made by Hen. Sidgwick, Litt. D.:

> I offer to give £1000 now and £500 more within the next two years, as a contribution to the expense of the proposed new buildings for the Department of Physiology, provided that the Financial Board, in consideration of this offer, feel themselves justified in reporting in favour of commencing these buildings without delay[5].

The Board recommended the acceptance of this offer, and Graces to confirm their report and to thank Dr Sidgwick passed the Senate 21 November, 1889[6]. The buildings were finished early in 1891[7].

[1] *Reporter*, 23 June, 1874, p. 480.

[2] The Chancellor to the Vice-Chancellor, 21 July, 1874 (Registry, Vol. xxxix. 33). A list of the apparatus, by Professor Maxwell, is given in the ninth Annual Report of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate for 1874, dated 20 April, 1875 (*Reporter*, pp, 352—354). See also the Reports for 1875 and 1876. The Orator's letter of thanks for this gift was read to the Chancellor at Clare College Lodge, 22 November, 1878 (*Reporter*, p. 262).

[3] Report of Cavendish Laboratory Syndicate, 1 November; Grace, 22 November, 1894 (*Reporter*, pp. 164, 252).

[4] Annual Report of Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate (for 1888). *Reporter*, 29 May, 1889, p. 762.

[5] Report of Financial Board, 6 November, 1889. *Reporter*, p. 170.

[6] Reports of Syndicate (as above), 19 February, 30 April, 1 June, 8 June.

[7] Annual Report of Syndicate, 26 May, 1891. *Reporter*, p. 1039.

Engineering Laboratory.

The central portion of the Engineering Laboratory was begun in June, 1893, and the south wing in November of the same year[1]. These buildings were formally opened, 15 May, 1894, and, in a report dated 9 November, 1895[2], the Syndicate stated that,

except for [a] grant of £1000 from the University the cost of building and furnishing the laboratory has been met by public subscription. The subscriptions paid to the Engineering Laboratory fund amount to £5038. 16*s*. This sum, with £53. 1*s*. 8*d*. of Bank interest, and with the £1000 granted by the University, has placed a total of £6091. 17*s*. 8*d*. at the disposal of the Syndicate.

A list of these subscriptions is appended to this report.

In 1898 (17 October) the Vice-Chancellor published the following letter:

Hopkinson Memorial.

October 13, 1898.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

I desire, jointly with my son and daughter, Bertram and Ellen Hopkinson, to give £5000 towards an extension of the Engineering Laboratory in the University of Cambridge—to be erected in memory of my husband John Hopkinson, and of our son John Gustave Hopkinson, who was entered as a Student in the Engineering School for this October, and would have followed his father's profession.

It seems to us a peculiarly fitting Memorial, as Dr Hopkinson, from the first, was warmly interested in the new School, and quite lately expressed a strong desire that an addition should be made to meet the rapidly increasing demand for accommodation, and had stated his intention of taking immediate steps to further this extension. It was also a special satisfaction to him that our son Jack was to benefit by the opportunities afforded in the Engineering Laboratory under Professor Ewing, whose fine teaching and masterly scientific work he felt ought to have the fullest possible scope. We hope that our gift, which we should like to see applied as soon as may be, will make this wider field possible.

Trusting it will meet with your approval,

I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, EVELYN HOPKINSON[3].

This offer was accepted by Grace, 27 October, 1898, and a letter of thanks written by the Public Orator was

[1] Grace, 23 November, 1893, confirming a report of the Engineering Laboratory Syndicate, dated 24 October, 1893. *Reporter*, pp. 125, 237.

[2] *Reporter*, 19 November, 1895, p. 224.

[3] Ibid. 18 October, 1898, p. 71.

ordered to be sealed, 10 November[1]. The John Hopkinson Memorial Wing was formally opened on Friday, 2 February, 1900[2].

Medical School.

In 1899 (16 March) a Syndicate was appointed "to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of new buildings for the Medical School upon the site assigned for the purpose by Grace (25 November, 1897)[3]."

This Syndicate issued a report (22 February, 1900), stating that they had considered the accommodation required for Medicine and Surgery, Pharmacology, Pathology, and Public Health; that they had consulted E. S. Prior, M.A. (Gonv. and Cai.), architect; and that they had obtained plans from him for a Museum which they recommended should be called *The Humphry Museum*, in commemoration of the services rendered to the University by the late Sir Geo. Murray Humphry, a Downing Street Wing, and a Corn Exchange Street Wing[4]. They were authorised by Grace (14 June, 1900) to obtain detailed plans and tenders for the Downing Street Wing; and (31 January, 1901) for the Museum. Leave had previously been given (6 December, 1900) to pull down the old buildings on the site[5]. The tenders were accepted by Grace, 23 May, 1901[6].

Towards the cost of these buildings (besides special gifts in the Benefaction Fund) the State Medicine Syndicate contributed £2000[7]; and, for the fittings in the Museum, Lady Humphry and others £350[8].

Sedgwick Memorial Museum.

It was decided by Grace, 11 March, 1897, that the Sedgwick Memorial Museum should be built on part of the ground bought from Downing College, at the corner of Downing Place and Downing Street[9]; and a Syndicate was appointed (13 May) to obtain plans and estimates from an architect[10]. The Senate gave "a general approval" (16 Feb-

[1] *Reporter*, 1 November, 1898, p. 173. [2] Ibid. 23 January, p. 407.
[3] Ibid. 21 March, p. 721. [4] Ibid. 13 March, p. 616.
[5] Ibid. 16 June, p. 1117; 5 February, 1901, p. 519; 11 December, 1900, p. 348.
[6] Ibid. 28 May, p. 937. [7] Ibid. 9 December, 1902, p. 285.
[8] Ibid. 19 May, 1903, p. 788. [9] Ibid. 16 March, p. 695.
[10] Ibid. 18 May, p. 963.

ruary, 1899) to a design submitted by T. G. Jackson, R.A.[1]; and the building was completed in 1903.

Towards the cost of this building the Sedgwick Memorial Committee, appointed at a meeting held in the Senate House 25 March, 1873, to consider a fitting memorial to Professor Sedgwick, contributed the sum originally subscribed, namely, £11,153. 18*s.* 6*d.*, together with the accumulations of interest, which, before the work was completed, produced a total of £26,125[2].

For the bronze statue of Professor Sedgwick, by Onslow Ford, R.A., the Reverend Will. Selwyn, D.D. (Joh.), gave £500.

Part of the cost of providing fittings for the library, and of embellishing the north façade of the building, was defrayed out of a sum of £2000, given by the Reverend Hen. Latham, M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

Botanical School.

A Syndicate was appointed 16 March, 1899, "to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of new buildings for the Department of Botany...upon a site on the ground purchased from Downing College[3]." They consulted W. C. Marshall, M.A. (Trin.), architect, from whom they obtained plans which were approved by Grace 14 June, 1900[4]. Tenders were accepted 14 March, 1901[5]; and the building was ready for use in the Michaelmas Term, 1903.

Law School and Squire Library.

On the same date a second Syndicate was appointed "to consider what steps should be taken for the erection of a Law School and Library" on part of the same ground. They published a report[6] dated 8 May, 1900, which begins as follows:

> They consider that the best position for such School and Library is on the north side of the ground purchased from Downing College, the Library to be built adjacent to the Geological Museum, and the School on part of the remaining north front of the ground, adjacent to the Library. They are happy to report that they have received an extremely munificent offer from the Trustees under the will[7] of the late

[1] *Reporter*, 21 February, p. 573.

[2] Report of Sedgwick Memorial Museum Building Syndicate, dated 20 November, 1902. *Reporter*, p. 215.

[3] *Reporter*, 21 March, p. 721.

[4] Ibid. 16 June, p. 1117; and for the Reports of the Syndicate, ibid. 30 January, p. 426; 5 June, p. 1005.

[5] Ibid. 19 March, p. 657.

[6] Ibid. 15 May, p. 848.

[7] See above, p. 142.

Miss R. F. Squire to defray the cost of building the Law Library and of furnishing it with internal fittings. In accordance with the wish of the Trustees the Library will form a distinct and self-contained part of the whole building, but its entrance and staircase, which will be at the western end, will also afford access to the different rooms of the School. ...The main entrance to the University buildings on the Downing Site, with a Porter's Lodge, is provided under the Library. The Trustees do not object to this arrangement, but consider that as such general entrance and Porter's Lodge will be for the convenience of other University buildings, besides the Library, some part of the cost of providing this arrangement should be borne by University funds.

The Syndicate have consulted Mr T. G. Jackson, R.A., the architect of the Geological Museum, and have obtained from him plans which have been submitted to the Trustees of Miss Squire's will, and approved by them.

They next give a description of the plans, which ends with the following paragraph:

It should be added that, with the consent of the Master of Trinity Hall, Mr Jackson proposes to devote part of the Master's generous contribution of £2000, to the embellishment of the Downing Street front of the Law Library, and to the provision of ornamental gates. This will be in addition to the sum to be expended by the Squire Trustees upon the fabric. The proposed embellishment is shewn on the perspective view exhibited by Mr Jackson[1].

In conclusion they recommend:

1. That the offer of the Trustees under Miss Squire's Will to defray the cost of building a Law Library, and of furnishing it with internal fittings, be gratefully accepted, and that the Library be named the Squire Law Library.

2. That a general approval be given to the plans for the Law School, Law Library, entrance from Downing Street and Porter's Lodge, prepared by Mr T. G. Jackson, R.A., and that the Law School and Library Buildings Syndicate be authorised to obtain specifications and tenders for the erection of buildings according to these plans with such modifications of detail as the Syndicate may approve.

These recommendations were confirmed by Grace, 7 June, 1900[2].

[1] See above, at the end of the account of the Sedgwick Memorial Museum, p. 519.

[2] *Reporter*, 12 June, p. 1052.

c. Gifts to the Museums.

Department of Anatomy.

In 1804 (24 April) the Senate allowed an annual sum of £10, if wanted, to keep the Anatomical collections in safety[1]. In a subsequent Grace, passed 28 May, 1822[2], increasing the grant to £30, it is explained that the former sum was required because the Senate had accepted from the Regius Professor of Medicine, Sir Isaac Pennington, M.D., a small but choice anatomical collection formed by Dr Lawrence.

Benefaction of Professor Flinders Petrie, 1898.

11 *October*, 1898.

DEAR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

Our Museum has just received from Professor Flinders Petrie a most magnificent donation of 19 cases of skulls and bones from his excavations at Hierakonpolis, Egypt. This is the second donation of the kind we have received from him, and as these include the remains of the prehistoric and earliest dynastic races they are of immense value.

With this addition our Collection of specimens of Egyptian Anthropology is not only the largest in Great Britain (probably in Europe), but it is also thoroughly representative, as it now consists of specimens which represent all the periods of Egyptian History from prehistoric times down to the Battle of Tel el Kebir.

Very sincerely yours,

ALEX. MACALISTER[3].

A Grace to return thanks for this gift passed the Senate 27 October, 1898[4].

Department of Botany.

1. *Benefaction of John Martyn*, 1765.

The following letter, addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, was read to the Senate 29 June, 1765:

[1] Grace Book A, p. 447.

[2] Grace Book M, p. 463. The words are: Cum, acceptâ ex dono regii medicinæ Professoris Pennington collectione anatomicâ parvâ sed egregiâ Doctoris Lawrence, etc. Dr Lawrence is probably Tho. Lawrence, M.D. (Oxf.), who had read anatomical lectures at Oxford and in London. He died 1783. *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* Vol. xxxii. p. 278.

[3] *Reporter*, 18 October, p. 71.

[4] Ibid. 1 November, p. 173.

Reverend Sir,

Sensible of the great honour done me by the University many years ago in conferring upon me the title of their Professor of Botany, and of the continuance of their favour in bestowing the same on my son upon my resignation, I am desirous of making some acknowledgment.

I therefore desire the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to accept of my printed Books relating to Botany, and of my *Hortus siccus*, containing a considerable number of dried specimens of Plants collected from most parts of the known world. The whole is contained in eight wainscot cases, which I desire may be reposited in some convenient place for the use and under the care of the present Professor of Botany, and of his successors for the time being.

I hope, Sir, the University will not disdain to receive this small donation from their most obliged, humble Servant

JOHN MARTYN[1].

The gift was accepted with thanks on the same day.

2. *Benefaction of Lady Bunbury,* 1888.

In 1888 (16 June) the University accepted by Grace[2] the collections, recent and fossil, formed by Sir Ch. Bunbury, Bart. They were offered by Lady Bunbury in the following letter:

Mildenhall,
23 *May*, 1888.

Dear Mr Clark,

As I am now ready to transfer to the University of Cambridge the Botanical collections belonging to my husband, the late Sir Charles Bunbury, of which I have frequently spoken to you, I beg leave to inform you of the conditions under which I am willing to present them, in accordance with what I know to have been his wish. The collections consist of:

1. A cabinet of Lichens, formed by the late Mr Eagle of Bury St Edmund's.

2. A collection of British plants, arranged according to the Linnean system, formed by Mrs Rickards, wife of the Rev. S. Rickards, sometime rector of Stow Langtoft, Bury St Edmund's, who died in 1865.

[1] Grace Book K, p. 415.

[2] *Reporter*, 19 June, 1888, p. 908. The Grace confirms a report of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate, dated 29 May. Ibid. p. 828.

3. Eight boxes of dried plants, unarranged, partly given to Sir Charles by friends, partly purchased.

4. A collection of seeds and fruits, formed by Sir Charles Bunbury.

5. A general herbarium, formed by Sir Charles Bunbury at different periods during his whole life. It is contained in upwards of sixty boxes, exclusive of the Mosses, Lycopodiums, and Equisetums, which I propose to retain for a few months, until I have completed their arrangement. All the specimens are in good order, accurately determined, with locality and date, and recorded in a catalogue which will accompany the collection. I may add that many of the papers to which the plants are attached, have been annotated by Sir Charles.

Of these collections, I give the first four without any restriction whatever, with the exception that I propose to retain Mrs Rickards' collection (2) during my life: but, as regards the fifth, I give it under the condition, which I hope the University will not consider onerous, that it be not amalgamated with their general Herbarium, but kept, so far as possible, as it is at present, and be called Sir Charles Bunbury's Herbarium. If, however, the University should at any time think proper to print the Catalogue, or to have a new one compiled, they are at liberty to adopt whatever arrangement may be thought desirable.

In addition to the above collections Sir Charles formed a cabinet of fossil plants. This I propose to retain during my life, but, after my death, I give it to the University of Cambridge, to be placed in the Botanical Museum. This also I wish to be kept separate, and to be regarded as part of my late husband's Herbarium.

I remain (etc.)

FRANCES J. BUNBURY.

3. *Benefaction of Cha. Cardale Babington, M.A.*, 1895.

Professor Babington, who died 22 July, 1895, bequeathed his collections and part of his library to the University, as stated in the following letter from his widow:

BROOKSIDE, CAMBRIDGE, *Aug.* 7, 1895.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I write to tell you that my Husband, the late Professor Charles Cardale Babington, has bequeathed the entire valuable Collection of Plants belonging to himself to the University, and I ask you kindly to accept the same, and to record the gift in the way that you will best know how to effect.

I also would add that the whole of his Botanical Library *which is at the Museum* is also given to the University; this latter gift my Husband

had already notified to Mr J. W. Clark in June, 1888, and I have a letter from the latter, dated June 5, 1888, saying that the matter had been duly entered on the Minutes of the Museums Syndicate.

I beg to remain [etc.]

ANNA MARIA BABINGTON[1].

The thanks of the University for the herbarium were expressed by Grace 22 October; and for the Library 5 December, next ensuing[2].

4. *Benefaction of Cha. Packe, M.A. (Oxford)*, 1897.

In 1897 the following letter was written by Professor Marshall Ward:

UNIVERSITY BOTANICAL LABORATORY,
1 *March*, 1897.

DEAR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

A collection of Pyrenean and Alpine plants, made by the late Charles Packe, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, has been presented to the Herbarium by his widow, Mrs Charles Packe, Stretton Park, Leicestershire. The specimens, on about 3700 sheets, are mounted and named, and were for the most part collected by Mr Packe himself between 1858 and 1893. The gift is a valuable addition to our European collection.

I am, yours sincerely,

H. MARSHALL WARD[3].

The thanks of the University were expressed by Grace 11 March, 1897[4].

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Collection of dried plants	Hon. E. India Co.	10 Feb. 1830[5]
Collection of 30,000 dried plants	Exor. of Dr Lemann	24 Nov. 1852[6]
Cabinet containing foreign *Algæ*	Dr J. E. Gray	15 Oct. 1874[7]

Department of Chemistry.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
An Echelon spectroscope	Tho. Andrews, F.R.S.	10 May 1900[8]

[1] *Reporter*, 8 October, 1895, p. 23.
[2] Ibid. pp. 171, 305.
[3] Ibid. 9 March, 1897, p. 658.
[4] Ibid. 16 March, p. 694.
[5] Grace Book N, p. 284.
[6] Grace Book O, p. 328.
[7] *Reporter*, 20 October, p. 45.
[8] Ibid. 15 May, p. 862.

Department of Experimental Physics.
(Cavendish Laboratory.)

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Instruments, apparatus and fittings, formerly the property of Will. Hyde Wollaston, M.D. (Gonv. and Cai.)	Howard Will. Elphinstone, M.A. (Trin.)	28 May, 1868[1]
Instruments which belonged to and were used by, Will. Hen. Fox Talbot, M.A. (Trin.)	Cha. Hen. Talbot (Trin.)	5 Dec. 1903[2]

Department of Geology.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Collection of recent shells	Hen. Ja. Brooke	3 June, 1840[3]
„ fossil Saurians	Tho. Hawkins	27 Feb. 1856[4]
„ fossils formed by Ja. Forbes Young, M.D.	Sir Ch. Geo. Young (Garter) and Mr Hen. Young	22 Nov. 1860[5]
Collection of Silurian fossils formed by Captain T. G. Fletcher	Bought in part by a body of subscribers, in part by the University	27 Oct. 1864[6]
Many valuable specimens	Osm. Fisher, M.A. (Jes.)	28 May, 1868[7]
A collection of fossils	Lord Walsingham	24 Oct. 1872[8]
Fossils from oldest Palæozoic rocks	Hen. Hicks, Esq., Heriot House, Hendon; and Dav. Homfray, Esq., of Portmadoc	30 Oct. 1873[9]
Collection of fossils from the Jurassic rocks of the S.W. of England	Will. Walton, Esq., Bath	15 June, 1876[10]

[1] Grace Book Σ, p. 359.
[2] *Reporter*, 8 December, p. 271.
[3] Grace Book Ξ, p. 135.
[4] Grace Book Π, p. 58.
[5] Grace Book P, p. 75.
[6] Grace Book P, p. 480.
[7] Grace Book Σ, p. 359.
[8] *Reporter*, 30 October, 1872, p. 45.
[9] Ibid. 4 November, 1873, p. 66.
[10] Ibid. 13 June, 1876, p. 560; 20 June, p. 609.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Collection of fossils formed by Dr King	A. A. Van Sittart, M.A. (Trin.)	6 June, 1878[1]
Remainder of Captain Fletcher's Silurian fossils	Mrs E. J. Moore	29 Oct. 1893[2]
Collection of Cretaceous fossils	Rev. Tho. Wiltshire, M.A.	21 Nov. 1895[3]
„ fossil Crustacea	Ja. Carter, F.R.C.S.	12 Dec. 1895[4]
Portrait of Tho. Sterry Hunt, *LL.D.*	Mr Douglas, New York	12 Dec. 1895[4]
Library of scientific books	Rev. Tho. Wiltshire, M.A.	10 June, 1897[5]
Collection made by Mr C. J. A. Meyer	Miss Meyer	9 Mar. 1901[6]

Mechanism and Applied Mechanics.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Experimental Engine and Dynamo	Mr W. Mather	18 June, 1896[7]
Refrigerating Machine and Ice-making apparatus	Mr T. B. Lightfoot	26 Nov. 1896[8]
Metallurgical Microscope	Tho. Andrews, F.R.S.	16 March, 1899[9]
Apparatus for electrical measurement	Lord Kelvin	1 March, 1900[10]
Pair of coupled Dynamos	Siemens Brothers	„
Gas Engine	Forward Engineering Co.	„
Dynamo and electric apparatus	British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.	6 Dec. 1900[11]

[1] *Reporter*, 14 May, p. 514 (Report of Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate); 11 June, p. 599.

[2] Ibid. 24 October, p. 74; 31 October, p. 134.

[3] Ibid. 19 November, p. 222; 26 November, p. 254.

[4] Ibid. 10 December, p. 279; 21 December, p. 332.

[5] Ibid. 8 June, p. 1059; 15 June, p. 1183.

[6] Ibid. 12 March, p. 627.

[7] Ibid. 20 June, p. 1062.

[8] Ibid. 1 December, p. 285.

[9] Ibid. 21 March, p. 720.

[10] Ibid. 6 March, p. 598.

[11] Ibid. 11 December, p. 348.

Department of Mineralogy.

The collection originated with the minerals bought by Grace, 20 November, 1822, from the executors of the Rev. Edw. Dan. Clarke, LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy 1808–1822, who died 9 March, 1822.

1. *Benefaction of the Reverend Will. Whewell, M.A.*, 1832.

Mr Whewell resigned the Professorship of Mineralogy 11 November, 1831; and in the following February, he addressed the following letter to the Vice-Chancellor:

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
Feb. 17, 1832.

MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I beg respectfully to state, for the information of the Members of the Senate, that it is my wish to present to the University my private Collection of Minerals, as soon as the University will provide a suitable room for their reception.

The Collection consists of a considerable number of articles (I believe about 1000), illustrative of most kinds and properties of minerals; and in a great measure arranged ticketed and Catalogued. I am ready to transfer these into the possession of the Professor of Mineralogy, as the property of the University, so soon as I am certified that they will be speedily placed in a room where they may be well preserved and consulted by students. I would beg to direct that the fitness of any room proposed for this purpose be decided upon by the Professor of Mineralogy, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology and the Professor of Chemistry, for the time being respectively, or by any two of them.

I am also ready and desirous to present to the University at the same time and under the same circumstances, a Collection of books on Mineralogy, including most of the principal works on that Science.

I am also desirous to present to the University the sum of one hundred pounds; namely fifty pounds to be employed in fitting up for the reception of the above and other minerals, any room appointed by the University for that purpose, and approved as above; and fifty pounds for the erection of any such room, or of any building of which such a room shall form a part. This latter sum I am ready to pay, as soon as a plan for such a building has been adopted by the University, and orders given for its execution.

I have the honour to be [etc.]

W. WHEWELL[1].

This gift was accepted by Grace, 7 March, 1832[2].

[1] Grace Book N, p. 369. [2] Ibid. p. 372.

2. *Benefaction of Viscount Alford,* 1841.

This collection was offered to the University in the following letter:

LONDON, *June* 10, 1841.

MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

Viscount Alford has commissioned and requested me to offer to the University for their acceptance the Mineralogical Collection now in his possession, which was brought together by his Lordship's grandfather Sir Abraham Hume. I am persuaded that the University will accept with gratitude this act of munificence on the part of his Lordship; and I may perhaps be permitted to remark, with regard to the value of the Collection, that it was made at great expense, and catalogued by Count de Bournon, whose catalogues will be transferred along with the Collection. The cabinets in which the collection is contained will also be presented to the University; these are, I understand, five in number.

I am to state also that it would be agreeable to the donor that the collection should be kept together, distinct from the rest of the mineralogical collection of the University; and that it should be designated by some name commemorative of the founder of the collection, as for example the "Humian Museum." I may add, as having formerly held the office of Professor of Mineralogy in the University, that I conceive this mode of preserving the collection would add to its scientific value and interest.

I have the honour to be [etc.]

W. WHEWELL[1].

The thanks of the University were conveyed to Viscount Alford in a letter written by the Public Orator, 16 June, 1841[2].

3. *Benefaction of Cha. Brooke, M.A.,* 1857.

The collection formed by Hen. Ja. Brooke, F.R.S., was offered to the University by his son, Ch. Brooke, M.A. (Joh.), "on condition that it be maintained entire as the Brooke Collection."

This offer was announced to the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor 31 October, 1857, and accepted by Grace 12 November, 1857. A letter of thanks, written by the Public Orator, was ordered to be sealed on the same day[3].

[1] Grace Book Ξ, p. 199. [2] Ibid. pp. 200—202.
[3] Grace Book Π, pp. 246—249.

4. *Benefaction of Howard Warburton Elphinstone, M.A.*, 1858.

The following notice was issued by the Vice-Chancellor, 19 October, 1858:

The Vice-Chancellor has great pleasure in announcing to the Senate that Mr Howard Warburton Elphinstone, M.A., of Trinity College, offers to give to the University the Collection of Minerals belonging to his late great uncle, Mr Henry Warburton, M.A., formerly of Trinity College, subject to the following condition, viz. that, if the Minerals are not all unpacked and placed so that they can be seen and made use of within the space of one year, they be forfeited.

Mr Elphinstone states that he is willing that any specimens should from time to time be sold and the money laid out in the purchase of new specimens, or that they should be exchanged for others, or given to scientific men, or that they should be used for any purpose which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professor of Mineralogy for the time being, may promote the study of Mineralogy in the University or the interests of that science generally.

The Vice-Chancellor begs leave, further, to inform the Senate that the Professor of Mineralogy has inspected the collection and is of opinion that it would form a very valuable addition to the University collection. He states that there is one small cabinet in it of especial interest, containing a suite of exquisitely perfect mineral crystals and crystallized laboratory products, which he has reason to believe were collected by the inventor of the reflective Goniometer.

The Professor further states that there is a space on the west side of the Mineralogical Museum where glass cases may be conveniently placed to contain the Collection, so as to fulfil the condition to which the gift is subject.

A Grace to accept the collection, to seal the Orator's letter of thanks to the donor, and to order the necessary cabinets, passed the Senate 28 October, 1858[1].

5. *Benefaction of the Reverend Tho. Wiltshire, M.A.*, 1897.

The arrival of this collection was notified to the Senate in the following letter:

THE MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE, 21 *October*, 1897.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

I beg leave to inform you that the Reverend Professor Wiltshire, M.A., of Trinity College, has generously presented his very

[1] Grace Book II, p. 379.

extensive and valuable Collection of Minerals to this Museum. Since the arrival of the Collection there has not been time to completely unpack the specimens or to inspect them, and it will be some time before the full value of the gift can be estimated. But I have already seen enough to convince me of its containing a large number of beautiful and expensive specimens suited for display in the show-cases, and also of specimens of special crystallographic and mineralogical importance. It will also fill up gaps in our Collection, and more especially in specimens discovered during the last 40 years.

Professor Wiltshire has likewise presented three cabinets of drawers which relieve in an appreciable manner the state of congestion of our drawers and cases which the addition of his Collection necessarily to some extent causes.

Very faithfully yours, W. J. LEWIS[1].

A Grace to thank the donor passed the Senate 28 October, 1897[2].

Department of Zoology.

1. *Benefactions of Mrs Strickland,* 1867, *and of Miss Strickland,* 1874.

In 1867 (21 March) the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate published a report containing the following letter, addressed to the Superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy:

7 *March*, 1867.

SIR,

Offer. I wish to offer for the acceptance of the University of Cambridge through you the Superintendent of its Zoological Museum the Collection formed by my deceased husband, H. E. Strickland, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., &c., late Deputy Reader in Geology in the University of Oxford.

Description. Conditions. The Collection consists of upwards of a thousand Bird Skins in good order and occupying comparatively small space. The conditions on which I make the offer are that the Collection shall be called *The Strickland Collection*, and shall be suitably lodged in your Museum in Drawer Cabinets; that regulations shall be made to ensure its safe custody, combined with due facilities being afforded to all persons who (under proper restrictions) may wish to study or examine its contents; and that none of the specimens of which it is composed shall at any time be permanently alienated from the University.

[1] *Reporter*, 26 October, 1897, p. 126. [2] Ibid. p. 159.

Further stipulations I do not propose to make, but as I had for some years assisted my husband in forming the Collection, and since his death it has been in my charge, I venture to indicate in what way it seems to me likely that the Collection can be made useful to the study of the Science its formation was intended to promote, and my suggestions I leave to the consideration of the University, trusting they will be followed.

My object in offering the Collection to the University is to aid professed Naturalists, not to furnish a means of instruction to beginners, and still less as an additional object of interest to mere sight-seers.

Recommended to be kept separate.

As the Collection almost entirely consists of specimens to which reference is made in the published writings of my husband, my father (Sir W. Jardine, Bart.) and other Ornithologists of established reputation, nearly each specimen in it is the Type of some description on record, and I therefore recommend that it be kept separate from any other which the University may now possess or hereafter acquire, in order that persons wishing to consult those Types, may the more readily do so; and still further to facilitate the study and examination of these Types, it is desirable that none of the specimens it contains should be lent, or mounted, except under very special circumstances.

Catalogue.

I believe that the publication of a Catalogue of the contents of this Collection would be regarded by Ornithologists in all countries as an eminently useful work[1]. I possess in MS. such a Catalogue, and I shall be happy to render any assistance in preparing it for the Press should the University give me reason to hope it will undertake the printing in such a form as the present state of science demands.

In conclusion I have only to request that you will favour me with a reply at your early convenience, and,

Believe me, [etc.]

C. D. M. STRICKLAND.

J. W. Clark, Esq.

This report was confirmed by Grace 28 March, 1867[2].

The cabinets and cases required for the protection of this collection, and others in the possession of the University, were provided by the generous help of Colleges and individuals, through whose liberality a sum of £762. 5*s*. 6*d*. was subscribed. In the spring of 1869 the Strickland collection arrived, and was arranged by Mrs Strickland[3].

[1] The Catalogue was completed and published at Cambridge by Osbert Salvin, M.A., first Strickland Curator, in 1882.

[2] Grace Book Σ, pp. 176—179.

[3] Annual Reports of Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate for 1868, 1869.

In 1874 (9 February) the Council of the Senate informed the University that Miss Strickland, sister of Mr H. E. Strickland, had offered to endow a Curatorship of her brother's collection[1]. This offer having been accepted by Grace, 26 February, a deed of trust (A) was prepared, which was directed to be sealed 26 March, and on the same day the Public Orator conveyed the thanks of the University to Miss Strickland[2].

A. *Deed of trust respecting the Curatorship of the Strickland Collection, dated* 13 *March,* 1874.

To all to whom these presents shall come Frances Strickland of Apperley Court near Tewkesbury in the County of Gloucester spinster and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge send greeting

Mrs Strickland gave her late husband's collection in 1867.

Whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven Catherine Dorcas Maule Strickland of Jardine Hall Lockerbie widow presented to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge the ornithological collection formerly belonging to her late husband Hugh Edwin Strickland formerly of Apperley Court aforesaid Esquire a Fellow of the Royal Society deceased

Miss Frances Strickland now proposes to endow a curatorship of the same with £150 per annum on conditions contained in the Schedule.

And whereas the said Frances Strickland has proposed to the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to found a Curatorship of the said collection and to endow the same with a permanent stipend of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum on condition that the regulations stated in the schedule hereunder written or hereunto annexed prescribing the duties and mode of appointment of the Curator be adopted by the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge

Which conditions have been accepted.

And whereas the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge have accepted the said proposal on the condition aforesaid

£5000 to be at once transferred.

And whereas in order to carry her said proposal into effect the said Frances Strickland intends to forthwith transfer the sum of Five thousand pounds Three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities into the name of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to the intent that the same may be held by them upon the trusts hereinafter expressed

[1] *Reporter*, 10 February, 1874, p. 225.
[2] Ibid. 9 April, p. 301.

Now these Presents witness that the said Frances Strickland doth hereby direct and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge do hereby declare that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge their successors and assigns shall stand possessed of the said sum of Five thousand pounds Three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities when the same shall have been so transferred as aforesaid and of the dividends and income thereof upon the trusts and with the powers hereinafter declared and contained that is to say upon trust either to permit the whole or any part of the said sum of Five thousand pounds Three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities to remain in its actual state of investment or at any time or times with the consent in writing of the said Frances Strickland during her life and after her death if the said Catherine Dorcas Maule Strickland shall be then living with her consent in writing during her life and after the death of the survivor of them at the discretion of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to sell the same or any part thereof and invest the money produced thereby in the name of the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in or upon any stocks funds or securities in or upon which Trustees shall at the time of every such investment be authorized by law to invest trust money with power from time to time with the like consent or at the like discretion to vary and transpose such investments for others of a like nature

Conditions of investment.

And upon further trust from time to time to pay the dividends interest and income of the said sum of Five thousand pounds Three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities and of the money stocks funds and securities into or for which the same or any part thereof may be converted or transposed to the person who shall in accordance with the said regulations stated in the said Schedule hereto have been appointed to and shall for the time being fill the Office of Strickland Curator

Dividends to be paid to Strickland Curator.

And upon further trust to pay and apply such or such part or parts of the said dividends interest and income as may accrue during any vacancy or vacancies in the said Office of Strickland Curator in such manner as the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge shall think most expedient for the preservation of the said Ornithological Collection or for rendering it of greater service to science

Monies accruing during a vacancy to be applied to the use of the collection.

In witness whereof the said Frances Strickland hath hereunto set her hand and seal and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge have caused their Common Seal to be affixed the thirteenth day of March One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Signed 13 March, 1874.

The Schedule above referred to being the Regulations for the Curatorship of the Collection.

Election and removal.

1. That the Strickland Curator be appointed by the foundress during her life-time and afterwards by Mrs Catherine Dorcas Maule Strickland in case she shall survive the foundress and after her decease by the Superintendent of the University Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy but in each case with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor. The person so appointed shall be removable by the same authority.

Curator to take orders from Superintendent.

2. That the Curator subject to any regulations at present in force or hereafter to be made by the authority of the Senate for the administration of the Museums shall at all times take his orders from and give due obedience to the Superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

To keep, preserve, and catalogue Strickland Collection

3. That the first duty of the Strickland Curator be the proper custody and efficient preservation of the Strickland Collection making an accurate Catalogue of it according to its present management and keeping such Catalogue so that the Collection shall always be of the greatest service to science.

and others which University possesses or may possess.

4. That the next duty of the Strickland Curator be to take similar charge of other Ornithological Collections which the University possess or may hereafter possess and to render them of the greatest service to science by preparing and keeping accurate Catalogues of them these being drawn up with especial reference to the Strickland Collection.

In cases of emergency to attend to other parts of the Museum.

5. That it be also the duty of the Strickland Curator if required by the Superintendent to assist upon occasion of emergency in attending to the other Collections belonging to the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Must reside: absence to be allowed by Vice-Chancellor only.

6. That it be required of the Strickland Curator that he should reside in the University and that his time of absence be taken only by the permission of the Vice-Chancellor specially given.

Should office of Superintendent cease, Curator to be appointed and removed by Professor of Zoology.

7. That should the office of Superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy which is at present tenable for five years only be abolished by the University then the Curator shall be appointed and removed by the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the University with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor.

These regulations, except (3) and (4), may be altered by Grace.

8. That the University have power to alter from time to time by Grace of the Senate such of the foregoing regulations as relate to the duties and mode of appointment of the Curator but not so as to change the third or fourth regulation or to interfere with the powers reserved to Miss Strickland and to Mrs Catherine Dorcas Maule Strickland during their respective lives[1].

[1] The original is in the Registry of the University, Box E.

2. Bequests to the Museum.

a. Benefaction of Rob. M^c Andrew, F.R.S., 1873.

In 1873 (2 December) the Vice-Chancellor published the following:

Extract from the Will of Rob. M^c Andrew, dated 6 December, 1871, with a Codicil.

I bequeath to the University of Cambridge all the Shells in my arranged collections (including those in the upright case but not the Cabinets and case containing them). Subject nevertheless to the University undertaking that any Shells which the Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the University or any Professor or other Official nominated by him shall deem to be sufficiently represented in the collection of the University Museum shall be handed over by the University to the Curator or other principal officer of the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh to be placed by them in such Museum and subject also to the University undertaking that the Shells retained by them shall be placed and for ever thereafter kept under the care of a competent Curator or Assistant-Curator in such Museum or other place as will render them most easy of access to the general public and more especially to Students and that they shall be distinguished from all other specimens of shells in any collection of which they may for the time being form part by some peculiarity in their mounting and that my name shall be upon each of the labels. I bequeath all such of my said arranged collections of shells as shall not be retained by the University to the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh. I also bequeath to the University of Cambridge to be placed in their Museum or a Library connected with it such of the purely Conchological Works in my Library as the Vice-Chancellor or any Professor or other Official nominated by him shall select provided they are works which they do not already possess. And I hereby declare that so soon as the Senate or other governing body of the said University of Cambridge shall have signified their willingness to accept the collection of Shells and Books aforesaid on the conditions aforesaid my executors shall be at liberty to deliver the said Collections to such person as the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being shall name for the purpose and shall not afterwards be under any liability to see that the Conditions aforesaid are fulfilled. And I further direct that my executors shall in their sole discretion determine what works shall be deemed purely Conchological Works within the meaning of the above bequest and that they shall not be bound to ascertain whether the University possesses a duplicate of any work selected.

This is a Codicil to the last Will and Testament of me Robert M^c Andrew of Isleworth House in the County of Middlesex Esquire

which Will bears date the 6th day of December 1871. Whereas by my said Will I bequeathed to the University of Cambridge to be placed in their Museum or a Library connected with it such of the purely Conchological Works in my Library as the Vice-Chancellor or any Professor or other Official nominated by him should select provided they were works which they did not already possess. And I thereby declared that so soon as the Senate or other governing body of the said University of Cambridge should have signified their willingness to accept the Collection of Shells and Books therein mentioned on the conditions therein specified my executors should be at liberty to deliver the said Collections to such person as the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being should name for the purpose and should not afterwards be under any liability to see that the conditions therein mentioned were fulfilled. Now I hereby revoke the aforesaid bequest of my Conchological Works and the aforesaid declaration and in lieu thereof I bequeath to the University of Cambridge to be placed in their Museum or a Library connected with it such of the purely Conchological Works in my Library as the Vice-Chancellor or any Professor or other Official nominated by him shall select provided they are Works which the said University does not already possess (otherwise than in the Public Library of the said University). And I hereby declare that so soon as the said University shall have signified by Grace of the Senate their willingness to accept my said Conchological Works and the Collection of Shells bequeathed by my said Will to the said University on the conditions therein mentioned my executors shall be at liberty to deliver the same respectively to such person as the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being shall name for the purpose and shall not afterwards be under any liability to see that the conditions in my said Will mentioned are fulfilled. And in all other respects I confirm my said Will. In witness etc.

The bequest was accepted by Grace 13 December, 1873, when the thanks of the University were returned to the executors[1]. The cabinets were subsequently given by Mrs M^{c}Andrew. The collection reached Cambridge in December 1873.

b. Benefaction of Geo. Rob. Crotch, M.A. (Joh.).

Extract from the Will of G. R. Crotch, dated 22 June, 1872.

This is the last Will and Testament of me George Robert Crotch of Uphill House in the County of Somerset Esquire

[1] *Reporter*, 18 December, 1873, p. 169. The extract from the Will is on p. 122.

I give all my Collections of insects and books to the Museum of Zoology in the University of Cambridge And all the residue of my personal estate and all my real estate I give and devise to William Pierson Gordon of Oldbury near Bridgnorth in the County of Salop Banker and Samuel Thomas Nicholls of Bridgnorth aforesaid Solicitor their heirs executors administrators and assigns

Upon trust to sell my real Estate and to convert and get in my personal estate and to invest the money thus to arise in their or his names or name in some of the public funds or Stocks of Great Britain or at interest on real security in England or Wales or on the Bonds or Debentures or in the Preference or Guaranteed Stock or Shares of any Railway Company in England paying dividends on its common shares Upon trust during the natural life of my father William Robert Crotch (or until he shall become a Bankrupt) to pay the interest to him as the same shall become due and from and after his decease or Bankruptcy whichever event shall first happen Upon trust to pay the interest to my Brother William Duppa Crotch during his life

And after his decease then I give all the residue of my personal estate to the said Museum of Zoology and I direct that the interest thereof shall be set apart to form a fund for the purchase of Books or specimens at the Discretion of the Syndicate of the said Museum. I direct that the aforesaid bequest to the said Museum of Zoology shall be paid exclusively out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be appropriated to such purpose and preferably to any other payment thereout and the remainder of the money to arise as aforesaid (if any) I give to the said Samuel Thomas Nicholls his executors administrators and assigns And I appoint the said William Pierson Gordon and Samuel Thomas Nicholls joint Executors of this my Will In witness whereof I have set my hand this twenty second day of June 1872[1].

c. *Benefaction of Miss Jane Saul*, 1895.

The Will of Miss Saul, dated 6 December, 1894, contains the following clause:

...to the University of Cambridge my collection of Shells and also my large and other cabinets containing the same and my *Conchologia Iconica* and other conchological books.

Miss Saul died 2 September, 1895, and her bequest was gratefully accepted by Grace 21 November[2] in the same year.

[1] From a copy in the Registry, Vol. lv. (2).

[2] *Reporter*, 26 November, 1895, p. 254.

d. Benefaction of Tho. Edw. Buckley, B.A. (Trin.), 1903.

In 1903 Dr Harmer, Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, received a letter from Mrs Buckley, dated 21 April:

...my husband has left to Cambridge his following collections:

1. His African books comprising some 425 volumes.
2. His collection of eggs chiefly but not entirely of Palearctic species.
3. His collection of Palearctic birdskins in a specially fitted cabinet....

The collection arrived in June, 1903[1].

3. Gifts to the Museum.

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Collections of Will. Swainson, F.R.S.	Sir G. E. Paget, M.D., and a body of subscribers	30 March, 1843[2]
Collection of birds in skin	Capt. Fra. Blackwood, R.N.	9 Dec. 1846[3]
„ stuffed mammals	Fra. Burges Goodacre, M.D. (Joh.)	10 Dec. 1863[4]
Natural History collections	Camb. Philosophical Society	24 May, 1865[5]
Catalogues of his collections	Rev. Leon. Jenyns, M.A. (Joh.)	11 Feb. 1859[6]
Collections formed by Ja. Hepburn (Joh.)	Mr Hepburn's representatives	16 March, 1871[7]

Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy,
Feb. 8, 1871.

Mr Vice-Chancellor,

In the course of last October Term the Zoological Collections of James Hepburn, Esq. were presented to the above Museum....

Mr Hepburn, originally a member of S. John's College, passed a

[1] It is described in a letter from Dr Harmer to the Vice-Chancellor, dated 13 June, 1903. *Reporter*, p. 1035.

[2] Grace Book Ξ, p. 303. A brief notice of these collections, by Sir G. E. Paget, is printed in the fourth Annual Report of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate (for 1869) p. 3.

[3] Grace Book Ξ, p. 492. [4] Grace Book P, pp. 141, 143, 404, 406.

[5] Grace Book P, p. 531. [6] Grace Book Σ, p. 447.

[7] *Reporter*, 22 March, p. 255.

great part of his life at San Francisco, where he made extensive collections, illustrative of the Fauna of the Pacific seaboard from Alaska to Panama, and especially of Vancouver's Island, California, and Sitka Sound. It was known to be his wish that these Collections should become the property of the University, although he left no express directions respecting them in his Will: and in consequence his representatives, W. H. FitzHerbert, Esq. of Somersal Herbert, Uttoxeter; Charles Bill, Esq. of Farley Hall, Cheadle; and Mrs Wright, of Aldercar Hall, Langley Mill, Nottingham, most generously carried out his intentions, by presenting them after his death, which occurred in 1869.

Mr Hepburn having devoted most of his time to the study of Ornithology, it was to be expected that Birds would be best represented in his Collection. There are over 1500 skins, all in excellent condition, representing about 330 species, of most of which the series is extremely good, having, to all appearance, been selected to shew the differences caused by sex, age, season or locality, particulars as to these points being carefully recorded in a MS. Catalogue....They are accompanied by a large collection of eggs and nests carefully identified and authenticated.

Of mammals there is a small series, chiefly of skins, with two complete skeletons of the Northern Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*).

Of Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fish, there is a considerable number, preserved in spirit.

Of Invertebrata there is a very large collection, consisting of Mollusca in spirit, Shells, Crustacea, and Insects. The shells are all carefully marked with their names and localities, each species, of which there is often a long series, having generally a box devoted to itself. It has been impossible at present to estimate fully the extent of this portion of the Collection; but it certainly consists of many hundred species, selected, like the Birds, under various conditions of age and locality.

There is also a very interesting series of 28 Skulls of Indians, and a great quantity of Arms, Vessels, Idols, and the like, illustrative of the habits of the Aborigines....

Besides the above Zoological Collections there is a small but important series of Minerals, chiefly illustrating gold, and the rocks in which it is deposited. There are also a few Fossils.

Mr Hepburn's specimens have reached us in the most admirable condition and order, notwithstanding his sudden death, which, in the case of a less methodical naturalist, would have caused his collections to be left in a state of confusion....

I am, [etc.]

J. W. CLARK

(*Superintendent*).

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Sixteen mammalian skeletons	Lord Walsingham	24 Oct. 1872[1]
Cabinet of Hymenoptera	Miss Walcott	24 Oct. 1872[1]
The Wilmot collection of eggs	Lady Caroline Russell and Mr C. H. Russell	9 Feb. 1888[2]

62 Lowndes Square, London,
Jan. 9, 1888.

Dear Sir,

My mother (Lady Caroline Russell) and I wish to offer for the acceptance of the University the Collection of British Birds' Eggs made by the late Mr J. P. Wilmot[3], and by him bequeathed to my late father, George Lake Russell[4].

Professor Newton knows the collection, and has a list of its contents, which he will, I am sure, show you. You will see that it contains one specimen of the great Auk's Egg, a good example, and, as I believe, that from which Mr Hewitson took the plate which is in his work. We therefore think the collection not unworthy of the acceptance of the University.

But we make the offer *conditionally*, viz.: that we be permitted to place upon the Cabinet which contains it, (if the Cabinet is retained by the University) or else upon the Cabinet in which it shall be placed, a plate saying that it is given in memory of my father. If there is any reason why this cannot be done, please consider that our offer is withdrawn. I would submit the language, which we propose to use, to you before doing anything.

My father was a Cambridge man, I am a Cambridge man, and we should therefore like our University to possess the Collection.

Professor Newton suggested to me that I should in the first instance write to you.

I am, [etc.]

CECIL HENRY RUSSELL.

J. W. Clark, Esq. *Superintendent.*

University Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy,
Cambridge, 23 *January*, 1888.

My dear Clark,

The late Mr Wilmot, of Trinity College, whose Egg-collection has been offered to the University, was a valued correspondent of mine

[1] *Reporter*, 30 October, p. 45. [2] Ibid. 14 February, 1888, p. 409.
[3] Jos. Pratt Wilmot (Trin.), B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825.
[4] Geo. Lake Russell (Chr.), B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826.

many years ago. Mr Hewitson, in the several editions of his 'British Oology,' largely availed himself of specimens from this collection to figure or describe—among others of the Great Auk's egg, terming it "the most beautiful egg which I have seen."

The collection, which Mr Russell was so kind as to shew me a few weeks ago, seems to have been untouched since Mr Wilmot's death, and is in admirable order. I trust that no one in the University will raise any objection to the very reasonable and moderate condition attached to the acceptance of so valuable an offer.

I am, [etc.]

ALFRED NEWTON[1].

Description	*Donor*	*Date of Grace to accept*
Numerous and valuable gifts	Sir Walt. L. Buller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	1 June, 1893[2]
Skeleton of a Chillingham Bull	The Earl of Tankerville	7 Nov. 1895[3]
„ „ Wild Boar	H.R.H. The Grand Duke of Hesse, and H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia	13 Feb. 1896[4]
Cast of skeleton of *Iguanodon bernissartensis*	H.M. The King of the Belgians	15 Oct. 1896[5]
Collection of *Polyzoa*	Miss E. C. Jelly	28 Oct. 1897[6]
Skeleton of an Elephant Seal	Sir Walt. L. Buller	28 Oct. 1897[6]
„ „ a Chartley Bull	The Earl Ferrers	16 Feb. 1899[7]
„ „ a *Megatherium* and bones of other extinct Mammals	Mr Art. E. Currie	7 Nov. 1901[8]
Specimens of *Cervus davidianus*	His Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G.	5 Dec. 1903[9]

The Philosophical Library.

In 1865 (8 June) leave was given to the Cambridge Philosophical Society to use a room at the New Museums

[1] *Reporter*, 31 January, 1888, p. 370.
[2] Ibid. 6 June, p. 935.
[3] Ibid. 12 November, p. 209.
[4] Ibid. 18 February, p. 499.
[5] Ibid. 20 October, p. 103. See also Dr Harmer's letter to the Vice-Chancellor, ibid. 6 October, p. 20.
[6] Ibid. 28 October, p. 159.
[7] Ibid. 21 February, p. 573.
[8] Ibid. 12 November, p. 209.
[9] Ibid. 8 December, p. 271.

for the meetings of their Council and for other purposes[1]. In this room their library was accommodated.

In 1880 (25 October) Professor Newton, then President of the Society, informed the Vice-Chancellor that

> The books have now become so numerous that a larger apartment is required for their convenient accommodation.
>
> The want of a central Scientific Library in the New Museums, for the use of the Professors, Lecturers, and students, has long been felt, and recognized in various ways by the University.
>
> If such a Library were founded and placed in a suitable room, the Council of the Philosophical Society would be prepared to recommend to the Society that their Library should be deposited in it, under regulations to be approved by the Society. It would thus form a nucleus for such a collection of books as is required, which, there is reason to believe, would before long be largely increased by donations[2].

This letter having been referred to the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate, a conference between the Syndicate and Council was held at which the following report was adopted (10 December):

1. The Library of the Philosophical Society, consisting of about 5000 volumes, has become too large to be conveniently accommodated in the room in the New Museums where it is at present placed.

2. This Library, consisting chiefly of scientific periodicals and the publications of learned Societies (British and foreign), which last are received by the Society in exchange for its own publications, would, if rendered more accessible to the Professors, Officers and Students engaged at the New Museums and Lecture Rooms, be a most valuable assistance to them in the execution of their duties and prosecution of their studies.

3. The recent alteration in the central block of buildings of the New Museums has given a large room, at present unappropriated, which from its size and convenient situation seems admirably fitted, among other purposes, for a library.

4. If the books of the Philosophical Society could be removed to this large room, and be placed under proper custody and regulations so that they could be used by those who work in the New Museums and

[1] Grace Book P, p. 573.

[2] *Reporter*, 17 May, 1881, p. 565. The following account is derived from the Report of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate, dated 13 May, there printed, pp. 565—569.

Lecture Rooms, the advantages above indicated (2) would, it is believed, be attained.

5. In this case the services of a fit librarian would be required for the proper custody of the books and the keeping of the catalogue, but the funds of the Philosophical Society are not, nor are they likely to be, sufficient to pay the salary of such an officer; all its income being required for the expenses attending its own publications in exchange for which so many valuable works are received, subscription to scientific periodicals, and purchase of other additions to the Library.

6. It would therefore be necessary that the librarian should be paid by the University, and presuming that his services would be required for six hours daily during full Term and certain portions of the Vacations—especially in the months of July and August—his salary might be estimated at not less than £70 *per annum*, but it is possible that this sum might be somewhat reduced, if any arrangement could be made with the University Library Syndicate for partly employing one of the Library-Assistants, and thus ensuring the services of one properly trained in library work.

7. The management of the Philosophical Society's Library might be entrusted to a Committee of (say) six persons, one half to be appointed by the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate, and the other half by the Council of the Society, but it would be expedient that a few definite conditions should at the outset be agreed upon by the University and the Society, which should not be altered except with the express leave of both.

8. These conditions should among other things define the position of the Fellows of the Philosophical Society as regards the privilege of removing books from the Library, especially in view of access to the room being forbidden when required for examinations[1]; and should also pledge the Society as a body to such outlay in the purchase of new works and the continuance of its subscription to scientific periodicals as its income will admit—due allowance being made for its other necessary expenses.

9. It seems inexpedient at present to enter into further details—but if the considerations urged above find favour with the University and the Society—it is hoped that the details required to give effect to them may without much difficulty be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

The conditions referred to in (7), (8) were next agreed to, under the title of

[1] By Grace, 27 February, 1896 (*Reporter*, 3 March, p. 542), the use of the room for examinations was discontinued.

Fundamental regulations.

I. That no book be taken out of the buildings of the New Museums, except by Fellows of the Cambridge Philosophical Society[1]; and by them only for a limited time, not exceeding in any case seven days[2].

II. That every book removed from the Library be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose.

III. That in addition to the Fellows of the Society all Professors, Demonstrators, Teachers recognized by the University, and Curators, together with such persons as the Committee of Management may from time to time decide, be permitted to use the books of the Library within the buildings of the New Museums.

IV. That certain books be marked *Not to be taken out*; provided that books so marked may be taken out by Fellows of the Society during the last hour in any day on which the Library is open; and further, provided that they be brought back during the first two hours that the Library is next open.

V. That it be the duty of the Committee of Management specified in the Report already referred to, § 7, to decide from time to time which books shall be marked *Not to be taken out*; and to enforce the payment of fines imposed for the breach of any of these rules.

VI. That subject to conditions necessary for the safety of the Library the Fellows of the Philosophical Society have access, so far as is practicable, to the Library, at hours other than those during which it is generally open.

VII. That these rules shall apply of necessity only to the books which are or shall become the property of the Philosophical Society.

Finally (9 May, 1881) Professor Newton wrote to the Vice-Chancellor:

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
9 *May*, 1881.

DEAR MR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

In accordance with a resolution of the Council of this Society, I hereby offer to the University the use of the Society's Library on the conditions contained in the accompanying Report of the Society's Council, dated 25 April, 1881, which was confirmed at a Special General Meeting of the Society held this day.

I remain, dear Mr Vice-Chancellor, yours very truly,

ALFRED NEWTON
(*President of the Philosophical Society*).

[1] Add: "and by Associates who have received special permission from the Council of the Society." Grace, 6 December, 1894 (*Reporter*, p. 315).

[2] For "seven" read "fourteen." Grace, 1 June, 1893 (*Reporter*, p. 935).

The Report referred to by Professor Newton is in the following terms:

I. That they be authorized by the Society to offer the use of the Library to the University on the following conditions, and to take the necessary steps for that purpose.

1. That the books be deposited in the large room on the ground floor of the central block of the New Museums. Room.

2. That the University undertake to make provision for the necessary fittings in the New Library, and for the services of a fit Librarian for the proper custody of the books and the keeping of a catalogue. Fittings.

3. That the Society undertake to expend yearly, as heretofore, such sums in the purchase of new works and subscriptions to scientific periodicals, and in binding, as its income will admit—due allowance being made for its other necessary expenses. Maintenance.

4. That the management of the Library be entrusted to a Committee of six persons, one half to be appointed by the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate and one half by the Council of the Philosophical Society. Management.

Provided that the fundamental regulations for the Library, marked I.—VII. in the foregoing Report, be not altered except with the consent both of the Society and of the University. Regulations only to be altered by consent.

These documents were embodied by the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate in a Report dated 13 May, 1881, which, as an Amended Report, dated 24 May[1], was confirmed by Grace 2 June.

9. The Divinity School.

1. *Benefaction of the Reverend Will. Selwyn*, 1864.

On the death of the Reverend John Ja. Blunt, B.D. (Joh.), the Reverend Will. Selwyn, B.D. (Joh.), was elected to succeed him as Lady Margaret's Professor, 29 June, 1855. Soon afterwards Professor Selwyn declared his intention of paying to the University £700 per annum, either to augment the salary of the then Norrisian Professor, the Rev. Edw. Harold Browne, B.D. (Emm.), or, should the Norrisian chair be first vacant, for some other purpose connected with theology.

[1] *Reporter*, 31 May, 1881, p. 626.

This arrangement was confirmed by the following Grace, 14 May, 1856:

Cum declaraverit Professor Theologiæ ex fundatione Dominæ Margaretæ se velle (quamdiu dicto munere fruatur) partem quandam reditûs sui exinde profluentis literarum sacrarum profectui impendere, atque ideo obtulerit summam 700 librarum annuatim a Domino Procancellario solvendam in augmen stipendii imparis Professoris Norrisiani, quamdiu fruantur muneribus suis dicti Professores:

Et cum ultra declaraverit Professor Theologiæ ex fundatione Dominæ Margaretæ se velle (si munus Professoris Norrisiani priùs vacaverit) dictam summam annuam profectui literarum sacrarum eo modo impendere quo vobis (ipso consentiente) placeat, vel augmine continuato stipendii Professoris Norrisiani, vel aliter:

Placeat Vobis ut munificentia illa a Vobis accipiatur[1].

In 1864, Professor Browne having been made Bishop of Ely, a Grace was passed (8 December) with the consent of Professor Selwyn, directing that his annual benefaction should be devoted to the building of a Divinity School:

Cum Gulielmus Selwyn, S.T.P., Dominæ Margaretæ in Sacra Theologia lector, summam annuam £700 durante sua lectura ad studia theologica promovenda, conditionibus gratia vestra 14° Maii 1856 expressis contulerit;

Placeat Vobis, suadente eodem Lectore, ut dicta summa Scholæ Theologicæ in Academia extruendæ devoveatur, donec opus istud perfectum sit[2].

This scheme was minutely set forth in a deed of trust (A), dated 13 December, 1864.

The Divinity School, the history of which has been fully related in *The Architectural History*[3], was begun in the spring of 1877, and completed in 1879, when (30 October) it was formally conveyed to the University by the Selwyn trustees[4]. When the accounts were made up, it appeared that the building (exclusive of the Literary Lecture Rooms) had cost £11,060. 4*s.* 3*d.*, and that Professor Selwyn's benefaction had amounted to about £10,706. 14*s.* 11*d.*[5]

[1] Grace Book II, p. 76.
[2] Grace Book P, p. 497.
[3] *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 229—240.
[4] *Reporter*, 4 November, 1879, p. 84.
[5] Ibid. 10 February, 1880, p. 282.

A. *Deed of Trust, dated* 13 *December*, 1864.

This Indenture made the thirteenth day of December One thousand eight hundred and sixty four between the Reverend William Selwyn Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge of the one part and the said William Selwyn, the Reverend Joseph Barber Lightfoot Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the same University and Charles Jasper Selwyn of Richmond Surrey Esquire D.C.L., Q.C., M.P., of the other part 13 Dec. 1864.

Whereas the said William Selwyn in the Month of July last invested the sum of Three hundred pounds in the purchase of the sum of Three hundred and thirty one pounds nineteen shillings and ten pence Three pounds per Centum Consolidated Bank Annuities in the joint names of himself and the said Joseph Barber Lightfoot and Charles Jasper Selwyn and such sum of Stock is now standing in such joint names £300 was invested in July last.

And whereas the said William Selwyn proposes to invest in the names of the Trustees for the time being of these presents the further sums of Four hundred pounds in the Month of December and Three hundred pounds in the Month of July in every year from this time forward so long as he continues to hold the said office of Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the said University such Investments commencing with one of Four hundred pounds in the Month of December One thousand eight hundred and sixty four £400 will be invested in December next and £300 in July next, and so on in each succeeding year.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that for the purpose of declaring the Trusts upon which the Funds so invested and to be hereafter invested as aforesaid are to be held by the Trustees thereof He the said William Selwyn Doth hereby direct and declare and it is hereby agreed and declared between and by the said parties hereto that they the said parties hereto and the survivors or survivor of them and the executors or administrators of such survivor shall and will hold the said sum of Three hundred and thirty one pounds nineteen shillings and ten pence Three pounds per Centum Consolidated Bank Annuities now standing in their joint names as aforesaid and all and every other the sum or sums which shall or may at any time or times hereafter be laid out or invested by the said William Selwyn in the said Stocks or Funds in the names or name of the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of these presents Upon Trust to lay out and invest the Interest and Dividends from time to time to accrue on the said Stocks or Funds and the accumulations thereof in the purchase of like Three pounds per Centum Consolidated Bank Annuities in the names of the Trustees for the time being of these presents To the end and intent that a fund may thereby be raised and may be applied either alone or together with any other moneys or funds which shall or may be raised or subscribed or contributed for that purpose in or towards erecting and building a Divinity School or Schools in the said University of Cambridge and the same shall be applied accordingly at such time or times and in such

What the trustees are to do.

To hold the aforesaid sum and all others.

To invest the interest in like securities.

To raise a fund for building a Divinity School.

manner as the said University shall by any Grace or Graces of the Senate direct

Proviso respecting purchase of a site.

Provided always that it shall be discretionary with the University to erect and build the said School or Schools upon any site or sites either now belonging to them or to be hereafter acquired by purchase gift or otherwise But if the same shall be so hereafter acquired then and in that case no part of the said Stocks or Funds or the accumulations thereof shall be paid or applied towards erecting and building such School or Schools upon any after acquired site or sites whether the same shall be acquired by purchase gift or otherwise unless or until the said University shall have procured (if necessary) a proper Licence or Licences from the Crown and shall have made done and executed or have caused or procured to be made done and executed all such other acts deeds matters and things as shall or may be necessary or proper for enabling them to purchase or acquire and hold such site or sites and for legally and effectually vesting the same in the Corporate Body of the said University or in some person or persons In Trust for them for a good valid and indefeasible Estate in fee simple absolute

Proviso respecting accumulations to accrue after death of Wm. Selwyn.

Provided also that the accumulation hereinbefore directed shall at all events cease upon the death of the said William Selwyn and if the said Stocks or Funds and the accumulations thereof shall not have been previously applied or disposed of for the purposes aforesaid then the Dividends and Interest which shall accrue thereon from and after the decease of the said William Selwyn and until the Capital shall be so applied or disposed of shall be paid or applied for the promotion or encouragement of Theological Learning in the said University in such manner as the Senate shall by any Grace or Graces from time to time direct

Surplus not required for building.

Provided also that if there shall remain any portion of the said Stocks or Funds or the accumulations thereof which shall not be required for the purposes aforesaid then the same shall also be paid or applied for the promotion or encouragement of Theological Learning in the said University in such manner as the Senate shall by any Grace or Graces from time to time direct...In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written[1].

2. *Benefaction of the Reverend Jos. Barber Lightfoot, D.D. (Trin.)*, 1890.

Dr Lightfoot, Lord Bishop of Durham, who died 21 December, 1889, bequeathed part of his library to the

[1] From the original in the Registry of the University, Box F, No. 26. The omitted passage deals with the appointment of new trustees.

Divinity School, as related in the following extract from a letter written by Dr Hort to the Secretary of the Museums and Lecture Rooms Syndicate, 5 June, 1890:

You are probably aware that Bishop Lightfoot has bequeathed his library to the University of Durham, and to the Divinity School at Cambridge; and that his executors, in the exercise of the discretion allowed them under the Will, have assigned to the Divinity School the theological portion of the Library, those books alone being excepted which either are duplicates of books already possessed by the Divinity School, or for any other reason are not desired on its behalf. The books thus assigned to the Divinity School, with a few exceptions, have now arrived and been unpacked; but it is hardly necessary to say that the space still vacant on the shelves of the Library of the Divinity School will go but a little way towards receiving them. We are therefore under a necessity of applying to the Museums and Lecture-Rooms Syndicate, in the hope that they will be good enough to provide the Library with the additional shelves needed for the reception of Dr Lightfoot's munificent and valuable bequest....

According to an estimate founded on a rough list sent from Auckland, shelf-room is likely to be needed for about 1900 volumes of different sizes. Their weight (with the cases) was four tons[1].

3. *Benefaction of Sam. Sandars, M.A.* (*Trin.*), 1890.

In the course of the Michaelmas Term, 1890, the Vice-Chancellor received a letter from Mr Sandars, "in which he called attention to the empty state of the niches in front of the Divinity School, and offered to present to the University a series of statues to be placed in them[2]." The letter was referred to the Divinity Professors, who discussed the proposal with Mr Sandars on more than one occasion. A Grace to accept his gift with thanks passed the Senate 13 June, 1891[3]; but the statues were not completed until 1898, when (4 June), Dr Swete, Regius Professor of Divinity, informed the Vice-Chancellor that "the scheme had been carried into effect." The following list is appended to his letter:

[1] *Reporter*, 4 November, 1890, p. 162.

[2] Report of Council of Senate, 16 March, 1891. *Reporter*, 17 March, p. 645. A second report, with a revised list of subjects, dated 25 May, 1891, is in the *Reporter* for 26 May, p. 872.

[3] *Reporter*, 16 June, p. 1011.

List of Statues in the niches on the exterior of the Divinity School, given by Mr Sandars.

On the left side of Entrance.

Bishop Fisher: after a sketch by Holbein. Fixed in September, 1892.

Bishop Pearson: after an engraving lent by Mr Sandars. Fixed in March, 1894.

On the right side of Entrance.

Archbishop Cranmer: after an engraving taken from a portrait in Lambeth Palace. Fixed in September, 1892.

Bishop Lightfoot: from a photograph. Fixed in March, 1894.

On the left, overlooking Corridor.

Archbishop Parker: after a portrait in the Master's Lodge, Corpus Christi College. Fixed in September, 1895.

On the right, overlooking Corridor.

Bishop Andrewes: after a portrait in the Combination Room of Pembroke College. Fixed in September, 1895.

On the corner Turret.

Desiderius Erasmus: after a portrait by Holbein in the President's Lodge, Queens' College. Fixed in September, 1896.

Overlooking Churchyard.

Benjamin Whichcote: after an engraving in the Fitzwilliam Museum. Fixed in September, 1897.

Overlooking S. John's Street.

John Lightfoot: after a portrait in the Hall of S. Catharine's College. Fixed in April, 1898[1].

[1] *Reporter*, 7 June, 1898, p. 937.

XI.

CHARITIES

1. Benefaction of Queen Eleanor, 1290.

Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward the First, died 28 November, 1290. Her Will has not been discovered, and our knowledge of her bequest to the University depends partly upon the following documents, drawn up soon after her death, and copied into the books of the Senior and Junior Proctors; partly upon an entry in the accounts of her executors.

18 March, 1293. Statute made for celebration of the Queen's exequies.

Anno domini m°cc nonagesimo tercio videlicet xviii° die Marcii statuit tota vniuersitas regencium quod singulis annis scilicet xxviij° die Nouembris in sero et in mane die crastina conueniant singuli regentes cuiuscunque condicionis fuerint in ecclesia beate virginis domine Elianore regine seruicium et exequias celebraturi

Universis ad quos presentes litere peruenerint Henricus de Boyton cancellarius vniuersitatis Cant' ac cetus vnanimis magistrorum regencium in eadem salutem in domino

Whereas she left 100 marks for the use of poor scholars,

Cum bone memorie domina Elionora quondam regina Anglie consors domini nostri Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici per executores testamenti sui ad subuencionem pauperum scolarium vniuersitatis predicte centum marcas sterlingorum nobis fecerit caritatiue prout ipsa in vltima sua voluntate disposuit errogari

the University is to meet every year in Great S. Mary's Church on Nov. 28,

Volentes animam ipsius Regine perpetuis deuocionum suffragiis apud nos et successores nostros in vniuersitate predicta temporibus futuris haberi perpetuo comendatam specialiter vt tenemur concessimus vnanimiter pro nobis et successoribus nostris quibuscumque in predicta Vniversitate in quacunque sciencia vel facultate recturis quod singulis annis xxviij° die Nouembris scilicet in vigilia diei quo anniuersarium dicte Regine celebrare statuitur in ecclesia beate marie Cantebrigie cum plena congregacione regencium *Placebo et dirige* et die sequenti missam solempnem in ecclesia predicta pro anima dicte Regine decantari et celebrari faciemus cum omni qua potuerimus solempnitate maiori et sicut decet funus regium venerari

to hold a solemn service for the repose of her soul.

Et ad premissa vt predictum est singulis annis facienda obligamus nos et successores nostros quoscunque in predicta vniuersitate recturos et ipsam vniversitatem totaliter ad obseruacionem et perfectionem premissorum.

Oath to be taken for the faithful observance of this statute.

Volumus eciam et concedimus per presentes quod hii qui de cetero in vniuersitate predicta incepturi sunt et recturi corporale prestent sacramentum cuiuscumque condicionis vel status existant premissa suis temporibus fideliter et reuerenter perficere et obseruare; et ut de premissis recencior habeatur memoria volumus et concedimus quod tenor presentis obligacionis in celebracione anniuersarii predicti et eciam in incepcione quacumque de verbo ad verbum plenarie coram regentibus recitetur.

In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras sigillo vniuersitatis predicte signatas fieri fecimus patentes.

Dat' Cantebrigie decimo octavo die marcii anno domini millesimo cc. nonagesimo tercio[1].

The accounts of the Queen's executors record payments which fall into three classes: (1) bequests; (2) donations by the executors in the exercise of a discretionary power to carry into effect the Queen's presumed intentions, and to provide for the repose of her soul; (3) payments directed by the King[2]. The following payment, made in Hilary Term, 1292, belongs to the second class:

Elemosina. Item, pauperibus scolaribus de Cantebrigia pro anima Reginæ, per manus W. de Carletone. L. Marc.[3]

It is to be noted that only fifty marks were paid instead of one hundred as stated in the above statute. This may have been due to want of funds, for in the same accounts we find only half of a definite bequest recorded:

Legatum. Item, Magistris universitatis Oxoniæ, in perpacationem cc. marc. de legato Reginæ, per manum Magistri Ricardi de Bradele C. Marc.[4]

2. The University Chests[5].

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries those who wished to help poor students at the University, by giving them the

[1] Senior Proctor's Book, fol. 59 *b*; Junior do., fol. 54.

[2] *Manners and Household Expenses of England in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, illustrated by original records.* 4to. Lond. 1841 (Roxburghe Club), p. lxxiii.

[3] Ibid. p. 107. [4] Ibid. p. 135.

[5] The following account of the Chests has been extracted from a paper by J. W. Clark, M.A., in the *Proc. and Comm. of the Camb. Antiq. Soc.* Vol. xi.

opportunity of borrowing money without interest, founded Chests; that is to say, they gave to the University a sum of money with a chest to keep it in. This chest was deposited in a place of security, and entrusted to wardens appointed by the Chancellor and Masters, who made themselves responsible for the proper administration of the fund contained in it.

The names of a considerable number of these chests have come down to us; but their funds seem to have been exhausted at a very early date, and their names alone have preserved the memory of a benefaction that would otherwise have been entirely forgotten. It might be possible to discover more about their history than is at present known; but, as such an investigation would be archæological rather than practical, I shall enumerate in this place those only of which the history rests on a sure foundation, and which remained in a more or less flourishing condition down to the end of the seventeenth century.

Neel and Wythorn Chest, 1344.

I. Walter Neel, citizen of London, a native of Kent, and John Wythorn, rector of Halsted in Essex, gave £100 in a certain chest, to be called the Neel and Wythorn chest for ever. The statute regulating this benefaction is dated 25 February, 1344[1].

Chest of the Holy Trinity, 1350—1355

II. William Bateman, bp. of Norwich 23 May, 1344, to his death 6 January, 1355, and founder of Trinity Hall, 1350, gave £100 in a chest called the chest of the Holy Trinity, standing in the Carmelite Priory. The statute regulating this gift is not dated, but as it speaks of the founder as bp. of Norwich, and further mentions Trinity Hall as an existing institution, it must have been drawn up after 23 February, 1350, the date of the royal licence authorising the Master Fellows and Scholars of the Holy Trinity to buy themselves a site, and before January, 1355[2].

[1] The original deed is in the Registry of the University, *Charters*, etc., No. 35.

[2] The original deed is not in existence. It is copied in the Junior Proctor's Book, fols. 58—60; Senior Proctor's Book, fols. 64—66. Unfortunately it is not dated, and the name of the Chancellor who is a party to it is not given.

Exeter Chest, 1426.

III. Thomas Beaufort, son to John of Gaunt, and duke of Exeter, by Will dated Sunday, 29 December, 1426, on which day he died, made the following bequest to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge:

Item quia mutuum prestare pro Deo et nichil temporale inde sperare dinoscitur acceptum complacitum pariter et ab eo preceptum idcirco presentibus lego et assigno c *li* ad deponendum in secura cista infra Collegium Regine in Universitate Oxonie, ut scolares indigentes per modum mutuacionis inde releventur. Et volo quod de predicta pecunia in cista reposita, ut premittitur, statuta et consuetudines aliarum cistarum in eadem universitate inviolabiliter observentur, et rogo quod mutuantes, intuitu caritatis et divini amoris pro quibus ista facio velint pro anima mea et Margarete uxoris mee ac pro animabus parentum et progenitorum meorum, benefactorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum preces offerre devotas Deo. Item sub eisdem forma, modificacione, et modo, ac tenore verborum, lego et assigno c *li* in secura cista ac secura custodia in aula sancte Trinitatis in Universitate Cantebrigie deponendas[1].

The statute commemorating the gift and regulating the disposition of it is dated 10 October, 1442[2]. The chest was called the Exeter Chest.

Billingford Chest, 1432.

IV. Richard de Billingford, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College 1398–1432, gave 100 marks, in a chest which he placed in the parish church of S. Benedict. The statute for this chest is dated 5 September, 1432[3].

Fenn Chest, 1480.

V. Of Hugh Fenn, whose chest was founded in or about 1480, the only information I have met with is contained in the following entry in the accounts of the University for 1480–81:

"Item pro scriptura copiarum fundacionum...pro cista fundata Hugonis Fenne viij^{d}."[4]

Chest of Tho. Bourchier.

VI. Thomas Bourchier, Cardinal, bp. of Ely 1443–1454, abp. of Canterbury 1454, to his death 30 March, 1486, left £100 to each of the Universities, to be kept in chests, for the support of poor scholars[5]. This money was not paid till after the death of the Cardinal's nephew, Tho. Bourchier, knight, whose Will, dated 3 September, 1512, contains the following

[1] Nichols, *Royal Wills*, 4to. 1780, p. 255.

[2] Copied in the Junior Proctor's Book, fol. 75 *b*.

[3] Printed in Masters' *History*, App., No. x. The original is in the Registry of the University, Vol. i. No. 99.

[4] Grace Book A, p. 153.

[5] Bentham's *Ely*, ed. ii. 1812, p. 175.

passage: "I will that my manor of Aynford be sold, and that cc *l.* be given to the two Universities of Cambridge and Oxford which is the gift of the Cardinal my uncle[1]." The money was received in 1512–13, and a statute was framed in 1519–20.

These chests were afterwards arranged in the Grace Books as follows, and are referred to under the following names:

(1) Fenn and Neel; (2) Billingford and Bowser[2] = Bourchier; (3) Darlington[3] and Exeter; (4) Trinity.

The statute of foundation for the Neel and Wythorn chest (1) is not only the most ancient of these documents, but the fullest. Those of subsequent date, for which it manifestly served as a model, are far less clear and precise, and the text of our copies of them is in some places hopelessly corrupt. A summary of its provisions will therefore give a good idea of the curious system which it inaugurated at Cambridge.

The donors are to be enrolled among the benefactors of the University. For the safekeeping of the chest and its contents three wardens are to be chosen annually, viz. two regent Masters of Arts, and one non-regent, who are to take an oath that they will perform their duties faithfully. They are to keep an accurate account of the capital and accumulations in their chest; and they are on no account to lend any sum to any person in excess of what is permitted in this statute. On the same day as the wardens are appointed, there are to be appointed also Auditors, with whom a Doctor in Theology or in Decrees is to be associated; these persons are to examine the accounts of the Wardens and to prepare a statement, to be laid up in the University Chest, of the result of their researches.

Money may not be lent except on the receipt of a caution of greater value than the loan. The caution may be either a book or an object of value (*iocale*). Elaborate precautions are enjoined about these cautions, which are to be deposited for a year. If at the expiration of that time the loan is not repaid, the caution is to be sold, the chest to be recouped, and the balance, if any, to be paid to the borrower.

The amount of the loans is fixed as follows: a Master may borrow sixty shillings; a Bachelor twenty shillings; and a Scholar one mark.

[1] *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 525. No statute for it has been preserved.

[2] Grace Book B. Item pro scriptione statuti ciste Cardinalis Bowser, iij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

[3] This chest was in existence in 1464–65 (Grace Book A, p. 48), but the history of the founder and the amount of his benefaction are equally unknown.

3. Benefaction of Matthew Stokys, M.A. (King's), 1590.

Matthew Stokys, Fellow of King's College, and one of the Esquire Bedells, by Will dated 17 November, 1590, bequeathed to the University three houses in Wall's Lane, Cambridge, now called King Street, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, to be called *The University Almshouses*, for six poor unmarried women, to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being[1].

In 1859 the Almshouses had become so dilapidated as to be unfit for occupation, and the leases of the property devised by the founder for the maintenance of the houses and the payment of the Almswomen having long since expired, there was no source of income available for those purposes. The consent of the Charity Commissioners having been obtained, the houses and the site were sold, and the net profits of the sale were applied to the perpetual augmentation of the allowances to the occupants of the Hospital of S. Anthony and S. Eligius in Cambridge[2].

4. Benefaction of Thomas Hobson, 1628.

By Indenture of feoffment, dated 30 July, 1628, made between Thomas Hobson of the one part, and five persons described as privileged of the University of Cambridge, and named by the then Vice-Chancellor, and six other persons described as of the Town of Cambridge, and named by the then Mayor, of the other part, in acknowledgment of God's mercies and blessings upon his labours, and in testimony of his earnest and fervent wish to do good to the poor of the University and Town, conveyed unto the parties of the second part and their heirs a messuage and tenement, dove-house and site of a dove-house, a barn, and all houses and edifices then built upon the farms, gardens, curtilages, courts and grounds thereto belonging, with all their appurtenances, in the parish of St Andrew without Barnwell-gate in

[1] An extract from Mr Stokys' Will is printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, p. 199.

[2] Report of Syndicate appointed 26 May, 1859, "to consider what steps should be taken in respect of Stokys' Almshouses in Cambridge," dated 18 February, 1860. It was confirmed by Grace 23 February. Grace Book P, pp. 11—13. See also Registry, Vol. xiv.

Cambridge: Upon trust, that they, their heirs and assigns, with the assistance of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University, and the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Town, and their successors respectively, should within the space of four years build, erect and finish one or more convenient house or houses upon the premises, as well for setting the poor people of the said University and Town to work, as for an house of correction for unruly and stubborn rogues, beggars and other poor persons who should refuse to work; and also in convenient time should provide a sufficient stock of wool and flax and other materials for setting of the said poor people of the said University and Town to work, and should from time to time thereafter, well and sufficiently maintain and repair the said houses to be by them erected, and all other the premises, and so of the same and every part thereof; and all rents and profits arising from the same for and towards the uses aforesaid; with a clause of re-entry to the grantor and his heirs in case of mis-employment of the premises, and a provision that, so often as it should happen that any eight of the Trustees should die, then within the space of five months the survivors should, upon request of the University and Corporation, or either of them, or of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor for the time being, or of either of them, and at the cost and charges of the University and Corporation, convey the premises to twelve other persons and their heirs, six whereof to be named by the University or Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and the other six by the Corporation or Mayor for the time being, only upon the same trusts[1].

By a codicil to his Will, dated January 1, 1630, Thomas Hobson gave to the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses the sum of £100, to the intent that they should within a convenient time purchase lands or tenements therewith, the rents thereof yearly arising to be employed and bestowed towards the maintenance of the house of correction and workhouse within the Town of Cambridge, and of the poor which should be set on work there for ever.

[1] Cooper's *Annals*, iii. 204. Hobson died 1 January, 1630–31, æt. 86. Ibid. p. 230, where a short account of his life, and an analysis of his Will, are given.

The Charity was afterwards increased by part of the produce of a collection made at Cambridge by voluntary contributions, in pursuance of the King's Letters Patent, for the relief of the poor there during a pestilence which occurred about the year 1631; and it has been further increased by additional benefactions from time to time by other persons.

John Bowtell by Will, dated September 22, 1813, gave to the Trustees of the workhouse in Cambridge established by Thomas Hobson, the sum of £500 stock, 3 per cent. Bank Annuities, to the intent that the interest and dividends thereof should for ever be laid out and applied by the Trustees for the time being of the said workhouse, towards placing out poor boys, natives of the Town of Cambridge, as apprentices to learn some useful art, thereby to enable them to gain a comfortable living.

The Court of Chancery approved a Scheme for the management of the affairs of this Charity 4 August, 1852[1]. This scheme dealt, among other things, with the University portion of the Spinning-house, heretofore used as a house of correction, for the reception and confinement of common women and prostitutes apprehended by the Proctors of the said University, and committed thereto by the Vice-Chancellor. After the passing of the Cambridge University and Corporation Act, 1894[2], the University no longer required the use of any portion of the estate; and the Board of Charity Commissioners approved the following scheme for the future regulation of the Charity, 29 October, 1897.

Scheme.

Administration of Charity.

1. From and after the day on which this Scheme is approved and established by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, the abovementioned Charity and the endowment thereof specified in the Schedule hereto, and all other the endowment (if any) of the said Charity, shall be administered and managed by one body of Governors hereinafter constituted, subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme, under the title of the Charity of Thomas Hobson.

Transfer of Stock to Official Trustees.

2. All sums of Stock belonging to the Charity shall be forthwith transferred, under the authority of a further Order of the Charity

[1] Printed in *Endowments*, ed. 1876, pp. 206—214.

[2] *University Statutes*, ed. 1904, p. 204.

Commissioners into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds; and all sums of cash now or at any time belonging to the Charity, and not needed for immediate working purposes, shall (unless otherwise ordered) as soon as possible be invested, under the like authority, in the name of the said Official Trustees. Investment of Cash.

GOVERNORS.

3. The body of Governors shall, when complete, consist of fourteen competent persons, being— Governors.

Two Ex-officio Governors, and
Twelve Non-official Governors,

of whom six shall be called University Non-official Governors, and six shall be called Town Non-official Governors. The existing Non-official Governors may remain in office.

4. The Ex-officio Governors shall be— Ex-officio Governors.

The Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the University of Cambridge, and

The Mayor for the time being of the Borough of Cambridge.

5. The University Non-official Governors shall be members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, and shall be appointed and removed from time to time by Grace of the Senate. University Non-official Governors.

6. The Town Non-official Governors shall be members of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge, and shall be appointed by that Council annually. If in any year any of the Town Non-official Governors ceases to be a member of that Council or dies or ceases to be a Governor under the provisions hereinafter contained, the said Council may from time to time supply the vacancy so occurring by the appointment of a member of the Council as a Governor for the remainder of such year. Town Non-official Governors.

7. No person shall be entitled to act as a Governor, whether on a first or any subsequent entry into office, until after signing in the minute book of the Governors a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act in the trusts of this Scheme. Declaration by Governors.

8. Any Non-official Governor who is absent from all meetings of the Governors during a period of one whole year, and any Governor who is adjudicated a bankrupt, or who is incapacitated to act, or who communicates in writing to the Governors a wish to resign, shall thereupon cease to be a Governor. Determination of office.

9. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy the Governors shall, at their next meeting, cause a note thereof to be entered in their minute book, and in the case of a vacancy in the office of a Non-official Governor, shall cause notice thereof to be given as soon as possible to the proper appointing body. Any competent Governor may be re-appointed. Vacancies.

Meetings and Proceedings of Governors.

Meetings of Governors.

10. The Governors shall hold general meetings at least twice in each year. A special meeting may at any time be summoned by any two Governors, or by the Chairman for the time being, upon four days' notice being given to all the other Governors of the matters to be discussed.

Quorum.

11. There shall be a quorum when five Governors are present at any meeting.

Chairman and voting.

12. The Chairman of every meeting of the Governors shall be determined as follows:—For the period ending 30th September, 1898, and for every alternate year thereafter, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge shall, if present, be Chairman. For the year ending 30th September, 1899, and for every alternate year thereafter, the Mayor of the Borough of Cambridge shall, if present, be Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman for the time being, the Vice-Chancellor or the Mayor, as the case may be, shall, if present, be Chairman. In the absence of both Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, the Governors present shall appoint a Chairman. Every matter shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present and voting on the question. The Chairman shall have a casting vote, whether he has or has not previously voted on the same question, but no Governor shall in any other circumstances give more than one vote.

Minutes and accounts.

13. A minute book and books of account shall be provided and kept by the Governors. All proper accounts in relation to the Charity shall in each year be made out and certified in such manner as the Charity Commissioners require, and copies thereof shall be transmitted to the said Commissioners, and published in conformity with the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts.

General power to make regulations.

14. Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the management of the Charity, and for the conduct of their business, including the summoning of meetings, the deposit of money at a proper bank, the custody of documents, and the appointment as Clerk or Secretary during their pleasure of one of themselves (without salary), or of some other fit person at a salary approved by the Charity Commissioners.

Management of Real Property.

Allotments Extension Act, 1882.

15. The Governors may set apart and let in Allotments in the manner prescribed by and subject to the provisions of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, any portions of the land belonging to the Charity other than buildings and the appurtenances of buildings.

Management and letting of property.

16. Subject as aforesaid all the property of the Charity not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof shall be

let and otherwise managed by the Governors. In every case public notice of the intention to let any land or other property shall be given by the Governors in such manner as they consider most effectual for insuring full publicity. The Governors shall not create any tenancy in reversion, or for more than seven years certain, or for less than the improved annual value at rackrent, without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, or a competent Court.

Leases.

17. The Governors shall provide that on the grant by them of any lease, the lessee shall execute a counterpart thereof, and every lease shall contain covenants on the part of the lessee for the payment of rent, and the proper cultivation of the land, and all other usual and proper covenants applicable to the property comprised therein, and a proviso for re-entry on non-payment of the rent or non-performance of the covenants.

Repair and insurance.

18. The Governors shall keep in repair and insure against fire all the buildings of the Charity other than the property known as the Spinning House, not required to be kept in repair and insured by the lessees or tenants thereof.

Spinning house.

19. Upon condition that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge keep the Spinning House in repair and sufficiently insure it against fire, the University portion, as well as the Town portion, thereof shall be at the disposal of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses for use as a Lock-up House and Police Station, or for other municipal purposes. The said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may make any alterations in, or additions to, the Spinning House, or may erect new buildings on the site, provided that no portion of the cost shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Charity.

Application of Income.

Expenses of management.

20. Subject as aforesaid, the cost of repairs and insurance, and all other charges and outgoings payable in respect of the property of the Charity, and all the proper costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the administration and management of the Charity shall be first defrayed by the Governors out of the income thereof.

Bowtell's apprentices.

21. In satisfaction of the gift of John Bowtell a yearly sum of 30*l.* shall be applied by the Governors in putting out two poor boys natives of the Town of Cambridge as apprentices, subject to the conditions of apprenticeship hereinafter contained, to some useful art thereby to enable them to gain a comfortable living.

Application of income.

22. Subject to the payments aforesaid, the yearly income of the Charity shall be applied by the Governors in one or more of the following ways as they think fit:

Exhibitions for higher education.

(*a*) In the maintenance of Exhibitions, each of a yearly value not exceeding 15*l.*, tenable at any institution of education higher than elementary, or of Technical, Professional, or Industrial instruction approved by the Governors, and to be

awarded to poor children who are bonâ fide resident in the Borough of Cambridge or any Parish contiguous thereto,—who are and have for not less than four years, been Scholars in some Public Elementary School or Schools,—and who have been advanced to a standard higher than the standard for total exemption from school attendance fixed by the bye-laws in force for the time being in the School District in which such children are respectively resident, and have received from the Managers of the School or Schools such a certificate or certificates, in writing, of their good conduct, regularity in attendance, and progress in learning, as may be satisfactory to the Governors.

Period. Each Exhibition shall be awarded for such period not being more than two years from the date of the award, as the Governors think fit; but such period may, whenever the Governors think fit, be from time to time extended, provided that no Exhibition shall in any event be tenable for a period exceeding four years.

Conditions. The Exhibitions shall be awarded and held under such regulations and conditions, and on the result of such examination as the Governors think fit. Every Exhibition shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. Any Exhibition for which there is no candidate, qualified for the same as aforesaid, who on examination is adjudged worthy to take it shall for that turn not be awarded.

Deprivation. If the holder of an Exhibition is, in the judgment of the Governors, guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fails to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully ceases to pursue his or her education, the Governors may deprive him or her of the Exhibition, and for this purpose may act on the report of the proper authorities of the institution at which the Exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the Governors think sufficient, and for this purpose the decision of the Governors shall be final in each case.

Mode of application. The Governors shall, at their discretion, apply every sum awarded under the foregoing provisions in or towards paying the tuition fees (if any) of the child, or otherwise for his or her maintenance or benefit, or they shall deposit the same in a Savings Bank, or otherwise accumulate the same for his or her benefit.

Apprenticing. (*b*) In defraying the cost of putting out as Apprentices to some useful trade or occupation, or into service, poor and deserving children, resident as aforesaid.

Industrial and Reformatory Schools. (*c*) In making contributions to Industrial and Reformatory Schools, available for poor children resident as aforesaid.

(*d*) In making contributions to any Female Refuge or other similar institutions established for the benefit and reform of fallen women upon such terms (so far as may be) as to secure the benefits of the institution to such women being inhabitants of the Borough of Cambridge or any Parish contiguous thereto. Female refuge.

23. No poor boy or girl apprenticed in pursuance of this Scheme shall be bound apprentice for a less term than four years. Conditions of apprenticeship.

The indenture of apprenticeship shall be prepared at the cost of the Charity and shall be kept by the Governors during the apprenticeship for the inspection and use as well of the Governors as of the master and apprentice.

The master of the apprentice shall, in addition to the usual covenants in such cases, also covenant in the indenture of apprenticeship that he will return the premium or an adequate part thereof in case of the non-performance of his covenants or any of them, with a stipulation that the decision of the Governors for the time being to be come to and recorded in the usual way at a meeting shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact of non-performance of his covenants and as to the amount of premium which ought to be returned or damage sustained by such non-performance.

General Provisions.

24. The amount and conditions of any payment prescribed by this Scheme may be varied from time to time by the Governors, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners. Variation of payments.

25. The appropriation of the benefits of the Charity shall be made by the Governors from time to time, at meetings of their body, and not separately by any individual Governor or Governors. Appropriation of benefits.

26. No Governor shall take or hold any interest in any property belonging to the Charity otherwise than as a Governor for the purposes thereof, and no Governor shall receive any remuneration, or be interested in the supply of work or goods at the cost of the Charity. Governors not to be personally interested in the Charity.

27. Any question as to the construction of this Scheme, or as to the regularity or the validity of any acts done or about to be done under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners, upon such application made to them for the purpose, as they think sufficient. Questions under Scheme.

5. Benefaction of John Crane, 1651.

John Crane, an apothecary in Cambridge, who died 26 May, 1652[1], by Will dated 26 June, 1651 (proved in London 23 June, 1652), made certain bequests to the Town and University of Cambridge, and to other bodies (A).

[1] Crane was the intimate friend of the eccentric physician Wm. Butler, M.A. (Cla.), who resided in his house, and left him a considerable estate (1618). He was buried in Great S. Mary's Church. Cooper, *Annals*, iii. 450.

(a) *Relief of sick scholars.*

This part of Mr Crane's benefaction remained inoperative until 1822, when public attention was called to the state of affairs[1]. Since then the distribution of the fund has proceeded with regularity.

In 1866 (18 October), a Syndicate was appointed to examine into the question[2]. They reported (21 November), among other things,

> That the annual income of the Charity available for the relief of Sick Poor Scholars, was last year £245. 11*s.* 8*d.*, and the sum distributed was £166. 7*s.* 8*d.* The sums not distributed have been invested from time to time in government securities, and the accumulations are now represented by the sum of £5193. 10*s.* 4*d.* Consols. The dividends arising from this stock form part of the present income of the Charity.

In the next place, after mentioning the number of meetings held by the distributors named in Mr Crane's Will, and the methods adopted by them to ascertain what sick scholars need relief, they stated that the fund was in excess of the amount required for distribution, and recommended that application should be made to the Charity Commissioners for leave to spend in each year a sum not exceeding £50 in the training of nurses.

This report having been confirmed by Grace 29 November, 1866, application was made to the Charity Commissioners, who issued the following opinion, dated 14 January, 1875:

> The Board of Charity Commissioners...do hereby advise the... Trustees or Administrators [of Crane's Fleet Street Charity so far as relates to the share or proportion thereof applicable for the benefit of poor sick scholars at the University of Cambridge] that subject to and until the further direction of the said Board or some competent Court they may apply out of the income of the said share of the said Charity a yearly sum not exceeding fifty pounds in aid of the funds of some well conducted Institution at Cambridge or in the vicinity having for its object the training of competent nurses with the intent that the services of such nurses may be utilized for the benefit of poor sick students at the University of Cambridge[3].

[1] The history of the charity is told at length in *Reports of the Charity Commissioners*, Vol. vi. pp. 16—19.

[2] Grace Book Σ, p. 113.

[3] From the original in the Registry of the University, Vol. cxxii.

(*b*) *House for the Regius Professor of Physic.*

The house and premises on the south side of the Regent walk, devised by Mr Crane for the use of the Regius Professor of Physic, having been used in the year 1724 to provide part of the site for the Senate House and the improvements consequent thereon, a house in Market Street, then called Shoemaker's Row, was conveyed by the University, with the concurrence of Dr Green, then Regius Professor, to Sir Thomas Hatton and three other persons in trust for the Professors of Physic.

No new Trustees having been appointed since that date, and it having become uncertain upon whom the trust estate had legally devolved, it was ordered by the Court of Chancery, 13 July, 1853, upon petition of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University and of the Regius Professor of Physic jointly, That the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge be appointed new Trustees of the messuage, hereditaments and premises situate in Market Street in the town of Cambridge in the petition mentioned, in place of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart., Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart., Francis Pemberton and Samuel Gatward, in the petition named, all since deceased; And it is ordered that the estate and interest of the said recited persons, in the said messuage, estate and premises, rest in the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge upon the trusts expressed in the Will of John Crane in the petition named concerning the messuage and hereditaments thereby devised for the benefit of the Regius Professor of Physic in the said University.

These premises are now leased to Messrs Eaden Lilley. An order of the Court of Chancery, dated 5 March, 1859, allowed the lease to be for a term of 60 years[1].

A. *Extract from the Will of John Crane, dated* 26 *June,* 1651.

...Next I bequeath my body to the earth, from whence it came, to be decently buried in Great St Maryes Chauncell in Cambridg whare Place of burial.

[1] These documents are in the Registry of the University, Vol. xxxix. 6.

or neere the place whare my worthy and honored good freind (whilest he lived) Mr Will. Buttler Phisition of Cambridg whilest he lived of famous memory was buried....

House and stable for the use of the Physic Professor.

Item I giue to the Vniversitie of Cambridge my House and Gallerey, wherein I now live, with my stable in Cutlers or Sherers lane, now in my owne hand, for the Physick Professor to liue in or lett so long as he holds the Professor's Place; provided that he lett nor lease it for longer time then he hold the Physick Professor's place: hee putting in securitie to the Vniversitie or the other Professors of Divinity or Law to keepe in good repaire, to maintaine re-edific and doe to keepe it all his time; and after his decease, or giueing over his Place, to the next Professor in Physique all the same freely, and soe to succeede from one Professor to another in Physick for ever freely. This I doe for that I haue knowne some Physick Professors to wante houses to dwell in but haue beene putt to dwell in meane houses....

Estate or house of annual value of £62 to be bought.

Item whereas I haue appoynted and required and doe earnestly desire my executors to buy threescore pounds a yeare of good Land or Tenement, soe that the Tennants may haue a good pennyworth to pay willingly their rent, but I desire it may be threescore and two pounds a yeare, which I bestowe freely and willingly in manner following And I desire my Executors to take good care in the setling it in good honest mens hands and able men as Feaffes in trust or as they shall thinke safest to be bestowed. I thinke Wesbeech men very safe, the ten men Corporate of Wesbeech, or, as my Executors shall thinke best; the vse as follows:

The first year's rent to be given to University of Cambridge for relief of poor scholars when sick.

The first yeares Rent being sixtie pound a yeare I giue to the Vniversitie of Cambridge, to be given to poore schollars for their Releife when they are sicke for paying for their Physick, dyet, or other things necessary for them in their sickness, knowing heretofore many haue miscarried for want of meanes to releiue them.

The charity to be distributed by Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, the chief apothecary in the town, and the Master of Gonville and Caius College.

This to be bestowed by the present Vice-Chancellor, the three Professors of Divinity, Civill Law and Phisick, and the cheife Apothecary in the towne, for that he knowes the need of most of the poore schollars in that case, desiring the Master of Caius Colledg to ioyne with them to assist them. This comes but once in five yeares to the Vniversitie.

The second year's rent to be given to the town of Wisbeach.

The second yeares revenew I giue to the towne of Wesbeech, being threescore pound, to be lent freely to three young men to helpe to sett them vpp, thay putting in good security to repaye it at the twenty yeares end to the tenn men or others in trust at the twenty yeares end; and that then it be lent to other three men in like order, thay putting good security to repay it at the twenty yeares end. And this twenty pound and so every twenty pound to be shifted from one man to another at the expiration of twenty yeares, and this gift to continue vntill there be two hundred pound stock to be lent as aboue, it comeing to them but every fift yeare.

Threescore pounds, the third yeares revenue, I giue to the towne of Cambridge to be lent to three young men toward the setting them vp, twenty pounds a man freely for twenty yeares. And this to be disposed by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, the three Vniversitie Professors of Divinity, Law and Physick, and the cheife Apothecary, the Maior for the time being, the Recorder and three Aldermen, or the greatest parte of them, whereof I appoynt two of them shall haue the money to be privilidged persons, and the third a townesman, they putting in good security to pay it at the twenty yeares end, and then the parties intrusted to lend that twenty pounds to another young Man for the like time, vpon like conditions; and this to continue till the Towne hath two hundred pounds to lend to tenn young men towards setting them vp, never letting one man enioye the twenty pounds aboue twenty yeares.

The third year's rent to the town of Cambridge.

The fourth yeares revenewe I giue to the Towne Corporate of King's Lynn in Norfolke, there to be lent to three young men in the like order as Wisbeech, and Cambridge doth; this to be lent by the Maior of King's Lynn for the time being, the Recorder and foure of the cheife Aldermen, the revenewe being twenty pounds a man.

The fourth year's rent to the town of King's Lynn.

The fift yeares revenews I giue to the towne Corporate of Ipswich, being the towne where Mr Butler of famous memory was borne, and so my own Father, and this to continue vntill the Towne haue two hundred pounds stocke, threescore pounds a yeare coming in every fift yeare; thus to be disposed and lent by two Bailiffs of Ipswich, the Recorder and foure of the cheife men in that body, thay taking good securitie for every twenty pounds soe lent in like order as Wisbeech doth; every towne haueing two hundred pound stocke to be lent freely for twenty yeares, and shifted to new parties every twenty yeares. But the Vniversitie to haue their threescore pounds every fift yeare, to be bestowed as at first. My intent and meaning is that the threescore pounds a yeare shall continue to every towne afterwards every fift yeare, but the vse changed, that is, as it falls out to come to every towne, instead of lending it to young men or other as before expressed, that, (viz.) these threescore pounds a yeare to be given and bestowed vpon honest poore men that be in prison for Debt, or old women, or the releife of poore men in want, or releive them out of prison for debt, desireing them intrusted in this buisness, as they will answere it before God, that they releiue the most honest, godliest and religious men and women in the said severall townes, that haue lived well and had a good reporte, being fallen in decay by some extraordinarie occasion, and not to giue it to dissembling and hippocritticall persons....

The fifth year's revenue to the town of Ipswich.

To the Vniversitie and Towne of Cambridge one hundred pounds to be lent freely to two honest men fifty pound a peece freely and for them to be the better enabled to buy provision of seafish or fowle the better to serve the Vniversitie and Towne and to lett them haue it

£100 to University and town to be divided by way of loan between two

honest men to buy sea-fish and fowls.

so long as they please, they taking good securitie for the paying it within three mounthes after it shalbe demanded backe.

A codicil, dated Sept. 20, 1651, contains the following passage:

Penalty for loss of any loan.

...Item my meaning is, that if any of them intrusted to lend this twentie pounds a peece to divers men be to careless in doing thereof as they loose the one halfe of the former two hundred pounds, that then the townes formerly bequeathed the like shall haue the whole profitte of this my gift bestowed on them for the vse of the poore in them townes, and that towne soe careless to haue no more.

Forty shillings for a sermon.

Item I doe giue forty shillings to every towne where this money is to be bestowed, to haue a sermon that yeare to invite other men to doe the like[1].

6. Benefaction of the Reverend Hen. Latham, M.A., 1902.

The Reverend Henry Latham, M.A., Master of Trinity Hall, who died 5 June, 1902, by a codicil to his Will, which Will is dated 9 March, 1902, made a bequest to the University for the foundation of a fund for the purpose of giving assistance under certain conditions to members of the University or to their widows or children. The conditions of the bequest are set forth in the following extract from the codicil referred to. After making provision for the distribution of certain stocks and shares, the testator proceeds:

...And I direct that the residue of the said Stocks and Shares (hereinafter called the said fund) shall be transferred to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge to whom I bequeath the same absolutely

And I direct that the income arising therefrom shall be applied by the University in giving assistance occasional or annual to Members of the University who have been engaged in University or College work and who may have become incapacitated by age or infirmity or to the Widows or Children of Members of the University who may have been so engaged and have died without making sufficient provision for their families

And I declare that it shall be lawful for the said income to be accumulated by the University and added to capital for any term not exceeding 21 years from my death as may be determined by Grace

[1] From an office copy of Mr Crane's Will in the Registry of the University, Vol. cxxii.

of the Senate and I direct that the regulations for the administration of the said fund and the distribution of the income thereof and the application of the surplus income shall be in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Senate of the University and may be varied from time to time at the like discretion as occasion may require and I empower the University at their discretion to amalgamate the said fund with other funds which I hope may be bequeathed or given to or provided by the University with similar objects...and I further declare that it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars to retain in their existing state of investment any portions of the said fund hereinbefore directed to be transferred to them whether such investments may or may not be authorised by law for the investment of trust funds

This bequest was made known to the University by the Council of the Senate in a report dated 15 February, 1904[1]. The bequest was gratefully accepted 25 February[2].

[1] *Reporter*, 16 February, 1904, p. 485.
[2] Ibid. 1 March, 1904, p. 552.

XII.

MISCELLANEA

1. The MS. collections of Robert Hare[1], 1590.

This excellent antiquary gave to the University three sets of volumes into which he had caused to be transcribed, from the public archives and other sources, a long series of documents relating to the history, rights, and privileges of the University and Town of Cambridge, as follows:

1. Registrum novum monimentorum Universitatis Cantabrigiensis [etc.] in two volumes, large folio, on vellum, with illuminations.

2. A similar collection, in three volumes, small folio, on paper.

3. Do. in four volumes, quarto, on paper. The first and second volumes contain documents relating to the University; the third contains "diversa negotia;" the fourth documents relating to the Town. It is specified that all these are collected out of his 'new Register,' presumably the work in two volumes noted above, and arranged in a new order.

These nine volumes are in the Registry of the University.

In 1590 (2 October) the Public Orator wrote a letter of thanks to Hare for what may perhaps be the 'new Register.' He says:

Libri duo a te ad nos nuperrimè perlati sunt in quibus omnia Academiæ privilegia summo studio unum quasi in locum collegisti. Hos ut in frequenti senatu aspeximus egregiam simul et libertatis nostræ retinendæ spem, et amoris tui in Academiam testimonium assecuti videbamus[2].

The value of Mr Hare's work was recognised at once, for in 1591 the following Grace, referring of course to the new Register, passed the Senate:

Cum libri monumentorum et privilegiorum hujus Universitatis nuper per ornatissimum virum Magistrum Hare huic Academiæ donati

[1] See *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* xxiv. 373.

[2] Registry, *Epistolæ Academicæ*, Vol. i.

in privatorum manibus adhuc sint remanentes, nec auctoritate vestrâ cautum sit ubi et quomodo iidem libri reserventur

Placet vobis ut Dominus Procancellarius nomine Academiæ dictos libros (ubicunque fuerint) requirat et in manus suas recipiat, sic ut infra spatium unius mensis proxime subsequentis eosdem libros in Cista communi Universitatis reponat, ibi perpetuo servandos, nec inde aliquando ulla de causa removeantur nisi suffragante et consentiente majore parte regentium et non regentium. Et ut hæc concessio vestra pro statuto habeatur et in librum procuratorum describatur ante initium proximi termini.

Concessa fuit Martii 26°, 1591[1].

A further instalment of Hare's work, perhaps the collections which I have designated (2) and (3), came to the University in this same year, for 6 May, 1591, the Public Orator addressed him in a letter which begins as follows:

Libros tuos jam iterum descriptos, alia forma, novo habitu, academiæ repraesentatos, prid. non. Maii frequenti Senatu suscepimus, ornatissime Haree, qua lætitia quo studio ipsi optime intelligimus, sed et tu facile conjicies...[2].

2. Benefaction of Walter Titley, M.A. (Trin.), 1768.

The Vice-Chancellor (Ja. Marriott, LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall) was informed of this benefaction in the following letter:

Jermyn Street, St James's, 6 *April*, 1768.

Sir,

I am to acquaint you, in capacity of Executor and Administrator to the Will of the late Walter Titley[3], Esq., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Denmark, for the Information of the University of Cambridge, and your own, that he has left the sum of Five-hundred Pounds Sterling to the said University, at the disposition

[1] Grace Book Γ.

[2] Dyer, *History of the University*, ii. 304. Mr Dyer does not give his authority for this letter.

[3] Walter Titley was of Trinity College, and, 21 May, 1725, was appointed one of the King's Scholars in connexion with the newly-created Professorship of Modern History (see above, pp. 183—192, and an article by Oscar Browning, M.A., in the *Camb. Review* for 25 Nov. 1897, p. 118). He proceeded B.A. 1722, M.A. 1726. For his subsequent career see *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* Vol. lvi. p. 419.

of the Vice-Chancellor. The Words of his Will, which is written in the French language, are: *Je donne à l'Université de Cambridge cinq cens Livres Sterling pour être employés par le Vice-Chancelier comme Chef de la dite Université.*

I am with great Respect, Sir [etc.],
E. WESTON[1].

The money was paid to Dr Marriott during his year of office, and invested in the purchase of £561 Consols[2]. Mr Weston's letters, and a deed, dated 2 November, 1768, between Dr Marriott and the two persons in whose names the stock was invested, shew that he was in favour of building "a Spacious Room in some commodious part of the University for the accommodation of the Professors and Students thereof to read and hear publickly therein Lectures in Divinity Law Physic Modern History Mathematics Experimental Philosophy Botany Astronomy the Learned Languages and Music," and a list of subscriptions to supplement the gift was opened 31 October, 1768. It was provided by the above deed that if the room in question was not begun in seven years, the money should be spent as the Will directs. The scheme found but little favour in the University, and only £199. 10*s.* was promised[3].

3. The Stanford Dictionary, 1881.

In 1881 the Vice-Chancellor received the following extract from the Will of John Frederick Stanford, M.A. (Chr.), Barrister-at-law, who had died in December, 1880:

...Item I do give and bequeath £5000 Consols (3 per Cent. Government Stock) free of all duties to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge if accepted by them on the terms and conditions hereafter expressed (of which University I am M.A. and was formerly a Scholar of Christ's College and Worts Travelling (University) Bachelor) to be by my Executors and Trustees transferred to them into their names to be held by them the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars on trust by them to be applied for the express purpose of carrying on to completion and publication my *Etymological Dictionary*

[1] Mr Titley's executor was Edw. Weston, Fellow of King's College, B.A. 1723, M.A. 1727. He held several public appointments and was a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He died 15 July, 1770. See *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* Vol. lx. p. 358.

[2] University Audit Book, 1767–68.

[3] Registry, Vol. xxxix. 10.

of Anglicised Foreign Words and Phrases should the same be incomplete at the time of my decease they applying the annual dividends towards completing this my Dictionary and publishing the same and if they think fit from time to time to apply part of the Capital of the said Five thousand pounds Consols say one fourth in any one year towards carrying out the completing and publishing my proposed Dictionary they may do so and may contract with any Publishers especially of Dictionaries or with any Society Philological or other for the completing and publishing my Dictionary under the *surveillance* and control of such Chancellor Masters and Scholars and apply the sum hereabove bequeathed in payment to such publisher or Society for such completion and publication in such manner as they deem most calculated to promote this my wish aforedescribed

And they will and shall have vested in them all or any value of such Dictionary now in MS and when complete and may dispose of the same or give it gratis to such Publisher or Society in order to facilitate the publication should they decline to print and publish the same at the University Press on their own account and reserve the Copyright I do not object to the Dictionary being extended to a full and perfect Etymological Dictionary of the English Language if the above University would undertake such a desirable and national work

And should the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge refuse and decline to accept this bequest on the aforenamed condition Then I do desire and request my Executors and Trustees to make offer of the above sum of £5000 £3 Per Centum Consols upon the same terms and conditions to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford and should they also refuse and decline the said bequest I must leave my Executors and Trustees to do the best they can in some other way to effectuate my wishes.

The Council of the Senate, after consultation with Professor Cowell, Professor Skeat, and Mr W. Aldis Wright, recommended that the bequest should be declined[1]. This report was fully discussed 18 October, and the Grace to confirm it (27 October) was rejected by a majority of 104 votes[2]. A Syndicate was appointed (10 November):

To consider whether the bequest...can be accepted by the University under the conditions of the Will, and if so, to suggest a Scheme to give effect thereto; that they be authorised to take legal advice, if they deem it necessary, and that they report to the Senate before the end of the present term[3].

[1] Report of Council of Senate (containing above extract) dated 16 June, 1881. *Reporter*, 17 June, p. 699.

[2] *Reporter*, 1 November, p. 81; for the discussion see pp. 74–76.

[3] *Reporter*, 15 November, p. 117.

This Syndicate issued a report dated 26 November, 1881, in which they recommended the acceptance of Mr Stanford's bequest, and pointed out in what way his intentions might be carried out[1]. The report having been confirmed by Grace 8 December[2], a second Syndicate was appointed (9 March, 1882) "to prepare a Scheme for carrying out the report" of the former Syndicate. They recommended (30 March) that the work should be undertaken by the University Press, and that an editor should be appointed[3]. The editor selected was C. A. M. Fennell, M.A. (Jes.)[4], and the Dictionary was published in September, 1892[5].

4. Marine Biological Association, 1887.

In 1887 (2 February) the following letter was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor by Professor Newton:

University Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy,
Cambridge, 2 *February*, 1887.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

At a public meeting held 29 November, 1884, in the Lecture Room of Comparative Anatomy at the New Museums, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr Ferrers) in the chair, it was agreed that steps should be taken in the University and Town of Cambridge to further the objects of the Marine Biological Association, and a Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions in aid thereof.

At a subsequent meeting of the subscribers to the Fund, held 25 October, 1886, the following report of the Committee was adopted unanimously:

> That, it having been thought desirable that the sum of Five Hundred Pounds (£500) be raised and placed in the hands of the University, under conditions to be determined at a future meeting of the subscribers, for the purpose of enabling the University to become a Governor of the Marine Biological Association, and the full sum named having been collected and invested in Consols, the Committee recommend that the said sum of Five Hundred Pounds (£500) be handed over to the University for payment to the Treasurer of the Marine Biological Association on the conditions following:

[1] *Reporter*, 29 November, p. 156. [2] Ibid. 13 December, p. 194.

[3] Ibid. 25 April, 1882, p. 493. The Grace for the appointment of this Syndicate will be found on p. 388.

[4] He was appointed 11 May, 1883. *Reporter*, 22 May, p. 726.

[5] *Reporter*, 22 March, 1893, p. 670.

1. That in accordance with By-law 17 of the Marine Biological Association the University of Cambridge shall become a Governor of the said Association, and acquire the perpetual right of nominating annually one Member of the Council of the Association to serve for one year, from the annual meeting in one year to that in the following year.

2. That the representative of the University of Cambridge on the Council of the Marine Biological Association shall be appointed in each year by Grace of the Senate on the recommendation of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; but that it shall be open to the Senate of the University of Cambridge at any time to modify this arrangement.

3. That the Marine Biological Association shall signify its acceptance of the above conditions.

The Secretary of the Marine Biological Association has informed me, as Chairman of the Committee, that the Council of the Association has accepted the above conditions.

He writes as follows:

11, Wellington Mansions,
North Bank, London, N.W.,
4 *December*, 1886.

My dear Professor Newton,

The proposal of a Committee formed at Cambridge for the purpose of enabling the University of Cambridge to become a Governor of the Marine Biological Association under the provisions of By-Law 17, commencing "Any University of the United Kingdom," was brought before the Council of the Association yesterday.

I am instructed to inform you, as representing that Committee, that the Council of the Association passed unanimously a resolution assenting to the proposal of the Committee as required by the By-Law; and that on payment of £500 to the Treasurer of the Association in the name of the University of Cambridge, the University will become a Governor of the Association, and acquire the perpetual right of nominating annually one Member of the Council of the Association to serve for one year (from the annual meeting in one year to that in the following year).

The Council have also taken note of the mode of nomination which it is proposed that the University shall pursue, also explained in the communication forwarded to them by you.

I am, dear Professor Newton, Yours very truly,

E. RAY LANKESTER,
Hon. Sec. M. B. A.

I beg leave further to inform you that the Treasurer of the Committee is prepared to hand over to you the sum of five hundred pounds (£500), so soon as the University shall have approved the conditions above stated; and that any balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer (arising from accumulated interest) will be handed over to the Treasurer of the Marine Biological Association (in accordance with a resolution of the Committee) as a contribution to the Library Fund of the Association.

I remain, dear Mr Vice-Chancellor, Yours very truly,

ALFRED NEWTON,
Chairman of the Committee[1].

The By-law of the Association above referred to is as follows:

"The payments to be made by the Members shall be as follows:— A Governor shall pay £500, a Founder £100, and an Ordinary Member shall pay £1. 1*s*. annually. The annual contribution may be compounded for at any time on payment of £15. 15*s*. Any University of the United Kingdom, on the payment of £500 to the Association in the name of the University and for the purpose of acquiring the right herein specified, shall, if the Council of the Association assent thereto, become a Governor of the Association, and acquire the perpetual right of nominating annually one Member of the Council of the Association to serve for one year (from the Annual Meeting in one year to that in the following year), and any resident Member of the University subscribing £100 or more to such fund of £500, shall, in virtue of such subscription, become a "Founder" of the Association."

This offer was accepted and the subscribers were thanked by Grace 24 February, 1887[2].

5. Collection of Sir Isaac Newton's MSS., presented by the Earl of Portsmouth, 1888.

In 1872 (6 November) the following Grace passed the Senate:

The Earl of Portsmouth having entrusted to the University a valuable collection of Sir Isaac Newton's Manuscripts, with a view to their being examined and (with the exception of certain portions indi-

[1] *Reporter*, 8 February, p. 397.

[2] Ibid. 1 March, p. 476. The conditions mentioned in Professor Newton's letter are printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1901, p. 495.

cated by his Lordship) presented to the University; That the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Stokes, Professor Adams, Professor Liveing, and H. R. Luard, M.A., Registrary of the University, be appointed a Syndicate to examine the MSS. and make such arrangement and separation as would best carry out Lord Portsmouth's intentions[1].

In 1888 (26 May) this Syndicate reported as follows:

They have very carefully examined the collection, have divided it under such heads as seemed most appropriate, and have prepared a detailed Catalogue of the whole. This Catalogue has now been printed, and the Syndicate beg leave to recommend that it be published by the University.

The books and papers retained by Lord Portsmouth are marked in the Catalogue as returned to him. Some of these have been already returned and the remainder will be sent back shortly. The portion of the collection presented by Lord Portsmouth to the University is ready to be transferred to the Library as soon as a place is found for it.

In bringing their work to a termination the Syndicate wish to express their sense of the great interest and value of the collection, and of the great liberality of Lord Portsmouth in thus bestowing the scientific papers of Newton on his own University. It will be necessary either to bind, or to do something in the way of mending, a considerable portion of the papers, as they have suffered much from the ravages of fire and damp. As the greater portion of the miscellaneous correspondence is retained by Lord Portsmouth, copies of the more important of these letters have been made, by his permission, and placed with the portion of the collection presented to the University. With this has also been placed a copy of Brewster's Life of Newton, in which the letters printed from this collection have been corrected after careful collation with the originals. For the history of the papers and all details respecting them, the Syndicate beg leave to refer to the catalogue.

The Syndicate recommend that Lord Portsmouth's generous offer be accepted and that the thanks of the University be returned to him for his most valuable gift[2].

This report was confirmed by Grace, 12 June, 1888; and on the same day a letter of thanks to Lord Portsmouth, written by the Public Orator, was ordered to be sealed[3].

[1] *Reporter*, 13 November, 1872, p. 67.

[2] Ibid. 29 May, 1888, p. 716. The MSS. are now (1904) in the Library.

[3] Ibid. 19 June, p. 907.

6. Other Gifts.

a. Egyptian Mummy, given by the Hon. Geo. Townshend, 1743.

The Orator's letter to thank Mr Townshend was ordered to be sealed 26 April, 1743[1]. The mummy, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, is of an unknown person of the late Roman period, about A.D. 350.

b. A Statue, said to represent *Glory*, given by Peter Burrell, B.A. (Joh.), 1748.

This statue, executed at Florence in 1715, by John Baratta, was originally placed in the Senate House. In 1748 an attempt to remove it, on the ground that it had been placed there without authority, was frustrated, and instead, Mr Burrell was thanked for his generosity (16 December)[2]. In 1807, on the arrival of the statue of Mr Pitt, it was removed to the Law School (16 January)[3], where it remained until 1885, when it was taken to the Fitzwilliam Museum[4].

c. Marbles brought from Greece by Edw. Dan. Clarke, LL.D. (Jes.), 1804.

In 1804 (2 November) the following Grace passed the Senate:

Cum nonnulla antiqua monumenta ab Edvardo Daniel Clarke, LL.D. et J. Marten Cripps, A.M. liberaliter munificeque huic Academiæ donata in vestibulo bibliothecæ publicæ collocata fuerint, reique adeo litterariæ usui et ornamento facta sint Placeat Vobis ut Domino Procancellario concedatur potestas pecuniæ e cistâ communi desumendæ, quæ impensis in re istâ exsolvendis suffecerit[5].

[1] Grace Book I, p. 548.
[2] Grace Book K, p. 92.
[3] Grace Book Λ, p. 500.
[4] See above, p. 499. The history of the statue is told at length by J. W. Clark, M.A., in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor dated 26 January, 1885. *Reporter*, p. 376.
[5] Grace Book Λ, p. 458.

This Grace seems to be the only record of this important gift. The principal statue, then believed to represent Ceres, is said to have been placed in the vestibule of the Library, 1 July, 1803, "with all due forms and honours[1]."

d. A copy, in bronze, of the Warwick Vase, given by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor, 1842.

The Orator's letter of thanks was ordered to be sealed 2 July, 1842[2]. The Vase was placed in the centre of Senate House Yard.

e. Casts from the Ornaments of the Alhambra, given by Sir Grenville Temple, Bart., 1842.

The Orator's letter of thanks was ordered to be sealed 19 October, 1842[3]. The English version of the Grace states that the casts are "presented to the University."

f. A copy, in bronze, of Flaxman's Shield of Achilles, given by Messrs Rundell and Bridge, 1842.

The Orator's letter of thanks was ordered to be sealed 19 October, 1842[4].

g. The coffins of Pa-kepu, a water-carrier at Thebes, given by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1869.

The thanks of the University were given to His Royal Highness by Grace, 14 October, 1869[5].

h. Benefaction of Sir John Fre. Will. Herschel, M.A. (Joh.), 1872.

In 1872 (17 April) the Vice-Chancellor published to the University the following extract from the Will of Sir J. F. W. Herschel, who died 11 May, 1871:

[1] *Life and Remains of the Rev. Edw. Dan. Clarke*, 4to., 1824, p. 539.
[2] Grace Book Ξ, p. 261.
[3] Ibid. p. 285.
[4] Ibid. p. 283.
[5] Grace Book T, p. 1.

I give and bequeath...to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the University of Cambridge Fifty copies of my Work, entitled 'Results of Astronomical Observations made during the years 1835–6–7–8 at the Cape of Good Hope,' in Trust to give one copy in each year, till the number be exhausted, to the Senior Smith's Prizeman for the year.

i. Designs for the Library; made by Cha. Rob. Cockerell, architect, and presented by Mr Fre. Pepys Cockerell, 1887.

This valuable gift consists of about 160 plans, studies, sketches, and working-drawings, relating to the various designs which were made and abandoned between 1829, when the first competition took place, and 1836, when Mr Cockerell's design was selected by the Senate[1]. It was accepted by Grace, and Mrs Cockerell thanked, 10 March, 1887[2]. In 1900 Mrs Cockerell gave a large framed drawing in water-colours, signed "C. R. C. April 13, 1836," representing the east façade and the south side of his design for the Library. Mrs Cockerell wished that this drawing should be considered as the gift of her eldest son, Robert Pepys Cockerell[3]. In 1902 a further series of plans, etc. was given to the University, and placed, as the others had been, in the Library.

k. Memorial to the Reverend Hen. Richards Luard, D.D., (Trin.), 1892.

In 1892 (12 December) the Vice-Chancellor published the following letter[4]:

2, S. Paul's Road, Cambridge,
9 *Dec.* 1892.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

I desire, in the name of the subscribers, to present to the University the new clock which has been recently placed in the tower of Great S. Mary's as a memorial to the late Dr Luard.

[1] A detailed description of it, by J. W. Clark, M.A., will be found in the *Reporter*, 22 February, 1887, p. 432.
[2] Ibid. p. 533. [3] Ibid. 23 October, 1900, p. 85.
[4] Ibid. 13 December, 1892, p. 282.

I had the advantage of receiving the advice of Lord Grimthorpe in regard to all the details of the mechanism, and Mr Dew Smith of Trinity College was kind enough to superintend the work of fixing. I am much indebted to both, for the assistance they have so readily rendered in this matter.

Believe me to be, [etc.] WM. CUNNINGHAM.

This gift was accepted with thanks, 15 December[1].

7. Memorial Statues.

Name	*Donor*	*Date of arrival*
King George the First, by Rysbrack	Cha. Viscount Townshend	1739[2]
Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset (Chancellor 1689–1748), by Rysbrack	Frances, Marchioness of Granby, and Charlotte, Lady Guernsey (daughters of the Duke)	1756[3]
King George the Second, by Wilton	Tho. Holles Pelham, D. of Newcastle (Chancellor 1748–68)	1766[4]
William Pitt, by Nollekens	A body of subscribers	1812[5]
H.R.H. The Prince Consort (Chancellor 1847–1861), by Foley	A body of subscribers	1878[6]

8. Memorial Busts.

Name	*Donor*	*Date of arrival*
Edw. Dan. Clarke, LL.D., by Chantrey	A body of subscribers	1824[7]
William Smyth, M.A., by Baily	A body of subscribers	1851[8]
Cha. Simeon, M.A., by Manning	A body of subscribers	1855[9]

[1] *Reporter*, 17 December, 1892, p. 331.

[2] For the history of the statue see *Arch. Hist.* Vol. iii. p. 55.

[3] Ibid. p. 59. [4] Ibid. p. 59. [5] Ibid. p. 60.

[6] The statue was gratefully accepted, 25 May, 1870 (Grace Book T, p. 71); and after a proposal to place it in the Senate House had been rejected (8 December, 1870), the Entrance Hall of the Fitzwilliam Museum was chosen, 15 February, 1872 (ibid. p. 170). It was unveiled by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 22 January, 1878.

[7] Grace, 1 July; Grace Book N, p. 33.

[8] Grace, 12 November; Grace Book O, p. 265.

[9] Grace, 30 May; ibid. p. 625.

Name	*Donor*	*Date of arrival*
Edw. Maltby, D.D., by W. Behnes	Bequeathed by himself	1859[1]
John Fre. Denison Maurice, M.A., by Woolner	A body of subscribers	1873[2]
Hen. Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., by Woolner	A body of subscribers	1878[3]
Hugh And. Johnstone Munro, Litt.D., by Wiles	G. J. Blore, D.D. (Oxf.)	1887[4]
Hen. Bradshaw, M.A., by Thornycroft	A body of subscribers	1888[5]
Geo. Gabriel Stokes, M.A., by Thornycroft	A body of subscribers	1899[6]

9. Memorial Portraits[7].

Name	*Donor*	*Date of arrival*
Matthew Parker, D.D.	John Parker	22 June, 1580
The Lady Margaret	Edw. Grant, D.D.	22 June, 1580
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (High Steward, 1563–1588)	Edw. Grant, D.D.	22 June, 1580
Will. Cecil, Lord Burghley (Chancellor, 1559–1598)		1583–1588
Queen Elizabeth	Mr Vincent Skinner	1588–1589
Sir Rob. Cecil (Chancellor, 1601–1612)		1602–1603
King James the First		1611–1612
Prince Charles, by Rob. Peake		1613
H.R.H. the Prince Consort, by Saye	Himself	1849[8]
Sam. Parr, LL.D.	Bequeathed by Bp Maltby	1859[9]

[1] See above, p. 489.

[2] Grace, 13 December; *Reporter*, p. 169.

[3] Grace, 21 February; ibid. p. 313.

[4] Grace, 26 February; ibid. p. 783.

[5] Grace, 25 October; ibid. p. 132.

[6] Grace, 15 June; ibid. p. 1121.

[7] The first eight portraits in the following list formed, in the opinion of the late Hen. Bradshaw, M.A., *The Collection of Portraits belonging to the University before the Civil War;* and their history will be found in his *Collected Papers*, 8vo. 1889, pp. 286–296.

[8] Grace, 25 April; Grace Book O, p. 93.

[9] See above, p. 489.

Name	*Donor*	*Date of arrival*
Hen. Philpott, D.D., by Sir J. W. Gordon	A body of subscribers	1859[1]
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, by G. F. Watts, R.A.	A body of subscribers	1883[2]
Hen. Fawcett, M.A., by H. Herkomer	A body of subscribers	1887[3]
Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., by W. B. Richmond	A body of subscribers	1891[4]
Alf. Newton, M.A., by C. W. Furse	A body of subscribers	1891[4]
Geo. Forrest Browne, B.D.	A body of subscribers	1891[5]
Geo. Dyer	Miss Sarah Travers	1897[6]

10. The Seals, 1580.

A. *The Seal of the University.*

The Seal at present in use was designed by Matthew Stokys, one of the Esquire Bedells, in 1580, when (9 December) the following Grace passed the Senate:

Novum sigillum commune

Conceditur 9 Decembris ut sigillum nunc oblatum per Mattheum Stokys bedellum veteri magis insigne vestra auctoritate approbetur et pro communi sigillo universitatis habeatur, sic ut deinceps singula publice academie nomine obsignanda hoc sigillo solo obsignentur et vetus commune sigillum cancelletur[7].

This seal is a pointed oval, four inches long by two and a-half inches wide, of silver, originally provided with a handle at the back, but this has been long since removed. The centre displays a seated figure of the Chancellor between two other persons, who are apparently, from their dress, Masters of Arts, and each holds a book. It is possible that these are the Proctors, for the book carried by one of the two figures is evidently the Statutes, held as now by chains attached to

[1] Grace, 15 December; Grace Book II, p. 523.
[2] Grace, 13 December; *Reporter*, p. 312.
[3] Grace, 24 February; ibid. p. 476.
[4] Grace, 19 February; ibid. p. 579.
[5] Grace, 13 June; ibid. p. 1011.
[6] Grace, 14 October; ibid. p. 83.
[7] Grace Book Δ, fol. 133 *b*.

the covers. The Chancellor is seated on a sort of throne of debased design, and wears his gown and furred tippet; his cap, however, is square instead of round. Above the Chancellor's throne is the trilingual Holy Name, and above the head of each of the figures beside him is a shield of France Modern and England quarterly. In base is the present shield of arms of the University dividing the date, 1580; and above it a large scroll inscribed * MARS MUSAS *. The marginal legend is:

+ SIGILLVM * CŌE * CANCELLARII * MR̄OR * ET * SCHOLARIV̄ * VNIVERSITAT * CANTEBRIGIE,

that is: Sigillum commune Cancellarii Magistrorum et Scholarium Universitatis Cantebrigie.

On the back of the seal is a marginal inscription recording the donors of the material and of the design:

GVILIELMVS * FARRAND * PROCVRATOR * DEDIT * MATERIAM MATTHÆVS * STOKIS * BEDELLVS * DEDIT * FORMAM * 1580 *[1]

B. *Seal of the Chancellor.*

This seal is no longer in use. The making of it is recorded in the following Grace, which passed the Senate 16 December, 1580:

Novum sigillum officii

Conceditur 16 Decembris quum sigillum officii domini Cancellarii valde parvum sit et vetustate pene consumptum ut ex argento eiusdem sigilli et aliorum duorum remanentium quorum nullus nunc est usus, novum pro officio Cancellarii et eius deputati sigillum conficiatur ad descripcionem et formam quas Mattheus Stokys bedellus assignabit[2].

The seals broken up on this occasion would be the old Chancellor's seal, and the two earlier University seals, the existence of which is known from impressions of them attached to ancient documents.

[1] This description is borrowed from *The Seals and Armorial Insignia of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, by W. H. St John Hope, M.A. 4to. Lond. 1881. Part I. It is much to be regretted that this valuable work has not been completed.

[2] Grace Book Δ, fol. 134.

This seal is a pointed oval three inches long by two inches wide, of silver, evidently the work of the engraver who executed the Seal of the University, described above. In the centre is a figure of the Chancellor standing, clothed in gown, fur tippet, and square cap. He holds a book in his right hand, and is announcing from a pulpit the words DOMINVS PROPE EST. In base is the shield of the University dividing the date, 1580; and from each of the upper angles of the shield issues a sprig of laurel. Above the Chancellor's head is a crowned shield of the Royal Arms, France Modern and England quarterly. The marginal legend is:

+ SIGILLVM * OFFICII * CANCELLARII * ALMÆ *
VNIVERSITATIS * CANTEBRIGIE *

On the reverse is a marginal inscription:

EX . DONO . D . EDW . LEEDYS . IVRIS . CIVILIS . DOCTORIS .

and in the centre the letters M. S. doubtless for Matthew Stokys. There was originally a handle on the back[1].

11. The Maces.

The three Maces for the use of the Esquire Bedells were presented by George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, on his election to the office of Chancellor, 1626[2].

The Yeoman Bedell's Mace was probably presented by Thomas Rich, Earl of Holland, who succeeded the Duke of Buckingham as Chancellor in 1628.

Neither gift was accepted by Grace.

12. The Vice-Chancellor's Cup.

This cup, intended for the use of the Vice-Chancellor during his term of office, was given in 1598 by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, who had been elected Chancellor in

[1] See Mr Hope's work, *ut supra*, p. 4.

[2] Fuller, ed. Prickett and Wright, p. 311. The subject of the four maces has been thoroughly investigated by A. P. Humphry, M.A., in a paper printed in *Camb. Ant. Comm.* Vol. iv. pp. 207—218.

that year. The hall-mark shews that it was made in 1592–3. Round the edge of the bowl is the following inscription:

ROB. COM. ESSEX. COM. MARESCH. ANGLIÆ. CANCEL. CANT. ACAD. DEDIT. PROCANCEL°. SVCCESSIVE. A. RR. ELIZ. 40. 1598.

No Grace to thank him can be found, but in a collection of letters preserved in the Registry is a letter to him dated 2 November, 1598, in which the Vice-Chancellor and Senate express their gratitude for benefits received. The cup is not expressly mentioned, but it may be assumed that it is included in the rest[1].

[1] The Cup is described in *An Illustrated Catalogue of the Loan Collection of Plate exhibited in the Fitzwilliam Museum*, May, 1895. 4to. Camb. 1896, p. 23.

XIII.

FINANCE

1. Capitation Tax.

In 1825 (7 December) the following Grace, proposed by the Library Syndicate, was allowed by the Caput, and passed the Senate:

To increase the Funds of the Library by a quarterly contribution of one shilling and sixpence from each Member of the University, excepting Sizars[1].

In 1860 (27 April) the Council of the Senate proposed the following scheme of taxation for general purposes:

That all persons who have taken the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, Bachelor of Divinity, Master of Arts or of Law, be required to pay to the University in every year the sum of twelve shillings, including the sum of six shillings, payable, as heretofore, for the support of the University Library: such annual sum of twelve shillings to be paid to the Vice-Chancellor by four equal quarterly payments on the usual quarter-days, the first of which shall become due at Midsummer, 1860.

This report was confirmed by Grace, 10 May, 1860, but not without opposition[2].

In 1866 a Syndicate appointed 14 April, "to consider the question of a capitation-tax, how large it ought to be, and to what purposes it ought to be devoted," issued a report (9 May), in which, after enumerating the existing taxes, namely: six shillings to the Chest, six shillings to the Library, and two shillings and eightpence towards the

[1] Grace Book N, p. 107. The English version of the Grace given above appears in the Report of the Library Syndicate suggesting it. In Latin it became: Placeat Vobis ut singuli graduati et non graduati (exceptis sizatoribus) singulis trimestribus spatiis summam octodecim denariorum academiæ solvant in usum Bibliothecæ Publicæ erogandam.

[2] Grace Book P, pp. 22—24. The numbers were: Placet, 30; Non Placet, 17.

expenses incurred by the provisions of the Cambridge Improvement Acts, they say:

> The Syndicate are of opinion that in the place of these separate taxes for specific purposes, one uniform charge should be made upon all the members of the University; that the amount should be paid in the first instance to the University Chest; and that provision should be made out of the monies in the Chest for a contribution to the Library Funds, for paying the portion of the University Quota charged to members of the University, and for other purposes.

As a result of these views they suggest "that a uniform capitation-tax of seventeen shillings might be charged upon all the members of the University without distinction." This report was confirmed by Grace, 31 May, 1866[1].

In 1893 the Financial Board suggested that the above tax, so far as the undergraduate members of the University were concerned, should be increased from seventeen shillings to two pounds a year. Their amended report, dated 17 May, 1893, concludes with the following recommendation:

> That every member of the University who is matriculated after the end of the Lent Term, 1894, be required to make a quarterly payment to the University Chest on the usual quarter-days in respect of each quarter during which or any portion of which his name is on the Boards of a College or Hostel or on the List of Non-Collegiate Students: that in respect of the quarter in which he is matriculated and in respect of each succeeding quarter up to and including the quarter in which he is admitted to his first Degree the payment be ten shillings (in lieu of the payment of four shillings and threepence prescribed by Grace of 31 May, 1866), and in respect of all other quarters the payment be four shillings and threepence[2].

This report was confirmed by Grace, 1 June, 1893[3].

2. Endowment Fund.

In 1897 the Vice-Chancellor (Charles Smith, M.A., Master of Sidney Sussex College) invited the principal

[1] Grace Book Σ, p. 90. The report is printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1871, pp. 173—177, and in succeeding editions down to and including that of 1877.

[2] *Reporter*, 23 May, 1893, p. 843. Their first report, dated 26 April, is in the *Reporter* for 2 May, p. 771.

[3] Ibid. 6 June, 1893, p. 936.

officials of the University, with a certain number of members of the Senate, to attend a private meeting at Trinity College Lodge on Thursday, 4 February, "to consider the Financial Condition and Requirements of the University, and the desirability of bringing the subject before the notice of the graduates of the University and of the public generally." The meeting was largely attended, and soon afterwards a statement of the financial condition and requirements of the University was circulated, with a letter written by His Grace the Chancellor.

In 1898, at the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor (Alex. Hill, M.D., Master of Downing College), it was decided to form an Association, to be called *The Cambridge University Association,* consisting of members and friends of the University, "whose primary object shall be to procure the better endowment of the University as a place of education, religion, learning, and research." The objects of this Association will be understood by the following extract from its rules:

(*a*) To make known to the public by means of published reports or otherwise the general claims of the University for increased financial support, the present needs of such existing departments as are hindered by lack of funds, and the prospective requirements of such new departments of learning or science as it is desirable to provide for.

(*b*) To stimulate by means of meetings, communications through the press, and otherwise, the interest of the country at large in the work and progress of the University as an institution of national importance.

(*c*) To enlist by means of its corporate influence and the personal influence of its members the active sympathy of persons of wealth and position who may be disposed to become benefactors of the University.

(*d*) To foster among its members by means of its periodical publications and assemblies, and the formation of Local Branches in various parts of the Empire, a spirit of loyalty to the University and a sense of common responsibility for its due maintenance and advancement.

In 1899 (1 February) a meeting was held at Devonshire House. The Chancellor presided, and various speakers set forth the immediate necessity for according large pecuniary assistance to the University.

As a result of this meeting, and of the efforts of the Association, the Endowment Fund, the details of which are printed below, has been gradually formed. As many subscriptions are accompanied by conditions, the gifts have been sorted under the heads thus indicated, arranged in alphabetical order.

A. *Unrestricted.*

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Chancellor W. W. Astor, Esq. Messrs N. M. Rothschild and Sons each £10,000 =	30,000	0	0
B. L. Cohen, Esq.	3000	0	0
Messrs Barclay and Co. Limited (Mortlock's Bank) Viscount Grimthorpe, LL.D., Trinity College each £2000 =	4000	0	0
F. A. Bevan, Esq. W. S. M. Burns, Trinity College The late Sir A. Fairbairn, M.A., Peterhouse J. Heywood, M.A., St John's College Right Hon. Lord Iveagh Right Hon. Lord Masham A. Peckover, LL.D., St John's College, Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire Hon. B. A. W. Russell, M.A., Trinity College each £1000 =	8000	0	0
Anonymous Sir J. Kitson, Bart., M.P. W. A. Meek, M.A., Trinity College Sir W. G. Pearce, Bart., M.A., Trinity College Sir C. Tennant, Bart. C. E. B. Young, M.A., Trinity College each £500 =	3000	0	0
G. B. Forster, M.A., St John's College	315	0	0
R. Barclay, M.A., Trinity College	300	0	0
A. F. Buxton, Esq. A. C. Cole, M.A., Trinity College Professor Darwin, M.A., Trinity College F. Galton, M.A., Trinity College J. L. Roget, M.A., Trinity College Rev. Professor Stanton, D.D., Trinity College each £200 =	1200	0	0
Carried Forward	£49,815	0	0

Brought Forward	£49,815	0	0
R. Taylor, M.A., St John's College	120	0	0
Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D., Master of Trinity College ...	105	0	0
The late Right Hon. Lord Armstrong, *LL.D.*			
The late Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., M.A., St John's College			
Rev. H. A. Bull, M.A., Trinity College			
G. L. Clark, M.A., Trinity College			
J. Coates, M.A., St John's College			
B. E. Hammond, M.A., Trinity College			
A. S. Hargreaves, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. T. Hewitt, B.D., Emmanuel College			
Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird, M.A., Trinity College			
W. Leaf, Litt.D., Trinity College			
The late E. J. Mortlock, M.A., Trinity College			
Sir W. D. Niven, M.A., Trinity College			
F. H. Rawlins, M.A., King's College			
Sir D. L. Salomons, Bart., M.A., Gonville and Caius College			
H. Yates Thompson, B.A., Trinity College			
Right Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, M.A., Trinity College			
Miss Eadith Walker, Concord, Sydney, N.S.W.			
E. N. Wix, M.A., King's College			
each £100 =	1800	0	0
A. Hill, M.D., Master of Downing College	52	10	0
I. Davis, M.A., Christ's College			
W. S. Deacon, M.A., Trinity College			
"Memories"			
W. G. Michell, M.A., Trinity College			
Right Hon. A. Morley, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. A. E. Robinson, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. A. Rose, M.A., Emmanuel College			
Mr Justice A. H. Simpson, M.A., Christ's College			
each £50 =	400	0	0
Anonymous			
F. W. Buxton, M.A., Trinity College			
Ven. Archdeacon Wilson, M.A., St John's College			
each £25 =	75	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Alverstone, M.A., Trinity College			
W. M. Baker, M.A., Trinity College			
Right Rev. Bishop Barry, D.D., Trinity College			
H. Bedford, M.A., Peterhouse			
C. Garnett, M.A., Pembroke College			
each £20 =	100	0	0
Carried Forward	£52,467	10	0

Brought Forward	£52,467	10	0
Viscount Clifden			
Sir Richard Strachey, *LL.D.*			
each £21 =	42	0	0
J. P. Thomasson, Esq.			
Rev. the Hon. G. H. F. Vane, M.A., Trinity College			
each £20 =	40	0	0
J. J. Chapman, M.A., Emmanuel College			
E. L. Churchill, B.A., King's College			
Sir C. A. Elliott, LL.B., Trinity College			
The late F. W. H. Myers, M.A., Trinity College			
G. G. Tremlett, M.A., St John's College			
The late Rev. A. D. Wagner, M.A., Trinity College			
each £10 10 0 =	63	0	0
The late Sir A. Arnold, *LL.D.*			
Sir J. W. Becher, Bart., M.A., Trinity College			
H. H. P. Bouverie, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. W. Bramley-Moore, M.A., Trinity College			
J. J. Brigg, M.A., Trinity College			
C. J. Clay, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. G. S. Flint, M.A., Trinity College			
The late Rev. F. Gell, D.D., Christ's College, Lord Bishop of Madras			
A. F. Griffith, M.A., Christ's College			
J. M. Kennedy, M.D., Trinity College			
Sir A. C. Lyall, *LL.D.*, King's College			
Rev. S. G. Phear, D.D., Emmanuel College			
G. W. von U. Searle, B.A., King's College			
Right Hon. Lord Welby, B.A., Trinity College			
Rev. S. Wigan, M.A., Trinity College			
each £10 =	150	0	0
G. W. Dennis, M.A., Trinity Hall	9	9	0
Rev. A. H. Cooper, M.A., Emmanuel College	8	8	0
W. Barnard, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. F. H. Chase, D.D., President of Queens' College			
The late F. W. Farrar, D.D., Trinity College			
Rev. R. Finch, M.A., Trinity College			
C. F. Findlay, M.A., Trinity Hall			
J. B. Hurry, M.D., St John's College			
Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, M.A., Trinity College			
each £5 5 0 =	36	15	0
Rev. E. A. Abbott, M.A., St John's College			
The Rev. Prebendary Henry Bramley, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. C. Dent, M.A., Trinity College			
Carried Forward	£52,817	2	0

Brought Forward	£52,817	2	0
Rev. A. T. Edwards, M.A., St Catharine's College			
Rev. G. P. Haydon, M.A., Emmanuel College			
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lahore, D.D., Trinity College			
J. Lydekker, M.A., Trinity College			
A. McAulay, M.A., Gonville and Caius College			
J. McTaggart E. McTaggart, Litt.D., Trinity College			
Rev. J. S. Neumann, M.A., Peterhouse			
R. Scriven, M.A., Trinity College			
each £5 = 55	0	0	
	£52,872	2	0

B. *For Special Purposes.*

1. Anthropology.

J. A. Fallows, Esq.	£10	0	0

2. Archaeology.

F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., Trinity College			
Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., Trinity College			
each £25 = £50	0	0	

3. Astronomy.

Rev. W. H. Peers, M.A., St Catharine's College	£5	0	0

4. Botany.

J. B. Peace, M.A., Emmanuel College	10	0	0
Miss D. F. M. Pertz	5	0	0
	£15	0	0

5. Cavendish Laboratory.

Sir W. D. Niven, M.A., Trinity College	£50	0	0

6. Economics.

B. L. Cohen, Esq.	£105	0	0

7. Engineering Laboratory.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mrs Hopkinson and Family	5000	0	0
Anonymous			
Sir E. Cassels			
Messrs Wernher, Beit and Co.			
A. F. Yarrow, Esq.			
each £500 =	2000	0	0
Sir D. L. Salomons, Bart., M.A., Gonville and Caius College	200	0	0
Sir J. W. Barry, K.C.B.	105	0	0
Sir F. J. Bramwell, Bart.			
F. McLean, M.A., Trinity College			
Mrs Roget			
A. Shuttleworth, Esq.			
each £100 =	400	0	0
J. Hall, Esq.			
E. Hopkinson, M.A., Emmanuel College			
Messrs Lewis and Marks			
each £50 =	150	0	0
	£7855	0	0

8. Geography.

Dr Frithiof Nansen	£50	0	0

9. Law School.

The Right Hon. Lord Alverstone, M.A., Trinity College	200	0	0
H. Bond, LL.D., Trinity Hall			
Professor Clark, LL.D., St John's College			
Rev. G. B. Finch, M.A., Queens' College			
The late Rev. H. Latham, Master of Trinity Hall			
Professor Maitland, LL.D., Downing College			
C. H. Monro, M.A., Gonville and Caius College			
Professor Westlake, LL.D., Trinity College			
each £100 =	700	0	0
J. F. P. Rawlinson, M.A., Pembroke College	52	10	0
C. Baggallay, LL.M., Trinity Hall			
J. P. Bate, LL.D., Trinity Hall			
T. M. Francis, M.A., Trinity College			
D. L. Harris, M.A., Downing College			
Carried Forward	£952	10	0

Brought Forward	£952	10	0
C. S. Kenny, LL.D., Downing College			
His Honour Judge Lushington, LL.M., Trinity College			
E. H. Parker, M.A., King's College			
W. C. Renshaw, LL.M., Trinity Hall			
The late Right Hon. Lord Justice Rigby, M.A., Trinity College			
R. T. Wright, M.A., Christ's College			
each £50 = 500	0	0	
A. Cohen, M.A., Magdalene College			
J. L. Roget, M.A., Trinity College			
each £30 = 60	0	0	
W. Chawner, M.A., Master of Emmanuel College			
F. T. Cobbold, M.A., King's College			
The late Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., M.A., St John's College			
W. J. Whittaker, M.A., Trinity College			
each £25 = 100	0	0	
Sir C. Dilke, Bart., LL.M., Trinity Hall			
Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D., Emmanuel College			
each £20 = 40	0	0	
F. L. Barratt, M.A., Trinity Hall			
V. Cavendish, B.A., Trinity College			
G. L. Denman, LL.M., Trinity College			
The Right Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, Attorney-General			
H. Gaselee, LL.M., King's College			
J. R. Gulson, B.A., Trinity College			
His Honour Judge Raikes, LL.D., Peterhouse			
W. P. Snell, M.A., Downing College			
each £10 10 0 = 84	0	0	
W. Austen Leigh, M.A., King's College			
T. G. Carver, M.A., St John's College			
Sir W. H. Elphinstone, Bart., M.A., Trinity College			
W. D. Fane, M.A., St John's College			
J. M. Fletcher, M.A., Gonville and Caius College			
E. Freshfield, LL.D., Trinity College			
J. S. Gibbs, M.A., Trinity College			
J. Heywood, M.A., St John's College			
Hon. Sir J. T. Hutchinson, M.A., Christ's College			
C. G. Kingsley, M.A., Christ's College			
Lees Knowles, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. T. J. Lawrence, LL.D., Downing College			
Professor Marshall, M.A., St John's College			
J. B. Peace, M.A., Emmanuel College			
Carried Forward	£1736	10	0

Brought Forward	£1736	10	0
Rev. E. H. Perowne, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College			
W. R. Rendell, M.A., Jesus College			
C. Scott, B.A., St John's College			
A. E. Shipley, M.A., Christ's College			
T. R. Warrington, M.A., Trinity College			
each £10 =	190	0	0
G. Atkins, B.A., Trinity College			
E. H. Banks, M.A., Jesus College			
H. C. Gore Browne, M.A., Emmanuel College			
I. Davis, M.A., Christ's College			
L. H. Edmunds, M.A., St John's College			
The late P. F. Evans, LL.M., Trinity College			
J. L. Goddard, M.A., Trinity Hall			
F. W. Leaf, B.A., Trinity College			
D. B. Ledsam, M.A., Christ's College			
A. L. Lowe, M.A., Clare College			
A. T. Marson, M.A., Trinity College			
Sir F. Pollock, Bart., M.A., Trinity College			
A. G. Rogers, B.A., Trinity College			
A. Sperling, LL.M., Trinity College			
R. B. Yardley, M.A., King's College			
each £5 5 0 =	78	15	0
E. Baggallay, M.A., Gonville and Caius College			
G. Chance, M.A., Trinity College			
A. W. Fawkes, M.A., St John's College			
F. Gaskell, M.A., Trinity Hall			
Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.A., M.P., St John's College			
Right Hon. W. C. Gully, M.A., Trinity College, Speaker of the House of Commons			
Professor Sir R. C. Jebb, Litt.D., M.P., Trinity College			
E. Jenks, M.A., King's College			
H. F. Manisty, LL.B., Trinity Hall			
Professor Skeat, Litt.D., Christ's College			
H. Warington Smyth, M.A., Trinity College			
Rev. H. P. Stokes, LL.D., Corpus Christi College			
J. Tennant, M.A., Trinity College			
A. B. Wilson-Barkworth, LL.D., Jesus College			
each £5 =	70	0	0
	£2075	5	0

10. Mathematics.

Sir W. D. Niven, M.A., Trinity College	£50	0	0

11. Medical School.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The Worshipful Company of Mercers	1050	0	0
State Medicine Syndicate	1000	0	0
Lady Humphry	400	0	0
A. P. Humphry, M.A., Trinity College, and Mrs A. P. Humphry	230	0	0
Miss E. Humphry	120	0	0
Professor Allbutt, M.D., Gonville and Caius College ...	250	0	0
D. MacAlister, M.D., St John's College	150	0	0
Mrs Allbutt			
Professor Bradbury, M.D., Downing College			
W. A. Brailey, M.D., Downing College			
The Worshipful Company of Clothworkers			
C. T. Dent, M.A., Trinity College			
J. H. Drysdale, M.D., St John's College			
A Friend (per Professor Bradbury)			
Rev. J. C. Gardner, M.A., Emmanuel College			
Sir R. Hanson, Bart., LL.D., Trinity College			
H. W. Hoffman, M.A., Trinity College			
L. Humphry, M.D., Trinity College			
The late Rev. H. Latham, M.A., Master of Trinity Hall			
Professor Liveing, M.A., St John's College			
G. Myers, Esq., Birmingham, and Mrs Myers, in memory of their son Walter Myers			
A. Peckover, LL.D., St John's College, Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire			
each £100 =	1500	0	0
H. H. Clutton, M.A., Clare College			
H. M. Fletcher, M.D., Trinity College			
W. H. H. Jessop, M.A., Gonville and Caius College			
each £52 10 0 =	157	10	0
Professor Bevan, M.A., Trinity College			
W. B. Cheadle, M.D., Gonville and Caius College			
F. T. Cobbold, M.A., King's College			
J. Griffiths, M.A., King's College			
Rev. A. Rose, M.A., Emmanuel College			
G. E. Wherry, M.A., Downing College			
each £50 =	300	0	0
E. Lloyd-Jones, M.D., Downing College	32	11	0
Rev. J. E. S. Johnson, M.A., Christ's College	31	10	0
J. G. Adami, M.D., Christ's College	30	0	0
T. Holmes, M.D., Pembroke College	26	5	0
Carried Forward	£5277	16	0

Brought Forward	£5277	16	0
W. Chawner, M.A., Master of Emmanuel College			
Mrs Humphry and Family			
Miss A. M. Humphry			
H. W. Page, M.A., Christ's College			
W. Aldis Wright, M.A., Trinity College			
each £25 = 125	0	0	
Professor Darwin, M.A., Trinity College			
Mrs Davies (per Professor Bradbury)			
F. Deighton, M.A., Peterhouse			
J. K. Fowler, M.D., Gonville and Caius College			
J. Phillips, M.D., St John's College			
Right Hon. Lord Wantage			
J. H. Widdicombe, M.A., Downing College			
each £21 = 147	0	0	
F. Bagshawe, M.D., St John's College			
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.A., Trinity College			
R. Boxall, M.D., Downing College			
E. Carver, M.D., St John's College			
J. N. C. Davies-Colley, M.A., Trinity College			
W. H. Dickinson, M.D., Gonville and Caius College			
W. A. Foxwell, M.D., St John's College			
W. S. A. Griffith, M.D., Downing College			
B. Pitts, M.C., Jesus College			
A. E. Shipley, M.A., Christ's College			
each £20 = 200	0	0	
The Misses Boycott			
Professor Marshall, M.A., St John's College			
each £15 = 30	0	0	
A. H. F. Barbour, Esq.			
E. Clifford Beale, M.A., Gonville and Caius College			
Oswald A. Browne, M.D., Trinity College			
The Viscount Cobham, M.A., Trinity College			
William Collier, M.D., Jesus College			
H. E. Durham, M.A., King's College			
W. M. Fawcett, M.A., Jesus College			
C. T. Heycock, M.A., King's College			
C. K. Hitchcock, M.D., Gonville and Caius College			
D. W. C. Hood, M.D., Gonville and Caius College			
P. Horton-Smith, M.D., St John's College			
Sir H. Isambard Owen, M.D., Downing College			
W. Rivers Pollock, M.D., Trinity College			
H. D. Rolleston, M.D., St John's College			
A. F. Stabb, M.B., Downing College			
Carried Forward	£5779	16	0

Brought Forward	£5779	16	0
H. Towgood, Esq., Little Shelford W. G. Walford, Esq. each £10 10 0	178	10	0
The late G. F. Cobb, M.A., Trinity College J. H. C. Dalton, M.D., Trinity College Colonel Harding J. B. Peace, M.A., Emmanuel College each £10	40	0	0
Mrs F. H. Deane F. A. Humphry, Esq. D. B. Lees, M.D., Trinity College Norman Moore, M.D., St Catharine's College R. S. Morrell, M.A., Gonville and Caius College A. Street, M.D., Trinity College Sir R. Thorne Thorne, M.D. The late F. C. Turner, M.D., Trinity College each £5 5 0	42	0	0
W. J. S. Barker-Starkey, Esq. H. E. Dixon, M.A., Christ's College W. Ewart, M.D., Gonville and Caius College E. Liveing, M.D., Gonville and Caius College Professor Skeat, Litt.D., Christ's College J. Venn, Sc.D., Gonville and Caius College The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster each £5	35	0	0
The late T. Hyde Hills, Esq. F. Wallis, D.D., Gonville and Caius College, Bishop of Wellington, N.Z. each £3 3 0	6	6	0
	£6081	12	0

12. Pathology.

W. H. Lever, Esq.	100	0	0
W. A. Armitage, Esq.	25	0	0
J. Wilson Firth, Esq.	50	0	0
P. MacGregor, Esq.	25	0	0
W. P. Rayner, Esq.	25	0	0
D. C. Stiebel, Esq.	25	0	0
	£250	0	0

13. Physics and Chemistry.

Sir A. Noble, K.C.B.	£300	0	0

14. Science or Law.

J. T. Lingen, M.A., Pembroke College £5 5 0

15. Scientific Departments.

A. Liversidge, M.A., Christ's College £5 0 0

16. Sedgwick Memorial Museum.

The late Rev. H. Latham, M.A., Master of Trinity Hall (for embellishment of the Downing Street front of proposed Sedgwick Memorial Museum) £2000 0 0

Totals.

					£	*s.*	*d.*
A.	Unrestricted				52,872	2	0
B.	For Special Purposes						
1.	Anthropology ...	10	0	0			
2.	Archaeology ...	50	0	0			
3.	Astronomy ...	5	0	0			
4.	Botany ...	15	0	0			
5.	Cavendish Laboratory ...	50	0	0			
6.	Economics ...	105	0	0			
7.	Engineering Laboratory ...	7855	0	0			
8.	Geography ...	50	0	0			
9.	Law School ...	2075	5	0			
10.	Mathematics ...	50	0	0			
11.	Medical School	6081	12	0			
12.	Pathology ...	250	0	0			
13.	Physics and Chemistry ...	300	0	0			
14.	Science or Law	5	5	0			
15.	Scientific Departments ...	5	0	0			
16.	Sedgwick Memorial Museum	2000	0	0			
					18,907	2	0
					£71,779	4	0

XIV.

APPENDIX

1. Land at Nine Wells, Shelford, and elsewhere, in connection with the New River, 1834.

In, or shortly before, the year 1610, the University and the Town paid for the conveyance into Cambridge of

> one running stream or current of water arising or running from the springs or fountains commonly called the Nine Wells, situate in or near the bounds of Trumpington...down to the ford commonly called Trumpington Ford, and from thence by a watercourse ditch or channel newly and lately made, partly in the fields, and partly in the Town of Cambridge, and through the...common drain or sewer called the King's Ditch, into the river and high stream there, to the end as well for the cleansing...of divers and sundry drains and watercourses belonging to divers and sundry colleges and halls and houses of students within the University as also to scour and cleanse the drain or ditch above-mentioned by the water running continually or for the most part through the same[1].

This indenture further states that Mr Thomas Chaplyn, lord of the manor of Trumpington aforesaid, had

> demised to [the same parties] all the soil of the new channel or watercourse which was parcel of his soil...and also for the necessary use of cleansing and scouring the said new channel ditch or watercourse and for the better amending and repairing of the banks thereof...six feet of the soil, if there be so much, in every place on each side immediately adjoining such channel ditch or watercourse...[1]

This stream, commonly described as the New River, supplies the conduit in the Market Place, erroneously referred to as Hobson's Conduit, his share in it being limited to a bequest of land for maintaining it, with £10 for heightening it[2] by half a yard or more, if convenient.

[1] From an indenture tripartite drawn between the University, the Town, and Mr Chaplyn, lord of the manor of Trumpington, dated 26 October, 1610, abstracted in Cooper's *Annals*, iii. pp. 37—39.

[2] Ibid. p. 235.

In 1834 (22 May) the royal assent was given to "An Act for inclosing lands in the Parish of *Great Shelford* in the County of *Cambridge*," in virtue of which the Commissioners were required to allot to the University and Town jointly, on payment of a competent sum, a close surrounding the Nine Wells, and other lands adjoining to the watercourse. The clauses of the Act, printed below (A), explain what was to be done. The University appointed a Syndicate 15 October, 1834, "to take such steps on the part of the University as they may think necessary respecting the Nine Wells," and recommended that "a sum not exceeding £150 be placed at the disposal of the Vice-Chancellor for the purchase and inclosure of land in the neighbourhood of the Nine Wells, under the Shelford Inclosure Act." This was accepted by Grace 29 October, 1834[1]; and it appears from the Audit Book for 1834-35 that the sum actually paid was £125. 5*s.* 0*d.*

A. *Extracts from Act* 4 *and* 5 *Gul. IV. c.* 3 (*private*) (22 *May*, 1834).

Water-course running from the Nine Wells.

XXIII. And whereas there is a Channel or Watercourse which for a great Length of Time has been enjoyed by the Residents and Inhabitants of the University and Town of *Cambridge*, running from the *Nine Wells* in the Bounds of the said Parish of *Great Shelford* to the Town of *Cambridge* aforesaid, and supplying the said Town with Water, and such Channel or Watercourse doth take its Source from the *Nine Wells* aforesaid, and Part thereof doth run through a Portion of the Lands and Grounds hereby intended to be allotted and divided; now therefore, for the Preservation of such Channel or Watercourse, as far as respects the Source thereof, and such part as runs through the Lands and Grounds hereby intended to be allotted and divided,

In order to preserve this Commissioners may allot to University and Town

and in order that the same may for ever hereafter be had and enjoyed by the Residents and Inhabitants of the University and Town of *Cambridge* aforesaid without any Interruption or Disturbance whatsoever, be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall and they are hereby authorized and required, upon Payment to them of such a Sum of Money as shall in their Judgment be equivalent to the full Value thereof, to set out and allot unto the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*, and the Mayor, Bailiffs, and

[1] Grace Book N, p. 472.

Burgesses of the said Town of *Cambridge*, any Portion of Land not exceeding Three Acres in the whole immediately surrounding and contiguous to the *Nine Wells* aforesaid, to be for ever vested in the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and their respective Successors, in Trust and for the better Preservation and Protection of the aforesaid Channel or Watercourse and the Source thereof; the Hedges, Ditches, Mounds, and Fences of which said Portion of Land so to be set out and allotted as aforesaid on all Sides thereof shall be made and for ever thereafter maintained and kept in repair by and at the Expence of the Parties interested in the said Channel or Watercourse, and having the Use and Enjoyment thereof, not being Proprietors or Occupiers of Lands in *Great Shelford* aforesaid....

land not exceeding three acres in trust.

Fences to be maintained by above parties.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to give the said Commissioners or the Proprietors of the said Open Fields, Commons, and Commonable and Waste Lands and Grounds or any Part thereof, or any or either of them, any Power or Authority over the said Channel or Watercourse, or Six Feet of the Soil next and immediately joining thereto on both sides thereof, but such Channel or Watercourse and Six Feet of the Soil next and immediately joined thereto, as far as the same is situate in and Part of the said Open Fields, Commons, and Commonable and Waste Lands and Grounds, shall for ever hereafter be appropriated and set apart to and for the exclusive Purpose of conveying such Water to the said Town, as the same hath heretofore been had, used, and enjoyed as if this Act had not been passed; and the Person or Persons who shall be empowered to superintend, direct and manage such Channel or Watercourse on behalf of the said Residents and Inhabitants shall and may take out, fence off, and use such Six Feet of the Soil adjoining such Watercourse on both Sides thereof for the Protection and Support of the said Channel and Watercourse; and it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioners and Proprietors, or any or either of them, or any other Person or Persons whomsoever, to plough, dig up, cut into, use, or otherwise intermeddle with the said Channel or Watercourse, or the Water within the same, or such Six Feet adjoining thereto as aforesaid; and in case any or either of them shall so plough, dig up, cut into, use, or otherwise intermeddle with the said Channel or Watercourse, or such Six Feet of the Soil as aforesaid, such ploughing, digging up, cutting into, using, or otherwise intermeddling with the same as aforesaid shall be considered as a wilful Trespass, and the Person or Persons guilty thereof shall be deemed a wilful Trespasser or Trespassers, and shall be answerable for such ploughing, digging up, cutting into, using, or otherwise intermeddling with the Premises in an Action at Law for Damages, which Action shall and may be brought by and in the Name of the Vice-

The watercourse and six feet of the soil adjoining to be for ever set apart for conveyance of water to Cambridge.

Penalty for interfering with such land.

Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge* for the Time being, or in the Name of the Mayor of the said Town of *Cambridge* for the Time being.

No building to be erected on the land except what is required for protection of the source.

XXVI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no Dwelling House or other Building of any Description, except such as may be necessary for covering or fencing in the Sources of the said Watercourse, shall be made or placed upon any Portion of the Land hereby authorized to be set out and allotted for the Protection of the said Watercourse, or the said Six Feet of the Soil next and immediately adjoining thereto on both sides thereof....

Proviso.

XXVII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall affect or prejudice the Right of Drainage of the Lands in the said Parish of *Great Shelford* into the said Watercourse, so as no Nuisance be occasioned to the Water by any Drainage from Houses or other Buildings, Farmyards, or Dungheaps into the same, nor shall prevent the said Commissioners or Proprietors from straightening the Line of the said Channel or Watercourse for the more convenient allotting of the adjoining Lands, nor from deepening and laying Tunnels under the same from Time to Time as Occasion shall require for the better Drainage of such Lands, nor from erecting such Bridges over the same, and placing such Stiles across the said Six Feet on each Side thereof, as they may deem necessary for the more convenient Occupation of the Allottment or Allottments of Land to be set out adjoining the said Watercourse: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to be construed to extend to deprive the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Emmanuel College* in the University of *Cambridge*, or the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Christ's College* in the same University, of any Benefit or Advantage which the said respective Masters, Fellows, and Scholars derived from the said Channel or Watercourse previous to the passing of this Act.

Proviso for Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges.

2. Will of Fre. Ja. Quick, dated 6 March, 1902.

In 1903 (27 January), the Vice-Chancellor published to the Senate[1] the following extracts from the Will of Frederick James Quick, of Trinity Hall, B.A. 1859.

After sundry pecuniary and other bequests, including life annuities amounting in the aggregate to £951, and after providing for the retention under certain conditions in the business carried on by the firm of Quick, Rees, and Smith

[1] *Reporter*, 3 February, 1903, p. 426.

of the capital standing to the testator's credit at his decease in the books of the business, the Will proceeds

14. I devise and bequeath all my real estate of every tenure and all my personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever not hereby otherwise disposed of (including as well real as personal estate over which I may have any general power of appointment or disposition by Will) Unto and to the use of my Trustees their heirs executors and administrators respectively according to the nature thereof Upon trust that my Trustees shall sell call in collect and convert into money the said real and personal estate and premises at such time or times and in such manner as they shall think fit (but subject as to any capital in the said business to the provision hereinbefore contained in regard thereto And as to reversionary property not until it falls into possession unless it shall appear to my Trustees that an earlier sale would be beneficial) and so that they shall have the fullest power and discretion to postpone the sale calling in or conversion of the whole or any part or parts of the said premises including leaseholds or other property of a terminable or wearing out nature during such period as they shall think proper without being responsible for loss. And shall out of the monies produced by the sale calling in and conversion of or forming part of my estate pay my cremation and funeral and testamentary expenses and debts and the pecuniary legacies bequeathed by this my Will or any Codicil hereto and all duties (including settlement estate duties) payable in respect of the specific and pecuniary legacies and annuities so bequeathed and in respect of my residuary estate And shall set apart and invest in some or one of the modes of investment by law authorized for the investment of trust funds such a sum as when so invested will be sufficient to produce by means of the income thereof the said annuities or such of them as shall for the time being be payable And shall hold the clear residue of the said monies (hereinafter called "my residuary estate") upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter expressed.

15. The investment and appropriation of the fund hereinbefore directed to be invested and appropriated to meet the said annuities shall discharge my residuary estate from the said annuities which until such appropriation shall be paid out of the income of my general estate hereinbefore devised and bequeathed in trust for conversion.

16. My Trustees shall from time to time out of the income of the fund to be so appropriated (hereinafter called "the Annuity fund") pay the said annuities or such of them as shall for the time being be payable and in case and so far as such income shall be in excess of such annuities shall treat the excess as part of the income of my residuary estate and in case such income shall at any time or times be insufficient for the payment of the said annuities shall resort to the capital of the annuity fund to make up the deficiency.

17. When and as any of the said annuities shall determine so much (if any) of the annuity fund as will leave a balance thereof sufficient to answer by means of the income thereof the remaining annuities or annuity shall be discharged therefrom and revert to my residuary estate and on the determination of all the said annuities the balance (if any) of the annuity fund shall revert to my residuary estate.

18. My Trustees shall hold my residuary estate and the income thereof upon trust for the University of Cambridge as a permanent fund for the promotion by means of the income thereof of study and research in the sciences of vegetable and animal biology but subject to the following condition that is to say That the said University or the Senate thereof or the Council of such Senate or other the administrative or executive body as may for the time being be authorized or have power to act for and to represent the said Senate shall within a reasonable time after being notified so to do by my Trustees formulate and subject to my Trustees a scheme for the administration and management of the said fund and the appropriation of the income thereof for the purposes aforesaid and so that in such scheme it shall be provided that no office or appointment the income of which shall be provided by means of the fund shall be tenable by the same persons for more than three years without a fresh election open to all candidates including the prior holder thereof and so that the said fund shall always be invested in some or one of the modes of investments authorized by law for the investment of trust funds but that the investments of same may be varied for others of a like nature And that the said scheme when so submitted to my Trustees shall be subject to their approval and to any emendations thereof or alterations therein they may think proper That when and as soon as such Scheme shall be approved by my Trustees the same as so amended or altered by them shall be duly and effectually adopted by the said Senate or such Council or other body as aforesaid so as to become binding on the said University And I direct that upon the foregoing conditions being complied with and fulfilled my Trustees shall pay or transfer my residuary estate (other than and except the annuity fund the money for the time being on loan to the business proprietor or proprietors) to the person or persons or body by the said Scheme authorized to receive hold and administer the same on behalf of the said University And I further direct that when and as any interest arising from such loan as aforesaid or any surplus income of the accounts fund shall under the provisions aforesaid become applicable as part of the income of my residuary estate the same shall be paid by my Trustees to such person or persons or body as aforesaid and that when and as any part of my capital in the said business shall be received by my Trustees (whether on repayment of the loan thereof by the business proprietor or proprietors or otherwise) or any part

of the annuity fund shall under the provisions aforesaid revert to my residuary estate the same shall be paid over or transferred by my Trustees to such person or persons or body as aforesaid And I declare that the receipt or receipts of such person or persons or body as aforesaid shall be a good discharge to my Trustees for all monies therein acknowledged to be received.

19. I expressly direct that so long as the said loan to the business proprietor or proprietors or any part thereof shall remain unpaid or any of the said annuities shall remain undetermined the said University or the Senate thereof or the Council or any Committee or Body representing the same or the person or persons or body having the management and administration under the said scheme of the fund thereby established shall have no power or control over the monies or funds remaining owing to or held by my Trustees in respect of such loan or the annuity fund or the income thereof or to interfere in any way with my Trustees in their management administration or application thereof.

3. Benefaction of Rebecca Flower Squire[1].

Augmentation of the endowment for the Squire Scholarships in Law.

In 1903 (7 December), the Council of the Senate reported that the Vice-Chancellor had received an offer made through Mr Edward Chester by the Trustees under the Will of the late Miss Rebecca Flower Squire to appropriate £5000 Consols, a portion of the estate of the testatrix, for the endowment of further Law scholarships in the University[2].

This offer was accepted by Grace 10 December, 1903[3], and, 25 February, 1904, a deed of declaration of trust (A) relating to the new scholarships was directed to be sealed[4].

A. *Deed of trust, dated* 4 *March,* 1904.

This Indenture the Fourth day of March one thousand nine hundred and four Between Edward Chester of Number 86 Newington Butts London Solicitor and James Flower of Number 1 Angel Court Throgmorton Street in the City of London Stockbroker of the one part and The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of

[1] See above, pp. 140—150.
[2] *Reporter*, 8 December, p. 257.
[3] Ibid. 15 December, p. 293.
[4] Ibid. 1 March, 1904, p. 553.

Cambridge (hereinafter called "the University of Cambridge") of the other part

Whereas these presents are supplemental to an Indenture dated the Eighth of August one thousand nine hundred and two and made between the said Edward Chester and James Flower of the one part and the University of Cambridge of the other part and hereinafter called "the Principal Indenture"

And whereas the said Edward Chester and James Flower being minded to appropriate and make over in exercise of the discretion reposed in them by the Will of the Testatrix Rebecca Flower Squire mentioned in the Principal Indenture a sum of Five Thousand Pounds New Consols being or representing part of the residuary estate of the Testatrix over and above the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds like Consols mentioned in the Principal Indenture in extension or augmentation of the endowment of the Scholarships in Law at the University of Cambridge which were established by the Principal Indenture lately caused these presents to be prepared for the purpose of giving effect to the aforesaid extension or augmentation and submitted the same to the Senate of the University of Cambridge at a Congregation holden on the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand nine hundred and four

And whereas the Senate of the University of Cambridge at the Congregation aforesaid consented to the aforesaid extension or augmentation and agreed to accept the proposed further endowment of Five Thousand Pounds New Consols for Scholarships in Law at the University of Cambridge and to execute these presents

And whereas the said Edward Chester and James Flower have duly transferred the said additional sum of Five Thousand Pounds New Consols into the corporate name of the University of Cambridge "Account B" making together with the said sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds like Consols mentioned in the Principal Indenture the total sum of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Pounds like Consols standing in the name of the University of Cambridge "Account B"

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the premises the said Edward Chester and James Flower as Trustees of the Will of the said Testatrix Rebecca Flower Squire hereby direct and declare and the University of Cambridge hereby agree and declare that the University of Cambridge shall and will hold the additional sum of Five Thousand Pounds New Consols which has been transferred into the name of the University as hereinbefore is mentioned and the income thereof as a further or additional endowment for Scholarships in Law at the University of Cambridge such as are mentioned and provided for by the Principal Indenture and upon the same or the like trusts and subject to the same or the like powers provisions and regulations as the original endowment of Seven Thousand Five

Hundred Pounds New Consols mentioned in the Principal Indenture and the income thereof and so that the entire endowment of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Pounds New Consols and the income thereof shall be treated as one fund and shall be dealt with accordingly in like manner as if the additional sum of Five Thousand Pounds New Consols now appropriated in extension or augmentation of the endowment of the Scholarships in Law which are provided for by the Principal Indenture had been part of the original endowment thereof Save only and except that the preference given by Clause 6 of the Scheme set forth in the Schedule to the Principal Indenture to natives of the Parish of Saint Mary Newington in the County of London shall henceforth be extended so that two instead of one only of the Scholarships in Law established by the Principal Indenture and by these presents may be held at one and the same time by virtue of birth in the Parish of Saint Mary Newington

In witness whereof the said parties hereto of the one part have hereunto set their hands and seals and the University of Cambridge have hereunto caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written[1].

The Squire Law Library.

It has been related already that the erection of a Law Library was one of the purposes for which Miss Squire left her estate in trust; and that a design for such a Library was approved by the Senate 7 June, 1900[2]. In a subsequent report dated 13 May, 1901, the Law School and Library Buildings Syndicate recommended, among other things, that a deed should be executed "between the University and the Trustees under the Will of the late Miss Squire to provide for the erection of the proposed Law Library[3]." This recommendation was confirmed by the following Grace, 6 June, 1901:

> That the common seal of the University be affixed to a deed to provide for the erection of the proposed Squire Law Library, and the dedication of the building to the purpose of a Law Library[4].

The Seal of the University was affixed to the deed in question (B) 20 February, 1902.

[1] Registry, Box G, 31*.
[2] See above, pp. 140, 141.
[3] *Reporter*, 21 May, 1901, p. 896.
[4] Ibid. 11 June, 1901, p. 1075.

B. *Deed of trust in relation to the erecting and establishment of the Squire Law Library, dated* 20 *February*, 1902.

20 February 1902.

This Indenture made the twentieth day of February one thousand nine hundred and two Between Edward Chester of Number 86 Newington Butts in the County of London Solicitor and James Flower of Number 1 Angel Court Throgmorton Street in the City of London Stockbroker of the one part and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge (hereinafter called "the University") of the other part

By Will dated 18 November, 1898, a trust is created.

Whereas Rebecca Flower Squire late of Number 127 Victoria Street Westminster Spinster deceased by her Will dated the Eighteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight devised and bequeathed all and every her estate of what nature or kind soever and wheresoever situate unto the said Edward Chester and James Flower upon trusts therein declared and in part hereinafter set forth that is to say:

In virtue of which estate of testatrix is to be spent on Exhibitions, Scholarships, Professorships for Law and Divinity at Oxford and Cambridge and a Law Library at Cambridge.

As to all the rest residue and remainder of her estate which should remain after paying and satisfying the various bequests annuities sums of money and stock therein mentioned and her debts and funeral and testamentary expenses that her Trustees should hold the same upon trust to lay out expend apply or make over the same in such amounts and shares and in all respects in such manner and form and subject to such terms rules provisions and restrictions whatsoever as her Trustees in the sole uncontrolled discretion of her Trustees should please in founding endowing supporting and enlarging as to some in the name of her brother James William Squire and as to others in her own name at the University of Oxford as to some and at the University of Cambridge as to the rest of Exhibitions Scholarships and Professorship for Law and Divinity respectively and of a Law Library and of the Librarian thereof and in the erection of a building for the Law Library and in the purchase of furniture and books therefor or some one or more of the said several purposes

Testatrix died 26 November, 1898.
Will proved 30 December, 1898.

And whereas the Testatrix died on the Twenty Sixth day November one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight and her said Will was duly proved by the said Edward Chester and James Flower the Executors therein named on the Thirtieth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight

Executors propose to devote £1500 to erection of a Law Library at Cambridge.

And whereas the said Edward Chester and James Flower are minded in exercise of the discretion reposed in them by the said Will to appropriate the sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds part of the residuary estate of the said Testatrix for the erection of a Law Library at the University of Cambridge for the use of the University and for the purchase of fittings and furniture therefor and the said Edward Chester

and James Flower propose and intend with the privity and appprobation of the University to erect such law library with rooms under part thereof for use in connection therewith according to plans and elevations which have been prepared by the Architect of the University and approved by the said Edward Chester and James Flower on land of the University recently purchased by the University from Downing College in the said University and so that the said buildings will adjoin the Law School now about to be erected by the University on the land aforesaid and will extend over an arched gateway proposed to be constructed by the University as the principal entrance to the block of University buildings intended to be erected by the University on the said land and also over certain rooms which the University propose to build as a porter's lodge adjoining the said gateway

A contract has been prepared for the said Library to be built for £11,342. 4*s*. 9*d*.

And whereas a contract in writing intended to be made and executed between and by William Sindall of Cambridge Builder (who is the Contractor employed or intended to be employed by the University for the erection of the gateway and porter's lodge aforesaid) of the one part and the said Edward Chester and James Flower of the other part has been prepared and engrossed and has been approved by the University of Cambridge for the erection by the said William Sindall of the said library and the said rooms under part thereof according to plans and elevations aforesaid for the sum of Eleven Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-Two Pounds Four Shillings and Nine Pence

These presents have been prepared to provide for the erection of the said Library out of the estate of the testatrix and it is agreed as follows:

And whereas these presents have been prepared for the purpose of providing for the erection in manner aforesaid at the cost of the residuary estate of the said Testatrix of the aforesaid buildings for the law library and for the user thereof in perpetuity for the purposes of such law library and for providing out of the said residuary estate furniture and fittings for the said library and stocking the same with books and for establishing thereout a fund for or towards the purchase from time to time of additions to or renewals of the books in the said law library and for or towards the payment of the salary or remuneration of the librarian Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows:—

The executors will sign the building-contract and pay the required funds.

1. The said Edward Chester and James Flower will immediately after the execution of these presents execute the aforesaid contract which has been prepared and approved as aforesaid and procure the same to be executed by the Contractor therein named and will duly perform and fulfil the same on their part and procure or endeavour to procure the performance and fulfilment thereof on the part of the Contractor and will from time to time out of the funds appropriated by them for the said law library pay all moneys which shall become payable under the said contract in respect of the erection according to the plans and elevations aforesaid either without variation or with such variations (if any) as may be agreed between the University and the said Edward Chester and James Flower or the Trustees or Trustee

for the time being of the said Will of Rebecca Flower Squire of the buildings for the said library and for works connected therewith.

They will also pay the architect, etc., and provide furniture and fittings.

2. The said Edward Chester and James Flower will also out of the said appropriated sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds pay the charges of the Architect and of the clerk of the works in connection with the said building and will purchase and pay for furniture and fittings for the said library as may be required by the University and approved by the said Edward Chester and James Flower and will deliver over the said furniture and fittings to the University for use for the purposes of the law library but for no other purpose.

The cost shall not exceed £15,000.

3. The said Edward Chester and James Flower shall not be required to expend upon the said buildings or works or upon furniture or fittings for the same any sum in excess of Fifteen Thousand Pounds.

They shall have free access to the land on which the Library is to be built.

4. The said Edward Chester and James Flower and their Contractor shall have free access to the land of the University on which the said library buildings are to be erected for the purpose of preparing for and erecting the same.

Staircase and vestibule may be used by the University.

5. The said library building shall be erected in such manner that the entrance staircase and vestibule leading to the library shall belong to the library and be part of the building thereof but may if the University so desire be made accessible from their intended law school and be used by and under the regulations of the University as a means of approach to or exit from the said law school.

To be called Squire Law Library.

6. The said Library shall be called "The Squire Law Library."

University to build porter's lodge and entrance gateway in such manner as effectually to support Library.

7. The University will on their part erect construct and complete the intended arched gateway over which the said Library is to extend and the intended porter's lodge and rooms adjoining the said gateway in such a manner within such a time as to enable the library buildings to be constructed over the same in due course according to the terms of the aforesaid contract without interruption or delay and in a sound and efficient manner and so as at all times effectually to bear and support the library buildings to be erected over the same. And will at all times maintain the said gateway and the porter's lodge and rooms aforesaid in good order and condition and so as at all times effectually to support the library buildings over the same.

Executors will supply books, which may be selected by the University.

8. When the said library buildings shall be erected and completed as aforesaid the said Edward Chester and James Flower will out of the estate of the Testatrix applicable in that behalf purchase and pay for a stock of books for the library such books to be selected by the University subject to the approval of the said Edward Chester and James Flower or other the Trustees or Trustee of the said Will and will deliver such books to the University for use in or in connection with the said Library and not otherwise but the said Edward Chester and James Flower shall not be required to expend in the purchase of such books more than the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Pounds.

Residue of fund appropriated to Library to be used for additions or renewals of books in the Library or for salary of Librarian.

9. The residue of the fund appropriated or to be appropriated out of the said Testatrix's Estate for the said Law Library and for purposes in connection therewith after providing for the erection of the said library buildings and for the purchase of furniture and fittings and the stock of books for the same together with any interim income to be made from the said appropriated fund in the meantime subject nevertheless to any costs charges and expenses of the said Edward Chester and James Flower or other the Trustees or Trustee aforesaid properly chargeable to the said appropriated fund and also such further sums (if any) as the said Edward Chester and James Flower or the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of the said Will may at any time hereafter apply or devote out of the residuary estate of the said Rebecca Flower Squire in augmentation thereof shall constitute a fund the income whereof shall be applicable in perpetuity for or towards additions to or renewals of the books in the said library and for or towards payment of the salary or remuneration of the librarian or for or towards the other current requirements of the said library and the said fund shall be handed over to and vested in the University To the intent that the income thereof may from time to time be applied under the discretion of the University for the purposes aforesaid and not otherwise howsoever.

University to be seised of building and contents provided it be used as a Law Library and for no other purpose.

10. The University will stand seised and possessed of the said library buildings when erected and of the site thereof and the furniture and fittings thereof and the books belonging thereto Upon trust to use and permit the same to be used in perpetuity for the purpose of a law library for the University under such regulations as the University shall from time to time impose and direct (which regulations may include power for the University to dispose of books which may have become soiled dilapidated or obsolete) and not for any other purpose whatsoever but so that for the use thereof no fee or charge shall be made to nor any payment required from any member of the University who shall use the same.

University to satisfy claims of Downing College and will maintain and keep in repair the said Library and fittings.

11. The University will pay and satisfy in due course all unpaid purchase money for the land purchased as aforesaid by the University from Downing College and will at all times keep the said library and the buildings and works connected therewith indemnified against all claims and demands of Downing College in respect of such unpaid purchase money or any interest thereon and will also in perpetuity maintain and keep the said library and buildings and the furniture and fittings thereof and the stock of books therein or belonging thereto in good and sufficient repair order and condition.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals and the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written[1].

[1] Registry, Box G, 31**.

4. Will of Benj. St John Attwood-Mathews, 1903.

The testator, by Will dated 11 May, 1903, appoints trustees to stand possessed of certain investments upon trust to pay the dividends to his wife for her life, and after her death the capital is to be divided among certain specified persons. The Will ends with these words:

I also give to the General Fund of the University of Cambridge the sum of five thousand pounds and to the General Fund of Trinity College Cambridge the sum of five thousand pounds[1].

The Will was proved at Hereford 23 November, 1903.

5. John Winbolt Prize, 1904.

In 1903 the Vice-Chancellor received the following letter from Mrs Winbolt, offering to found a prize in memory of her husband John Steddy Winbolt, M.A. of Trinity College:

27 *October*, 1903.

Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor,

I wish to offer for the acceptance of the University a sum of £500 in order to found in the School of Engineering an annual prize in memory of my husband and to be called by his name.

I have consulted with Professor Ewing who has drawn up for me a skeleton of conditions to serve as a basis for the regulations which should be drafted for your approval....

I am, Mr Vice-Chancellor,
Yours faithfully,
C. J. WINBOLT.

The matter having been referred to the Council of the Senate, they consulted the Special Board for Physics and Chemistry, who stated that they would regard with satisfaction the establishment of the prize, and then issued a report dated 18 January, 1904[2], in which they recommended the acceptance with thanks of Mrs Winbolt's offer, and suggested regulations, one of which is that the prize be called the *John Winbolt Prize*.

This report was confirmed by Grace 25 February, 1904[3].

[1] From an official copy of the Will in the Registry of the University, Vol. lxix. Mr Mathews was of Trinity College, M.A. 1856.

[2] *Reporter*, 19 January, 1904, p. 381. [3] Ibid. 1 March, 1904, p. 552.

6. Benefaction of the Reverend Vincent Henry Stanton, D.D., 1904.

In January, 1904, the Vice-Chancellor received the following letter from Dr Stanton, Ely Professor of Divinity:

Trinity College, Cambridge,
Jan. 15, 1904.

My dear Vice-Chancellor,

The Senate last June accepted the proposal of the Special Board for Divinity to add to Part II of the Theological Tripos a new Section on the *Philosophy of Religion and Christian Ethics*, the first examination in which is to be held in June 1906. We may hope that some students will begin to prepare for this examination after the present Academic Year, and the question of providing for any who may do so the advice and teaching which they will require must soon be taken into consideration. I think that some of the existing staff of Divinity teachers in the University may be able and glad to give assistance in certain of the subjects included in the Schedule. But it is also very desirable that courses of lectures should be given from time to time by some one who is an expert in philosophy, in a way that those who have been much occupied with Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Church History can rarely succeed in being, and who has also given special attention to the subject of its relation to religious belief.

I wish to make over to the University a capital sum which will produce about £100 per annum, for the purpose of endowing a Lectureship in the Philosophy of Religion, if the Senate will accept the offer. I think that for this stipend some competent man could always be found to give a full course of lectures in one term of each Academic Year.

I believe that such lectures would prove attractive to others besides students for the new section of the Theological Tripos. But as it is primarily my intention to provide for the instruction of the latter, I am disposed to make it a condition that the subjects and times of the Lecturer's courses should have to be approved by the Special Board for Divinity. Other points, such as the mode of appointment to, and the length of tenure of, the lectureship, I am willing to leave to the decision of the Senate. But I venture to hope that it may be possible for the first Lecturer to be appointed before the end of next Easter Term.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

V. H. STANTON.

This letter having been referred to the General Board of Studies, they issued a report[1] (17 February) in which they proposed that Dr Stanton's generous offer should be accepted, and that the new Lecturer should have the status of a University Lecturer subject to certain regulations[2], which had been approved by Professor Stanton and by the Special Boards for Divinity and for Moral Science. They further suggested:

> That the Lecturer should be connected with the Special Board for Divinity, and that in each year he should in advance submit a statement of the subjects of his Lectures both to the Special Board for Divinity and to the Special Board for Moral Science. The General Board observe that in the Schedule for Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy in Part II of the Moral Sciences Tripos recently issued provisionally by the Special Board for Moral Science the Philosophy of Religion is included as one of the subjects of examination.

This report was confirmed by Grace, 28 April, 1904, and the Vice-Chancellor was empowered to convey the thanks of the University to Dr Stanton[3].

[1] *Reporter*, 23 February, 1904, p. 524.
[2] Printed in *Ordinances*, ed. 1904.
[3] *Reporter*, 3 May, 1904, p. 752.

XV.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

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Edward I (1272—1307).

1278 (before). Nigel Thornton, M.D., gives part of site of Schools.
1293 (18 March). Exequies decreed by Grace to Queen Eleanor of Castile, who had bequeathed 100 marks to poor students.

Edward II (1307—1327).
Edward III (1327—1377).

1344 (25 February). Statute to regulate chest containing £100 founded by Walter Neel and John Wythorn.
1350–55. William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, gives £100 in chest called Chest of the Holy Trinity, to stand in the Carmelite Friary.
1372–1398. Building on north side of Schools Quadrangle promoted by Sir Robert and Sir Wm. Thorpe.

Richard II (1377—1399).
Henry IV (1399—1413).
Henry V (1413—1422).
Henry VI (1422—1461).

1426 (29 December). Will of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, founding a chest containing £100 to be kept in Trinity Hall. It was called the Exeter Chest.
1432 (5 September). Statute for chest containing 100 marks founded by Richard de Billingford, to stand in church of S. Benedict.

Edward IV (1461—1483).

1472. Thomas Rotheram builds east side of Schools Quadrangle.
1480. Foundation of chest called of Hugh Fenn.

Richard III (1483—85).

Henry VII (1485—1509).

1486 (30 March). Death of Cardinal Bourchier, who bequeathed a chest containing £100.

1502 (8 September). The Lady Margaret Beaufort founds a Readership in Divinity.

1504 (30 October). The Lady Margaret Beaufort founds a Preachership.

—— (20 November). King Henry the Seventh grants £10 yearly.

Henry VIII (1509—1547).

1524 (10 December). The executors of Sir Robert Rede agree to pay an annuity of £4 to each of 3 lecturers in Humanity, Logic, and Philosophy.

1534 (20 July). Grant of three stationers or printers.

1540 (9 November). King Henry the Eighth appoints Thomas Wakefeld, M.A., first Reader in Hebrew. The Regius Professorships or Readerships of Divinity, Greek, Law, and Physic were probably founded in this year or soon after.

1542 (16 June, 26 June). King Henry the Eighth confirms decrees of Court of Augmentations to continue the stipends of the Lady Margaret's Preacher and Reader.

1544 (12 October). Court of Augmentations confirms King Henry the Seventh's annual grant of £10.

—— (28 November). Deed between the University and Sir E. North respecting appropriation of rectory of Burwell S. Mary confirmed by the King's letters patent.

Edward VI (1547—1553).

Philip and Mary (1553—1558).

1558. John Mere bequeaths two houses in S. Benet's parish.

Elizabeth (1558—1603).

1559 (1 March). Covenant with the executors of John Mere for his commemoration.

1573 (9 June). Arms granted to the University.

1574 (6 August). Archbishop Parker gives the ground called University Street, and also certain books to the Library.

1580 (16 December). Grace to authorise the making of a new Seal for the office of Chancellor, given by Edw. Leeds, LL.D.

——. The University Seal, of silver, given by Matth. Stokys, one of the Esquire Bedells.

1586 (24 April). Will of Peter Symonds founding Christ's Hospital, Winchester.

1590 (2 October). Mr Robert Hare thanked for gift of his MS. volumes called *New Register*.

—— (8 November). Arms granted to the five Regius Professors.

—— (17 November). Will of Matthew Stokys, bequeathing three houses in Wall's Lane to be called *The University Almshouses*, with leasehold property to maintain them.

1598. A silver cup, to be used by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, given by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, on his election to the office of Chancellor.

James I (1603—1625).

1604 (12 March). Grant of two burgesses in Parliament.

1605 (26 August). Rectory of Somersham to be granted to the Regius Professor in Divinity, and the Rectory of Terrington to the Lady Margaret's Professor or Reader in the same.

1606. Act of Parliament authorising the two Universities to present to livings of which the patrons are Roman Catholics.

1610. Water brought into Cambridge from the Nine Wells.

1618. Benefaction of Sir Ja. Lancaster.

1623 (10 December). Order of Council allowing University to print Almanacks.

Charles I (1625—1649).

1626. Three maces for the use of the Esquire Bedells given by Geo. Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, on his election to the office of Chancellor.

1628 (30 July). Benefaction of Thomas Hobson.

1629 (16 April). Order of Council allowing University to print Bibles, Prayer-books, and 3000 Lillie's grammar annually.

1632 (25 March). Mr Thomas Adams undertakes to defray the charge of an Arabic Lecture for three years from this date.

1646 (11 June). Purchase of rectory of Burwell S. Andrew.

1647 (28 May). Will of John Craven (Baron Craven of Ryton) founding and endowing four scholarships.

Commonwealth (1649—1660).

1651 (26 June). Mr John Crane bequeaths a fund to relieve poor sick scholars, and a dwelling-house for the Regius Professor of Physic.

1657 (8 October). Will of Elizabeth, Viscountess Lumley.

Charles II (1660—1685).

1661 (8 April). Letters patent of King Charles the Second, giving certain additional privileges to the Regius Professors of Greek and Hebrew.

1663 (11 June). Will of Henry Lucas, M.A., assigning a rent-charge of £100 for stipend of a Professor of Mathematics.

1664 (8 January). Letters patent of King Charles the Second, confirming the statutes issued by the executors of Henry Lucas, 19 December, 1663, with some additional privileges.

1666 (20 June). Sir Thomas Adams signs a deed by which the Drapers' Company are made trustees of an annual charge of £40 to be paid to an Arabic Professor.

1667 (3 January). Tobias Rustat gives £1000 to be laid out in land, the rent to be spent in buying "the choicest and most usefull bookes for the publique library" of the University.

—— (20 November). Deed of trust between Rustat and the University.

1673. Benefaction of Mr Edw. Lewis.

1675 (7 April). Letters patent of King Charles the Second, dispensing the Lucasian Professor from the obligation to take Holy Orders.

1677 (2 December). Will of Rev. John Knightbridge, making provision for the yearly stipend of a Professor in Moral Theology or Casuistical Divinity.

1681 (31 May). Estate at Barton bought by the University.

1684 (2 July). The title of Professor of Music conferred on Nich. Staggins, Mus.D.

James II (1685—1688).

William and Mary (1689—1702).

1701 (25 September). Will of Lady Sadleir, making provision for the stipends of Algebra Lecturers in the different colleges.

—— (8 December). Rules for election to the Craven Scholarships drawn up.

Anne (1702—1714).

1703 (10 February). The title of Professor of Chemistry conferred on John Fra. Vigani.

—— (29 September). Will of Rev. Tho. Smoult bequeathing £300 to augment stipend of Knightbridge Professor.

1704 (2 September). Will of Thomas Plume, making provision for an Observatory, and for the salary of a Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.

1707 (12 June). The title of Professor of Anatomy conferred on George Rolfe.

1709 (21 June). Will of Will. Worts, making provision (among other things) for galleries in Great S. Mary's Church, Travelling Bachelors, and maintenance of University Library.

1712 (22 May). Act of Parliament confirming letters patent of King James the First, dated 26 August, 1605.

George I (1714—1727).

1719–34. Senate House built by subscription.

1724. Lancelot Blackburn, Abp of York and Lord High Almoner, appoints a Reader in Arabic with an annual stipend of £50.

—— (20 March). Twelve fellows of colleges appointed by George I to preach at Whitehall.

—— (16 May). Letter of King George the First, announcing his intention to appoint "Our Professor of Modern History."

—— (28 May). The King's letters patent founding the Professorship.

—— (10 November). The title of Professor of Botany conferred on Richard Bradley, F.R.S.

George II (1727—1760).

1727 (1 October). Will of John Woodward, M.D., bequeathing two cabinets of English fossils, and funds for the purchase of an estate to maintain a Professor of Geology.

1729 (26 February). Grace directing the Vice-Chancellor to buy Dr Woodward's other two cabinets, at a price not exceeding £1000.

1738 (8 October). Will of Rev. Tho. Seaton, bequeathing an estate to the University for a prize to encourage English Sacred Poetry.

1739. Statue of King George the First given by Charles Viscount Townshend.

1743 (26 April). Letter of the Public Orator to thank the Hon. Geo. Townshend for an Egyptian Mummy.

1747 (30 September). Dr Battie's deed of gift, conveying certain lands to the University, to found a scholarship. Candidates must have a competent knowledge of Greek and Latin.

1748 (6 May). Will of Thomas Lowndes, bequeathing certain lands to maintain a Professor of Astronomy and Geometry.

—— (16 December). Grace to thank Peter Burrell, B.A. (Joh.), for a statue said to represent *Glory*.

1750. First award of the Seatonian prize.

1751. Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of University, offers an annual gold medal "for an encouragement to the study of the Classic writers."

1752 (15 December). The Members for the University are thanked for offering four prizes for Latin Essays to Senior and Middle Bachelors.

1754–58. Façade of Library built, mainly by subscriptions.

1755 (24 January). Grace to thank Viscount Townshend for his offer of two annual prizes of twenty guineas each for English Essays on subjects connected with *The Theory of Trade.*

1756. Statue of His Grace the Duke of Somerset (Chancellor 1689–1748) given by his daughters.

George III (1760—1820).

1762 (25 August). Deed of trust by which Dr Walker conveys site of Botanic Garden to University.

1764 (14 January). Date of Dr Walker's bond securing an annuity of £50 for further improvement of Botanic Garden.

—— (7 August). Death of Sir Ja. Burrough, Master of Gonville and Caius College, who bequeathed £150 to face west end of Senate House with stone.

1765 (29 June). Grace to accept *Hortus Siccus* and Botanical Library offered by John Martyn, M.A., late Professor of Botany.

1766. Statue of King George the Second given by the Duke of Newcastle (Chancellor 1748–68).

—— (6 May). Will of Dr Rob. Smith, making provision for an increase in the Plumian Professor's salary, and for the foundation of two mathematical prizes.

1768 (6 April). Bequest of £500 by Walter Titley.

1770 (26 June). Will of John Norris, assigning funds for a Professorship of Divinity, an English Essay, and a Sermon.

1772 (11 February). Will of Sir Wm. Browne, assigning funds for a classical scholarship at Peterhouse, and medals for a Greek and Latin Ode.

1773 (21 July). Codicil to will of Sir Wm. Browne, assigning a gold medal for a Greek and Latin Epigram.

1775 (13 February). Will of Charles Viscount Maynard bequeathing £500 to University on certain conditions.

—— (20 February). Will of Rev. Richard Jackson, bequeathing an estate to Trinity College in trust to maintain a Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

—— (22 May). Act of Parliament granting perpetual copyright in books given or bequeathed.

1777 (21 July). Will of John Hulse, assigning funds for a Christian Advocate, a Preacher or Lecturer, and a Dissertation.

1781 (5 July). Act of Parliament commuting right to print Almanacks for an annual payment of £500.

1783. A prize of fifty guineas for the best English Essay on Gaming offered by an anonymous benefactor.

—— (21 February). Grace of the Senate, asking the Master and Fellows of Trinity College to carry out Mr Jackson's will.

—— (2 May). Deed of trust by which Rev. Edw. Betham conveys £2000 to University in trust to pay out of the interest the wages of labourers in the Botanic Garden.

1784. A prize of fifty guineas for the best English Essay on Duelling offered by an anonymous benefactor.

1785. A prize of fifty guineas for the best English Essay on Suicide offered by an anonymous benefactor.

1793 (13 September). King George the Third gives patent to Professor of Botany, with an annual stipend of £200.

1800 (22 September). Charter of Downing College, providing, among other things, for a Professor of the Laws of England, and a Professor of Medicine.

1803 (1 July). Greek marbles given by Edw. Dan. Clarke, LL.D., placed in vestibule of University Library.

1804 (24 April). An annual grant of £10 allowed to keep anatomical collections in order, the University having accepted from Professor Sir J. Pennington a small but choice collection of anatomical preparations made by Dr Lawrence.

—— (11 June). Grace to accept 200 guineas from the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, B.A. (Queens'), for an Essay and three Poems.

—— (24 July). Will of Dr Davies, founding a scholarship "on the same footing with those called the Craven University Scholarships for the greatest proficient in classical learning."

1806 (8 March). Will of John Symonds, directing certain volumes to be forwarded to "the Historical Library of Cambridge."

—— (18 March). The Reverend Claudius Buchanan, B.A. (Queens'), makes proposals for translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages; and for appointing Preachers on the subject.

—— (21 March). A letter of thanks to the Reverend Claudius Buchanan, B.A. (Queens'), who had offered £500 for an English Essay on the progress of the Gospel in Asia, is ordered to be sealed.

1807 (11 February). Viscount Maynard's legacy (bequeathed 1775) applied by Grace with accumulations to use of Botanic Garden.

—— (15 April). Rev. John Mainwaring bequeaths £300 stock to buy Divinity Books for Library.

1808 (15 December). The title of Professor of Mineralogy conferred on Edw. Dan. Clarke, LL.D.

1810 (18 July). Dr Bell's deed of gift, founding eight scholarships.

1811. H.R.H. Will. Fre. Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor, offers an annual gold medal for the encouragement of English Poetry.

—— (2 April). Will of Rev. John Manistre, bequeathing £5000 for purchase of books for Library.

1812. Statue of William Pitt given by a body of subscribers.

1813 (9 April). Grace to accept statue of Mr Pitt.

1815 (18 August). Will of Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam bequeathing his collections and £100,000 to University.

—— (19 December). Will of Rev. Rob. Tyrwhitt, M.A. (Jes.), bequeathing £4000 to encourage a general study of the Hebrew Language.

1816 (March). George Pryme, M.A., begins a course of lectures on Political Economy.

—— (28 May). Grace to accept *The Porson Prize*, for a translation into Greek of a passage from certain dramatic authors.

—— (15 June). Will of the Rev. John Crosse, M.A. (King's), bequeathing part of his personalty "to further and promote the cause of true religion."

1817 (29 May). Rev. Tho. Kerrich, M.A., conveys Stirbridge Chapel to University.

1819 (9 March). Order of Court of Chancery increasing number of Craven scholars to ten.

George IV (1820—1830).

1822 (25 June). Observatory begun.

—— (20 November). Grace to authorise purchase of mineralogical collections formed by Edw. Dan. Clarke, LL.D.

1824. Bust of Edw. Dan. Clarke, LL.D., given by a body of subscribers.

—— (18 June). Resolution of Pitt Committee to appropriate the surplus of the London Statue fund to erect a building at Cambridge connected with the Press.

1825 (7 December). A quarterly tax of one shilling and sixpence, for the increase of the funds of the Library, to be levied on all members of the University except sizars.

William IV (1830—1837).

1831 (30 March). Royal assent given to Act of Parliament for acquiring a new site for the Botanic Garden.

1832 (7 March). Grace to accept minerals, library, and £100 offered by Will. Whewell, M.A. (Trin.).

1832 (4 December). Grace to accept bequest of Rev. John Crosse, M.A. (1816), with regulations.

1834 (22 May). Royal assent to Act of Parliament for inclosing Lands in the parish of Great Shelford in the County of Cambridge.

—— (29 October). Grace to allow purchase of land surrounding Nine Wells Close.

1835 (3 July). Grace to thank the Duke of Northumberland for a telescope.

1837–40. North wing of Cockerell's Library—quadrangle built.

Victoria (1837—1901).

1841 (1 April). Grace to thank the Marquess Camden for an annual gold medal as a prize for the best exercise in Latin Hexameter Verse.

—— (16 June). Grace to accept collection of minerals formed by Sir Abraham Hume, and given by Viscount Alford.

—— (22 June). Order of Court of Chancery, increasing stipend of each Craven scholar to £75.

—— (20 October). Grace to invest in Consols £1000 bequeathed by Rev. John Palmer, B.D. (who died 9 Apr. 1840), to augment the salary of Sir Tho. Adams' Professor of Arabic.

1842 (1 July). Act of Parliament requiring a copy of every book published to be delivered to the Public Library.

—— (2 July). Letter of the Public Orator to thank His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor, for a bronze copy of the Warwick vase.

—— (September). Rev. Tho. Halford invests £2000 to be applied to the completion of the Library.

—— (19 October). Letter of the Public Orator to thank Messrs Rundell and Bridge for a bronze copy of Flaxman's Shield of Achilles.

1843 (30 March). Grace to accept collection of Wm. Swainson, F.R.S.

1844 (19 February). Deed of trust executed by John Barnes to endow a Scholarship in memory of his brother Thomas Barnes, M.A. (Pemb.).

—— (27 November). Grace to accept a prize to be called *The Sir Peregrine Maitland Prize*, for an essay on some subject connected with the propagation of Christianity in India.

1846 (13 May). Grace to accept £500 from Mr John Muir for "the best refutation of Hinduism and statement of the Evidences of Christianity in a form suited to the Hindus."

—— (11 June). A bequest by Rich. Burney, M.A. (Chr.), to endow a prize to be called *The Burney Prize*, for an essay on a moral or metaphysical subject, accepted.

1848 (7 April). Grace to accept a prize to be called *The Adams Prize*, for an essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics or Astronomy, to commemorate the discovery of the planet Uranus by John Couch Adams, M.A. (Joh.).

—— (12 May). Grace to accept *The Porson Scholarship.*

—— (11 August). Canonries at Ely annexed by Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Regius Professorships of Greek and Hebrew.

—— (22 November). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The Le Bas Prize*, for the best English Essay on a subject of General Literature.

1849. Portrait of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Chancellor, given by himself.

—— (5 December). Grace to accept an offer by Dr Whewell to give two annual prizes for proficiency in Moral Philosophy in the examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos.

1850 (16 April). Grace to accept a collection of ancient marbles offered by John Disney.

1851. Bust of Professor Smyth given by a body of subscribers.

—— (4 April). Grace to accept an offer from Mr Disney to endow *The Disney Professorship of Archæology.*

—— (29 October). Grace to accept an offer by Dr Whewell to give an annual prize of £20 for proficiency in Moral Philosophy in connection with the examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos.

1853 (25 May). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The Carus Prize*, for the encouragement of the accurate study of the Greek Testament.

—— (29 July). Order of Court of Chancery, appropriating site of old Botanic Garden to University.

1854 (27 October). Grace to accept an annual gold medal offered by H.R.H. Prince Albert, Chancellor, for the encouragement of legal studies.

1855. Bust of Charles Simeon, M.A., given by a body of subscribers.

1856 (30 April). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The Scholefield Prize*, for the "encouragement of the critical study of the Holy Scriptures."

—— (6 May). Will of John Disney, bequeathing £2500 to increase the endowment of *The Disney Professorship of Archæology.*

—— (14 May). Grace to accept Professor Selwyn's gift of £700 per annum to augment salary of Norrisian Professor, or in some other way to assist Theological study.

1857 (12 November). Grace to accept collection of minerals formed by Hen. Ja. Brooke, F.R.S., and given by his son.

1858 (28 October). Grace to accept minerals owned by Hen. Warburton, M.A., offered by Howard Warburton Elphinstone, M.A.

1859. Portrait of Sam. Parr, LL.D., bequeathed by Bp Maltby.

1859. Portrait of Hen. Philpott, D.D., given by a body of subscribers.
——. Bust of Edw. Maltby, D.D., bequeathed by himself.
—— (1 February). Declaration of trust in £10,000 transferred by Miss Sheepshanks for certain purposes connected with Astronomy.
1860 (10 May). A yearly tax of twelve shillings (including the tax of six shillings for the Library agreed to in 1825) to be levied on all persons who have taken the degree of D.D., LL.D., M.D. B.D., M.A., LL.M. for general purposes of University.
—— (30 November). Order of Court of Chancery, increasing number of Craven scholars to twelve, and the stipend of each to £80.
1861 (7 March). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The Hare Prize*, for an "English Dissertation on some subject taken from Ancient Greek or Roman History or from the History of Greek or Roman Philosophy."
—— (6 June). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The Kaye Prize*, for an "English Dissertation on some subject relating to Ancient Ecclesiastical History or to the Canon of Scripture."
1862 (4 June). The capital of Mr Tyrwhitt's fund augmented by a committee of subscribers.
1863 (12 March). Grace to accept £2000 offered by Miss Sheepshanks for the benefit of the Observatory.
—— (9 June). Ground handed over to contractor for erection of Museums and Lecture-Rooms for Natural Science.
—— (29 October). Grace to establish a Professorship of Political Economy.
1864 (8 December). Grace to authorise Professor Selwyn to devote his benefaction (given in 1856) to the building of a Divinity School.
1864–67. Scott's building at Library erected.
1865 (23 February). Grace to accept a prize to be called *The Sedgwick Prize*, "for the purpose of encouraging the study of Geology and in honour of the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Woodwardian Professor of Geology."
—— (24 May). Grace to accept Natural History collections offered by the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
—— (7 December). Grace to accept £300 to found a prize for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew.
1866 (8 February). Grace to establish a Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
—— (31 May). A uniform capitation tax of seventeen shillings to be levied on all members of the University without distinction.
—— (24 October). Augmentation of the value of Sir Wm. Browne's medals by Earl of Powis (High Steward).

1867 (19 January). Grace to thank Earl of Powis (High Steward) for his offer to continue the Camden Medal, accepted 1841.

—— (28 March). Grace to accept collection of birds in skin formed by Hugh Edwin Strickland, and offered by his widow.

—— (8 April). Grace to establish a Professorship of Sanskrit, to terminate with tenure of office of first Professor.

—— (14 November). Grace to accept Mr John Noble's offer to found *The Winchester Reading Prizes.*

—— (12 December). Grace to accept Professorship and Scholarships in International Law, founded by William Whewell, D.D.

—— (12 December). Grace to accept *The Elrington and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo-Saxon.*

1869 (13 March). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The Evans Prize*, for distinction in Ecclesiastical History and the Greek and Latin Fathers.

—— (29 April). Grace to accept a Professorship of Latin.

—— (24 June). Grace to accept *The Slade Professorship of Fine Art.*

—— (13 August). Will of Joseph Gedge, M.B. (Gonv. and Cai.), bequeathing £1000 to endow a prize in Physiology, the bequest to take effect after his mother's death.

1870 (26 March). Deed of trust executed by the Misses Waddington to endow a classical scholarship in memory of their brothers.

—— (10 October). Letter of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor, offering to build and equip a laboratory for Experimental Physics.

—— (24 November). Grace to accept £4500 offered by Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D. (Trin.), to endow a scholarship in Ecclesiastical History.

—— (8 December). Grace to accept £1000 offered by Rev. Ja. Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., to found a prize for the encouragement of a critical study of the Septuagint.

1871 (9 February). Grace to accept £4000 bequeathed by Mr John Abbott to found two scholarships.

—— (9 February). Grace to establish a Professorship of Experimental Physics.

—— (9 February). Grace to accept a prize to be called *The Harness Prize*, for the best English Essay on some subject connected with Shakesperian Literature.

—— (25 March). Will of George Jeremy, M.A., bequeathing £1000 to augment stipend of Regius Professor of Divinity.

1873 (13 December). Grace to thank executors of Rob. M^{c}Andrew, F.R.S., who had bequeathed his collection of shells to the University.

——. Bust of John Fre. Maurice, M.A., given by a body of subscribers.

1874 (26 February). Grace to accept curatorship of Strickland collection, which Miss Strickland had offered to endow.

1874 (13 March). Deed of trust respecting curatorship of Strickland collection, founded by Miss Strickland.

—— (16 June). Completion of Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

1875 (9 June). Scheme approved by Court of Chancery for the foundation of *The Yorke Prize*, for an English essay on some subject relating to the law of Property.

—— (28 October). Grace to establish a Professorship of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics.

1876 (1 June). Grace to accept an offer of the Cobden Club to give annually a prize of £20, to be called *The Cobden Prize*, for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

1878. Bust of Hen. Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., given by a body of subscribers.

——. Statue of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, given by a body of subscribers.

1879 (30 October). The completed Divinity School conveyed to the University by the Selwyn trustees.

1881 (2 June). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The George Long Prize*, for the encouragement of the study of Roman Law and Jurisprudence.

—— (2 June). Grace to accept the Library of the Cambridge Philosophical Society under the name of *The Philosophical Library*.

—— (8 December). Bequest of £5000 by John Fre. Stanford, M.A. (Chr.), to complete and publish his *Etymological Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases*, accepted.

1882 (23 February). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The George Williams Prize*, for distinction in the papers on Doctrine and the Ancient Liturgies in Theological Tripos Part II.

—— (3 May). Statute for Emmanuel College and the University in common, establishing a Dixie Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, approved by Queen in Council.

—— (11 May). Professorship in Animal Morphology established, and Fra. Maitland Balfour elected (31 May).

—— (29 June). Statute for the Ely Professorship of Divinity approved by Queen in Council (Stat. B. Ch. xiv).

—— (4 August). Will of Edw. Grey Hancock, bequeathing his residuary estate to the University.

—— (18 August). Act of Parliament severing rectory of Somersham from Regius Professorship of Divinity: the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars to be rectors, and a vicar to be appointed.

1883. Portrait of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor, given by a body of subscribers.

—— (10 May). Grace to establish a Professorship of Physiology.

—— (10 May). Grace to establish a Professorship of Surgery.

1883 (31 May). Grace to accept a prize to be called *The Mason Prize for Biblical Hebrew.*

—— (14 June). Grace to accept *The Balfour Memorial Fund* and *Balfour Studentship.*

—— (23 June). Surplus of fund collected for statue of Prince Consort applied to endowment of a prize to be called *The Prince Consort Prize*, for the promotion of Historical Studies.

—— (6 December). Grace to establish a Professorship in Pathology.

1884 (6 May). Museum of Classical Archæology, and Museum of General and Local Archæology opened.

—— (12 June). Grace to accept a prize, to be called *The Thirlwall Prize*, for "the best dissertation on some historical subject involving original research."

—— (19 June). Site of Perse Almshouses bought.

—— (13 October). Grace to accept bequest of Mr John Stewart of Rannoch for the endowment of scholarships.

—— (11 December). The Chancellor's annual gold medal for the encouragement of legal studies to be called *The Chancellor's Medal for the encouragement of the study of English Law.*

1885 (27 April). Grace to accept bequest of Mrs Pearson, for the endowment of a scholarship in memory of her brother, Professor Harkness.

—— (18 June). Establishment of a Craven Studentship and Craven Fund.

—— (December). New Chemical Laboratory begun.

1886. Foundation of Marmaduke Levitt Scholarship.

—— (16 March). Residue of Hen. Bradshaw memorial fund to be applied to purchase of books for Library.

—— (10 June). Grace to accept a *Political Economy Prize*, to be given annually by Professor Marshall for five years.

—— (25 November). Sir Tho. Fra. Wade thanked for gift of his Chinese Library.

1887. Bust of Alex. Johnstone Munro, Litt.D., given by Dr Blore (Oxf.).

——. Portrait of Hen. Fawcett, M.A., given by a body of subscribers.

—— (24 February). Offer of a body of subscribers, who had collected £500 to make the University a Governor of the Marine Biological Association, accepted.

—— (10 March). Grace to accept *The John Lucas Walker Studentship.*

—— (9 June). Offer of the Royal Geographical Society to contribute annually £250 for five years towards the stipend of a lecturer in Geography.

1888. Bust of Hen. Bradshaw, M.A. (Librarian), given by a body of subscribers.

—— (9 February). Sir Tho. Fra. Wade appointed Professor of Chinese.

—— (9 February). Grace to accept the Wilmot collection of eggs.

1888 (3 May). Site of Perse School for Boys bought.
—— (7 June). Grace to accept *The Prendergast Studentship.*
—— (12 June). Grace to accept with thanks Lord Portsmouth's offer of a collection of Sir Isaac Newton's MSS.
1889 (14 February). Dr Taylor, Master of S. John's College, gives £400 to Library.
—— (14 February). Grace to thank Sam. Sandars, M.A. (Trin.), for offer to place stone urns on Senate House as shewn in the design of James Gibbs.
—— (21 November). Grace to thank Dr Sidgwick for giving £1500 towards the new buildings for Anatomy and Physiology.
—— (21 December). Death of Dr Lightfoot, who bequeathed part of his library to the Divinity School.
1887–90. Hancock building at Library erected.
1890 (21 April). Professor Cayley gives £500 to the Library.
—— (22 April). Graces to accept Mr R. S. Newall's telescope and to thank H. F. Newall, M.A., for his generous offer of personal service and pecuniary support.
—— (12 June). Grace to accept bequest of Mrs Clerk Maxwell for founding *The Clerk Maxwell Scholarship.*
1891. Portrait of Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., given by a body of subscribers.
——. Portrait of Alf. Newton, M.A., given by a body of subscribers.
——. Completion of new buildings for Anatomy and Physiology.
—— (5 March). Grace to accept *The Isaac Newton Studentships*, founded by Frank McClean, M.A. (Trin.).
—— (5 March). Grace to accept a prize for an essay in Economics, to be called *The Adam Smith Prize*, to be given by Professor Marshall in each successive third year from 1894.
—— (3 December). Grace to accept an offer by Lord Walsingham, High Steward, to give a gold medal annually for proficiency in Natural Science.
—— (17 December). Grace to establish a Readership in Talmudic.
1892 (10 February). Mr C. G. Montefiore engages to provide £250 annually for 5 years towards stipend of Reader in Talmudic.
—— (25 February). Earl of Powis (nephew to the late High Steward) offers an annual medal, as his uncle had done, to be called *The Powis Medal.*
—— (19 May). Grace to accept *The Arnold Gerstenberg Studentship*, to promote the study of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics among students of Natural Science.
—— (15 December). Grace to accept a clock placed in the tower of Great S. Mary's Church in memory of Dr Luard.
1893. Central part of Engineering Laboratory begun (June), and south wing (November).

1893 (1 June). A tax of two pounds per annum to be levied on all undergraduate members of the University from matriculation to first degree.

—— (15 June). Grace to accept bequest of £300 by Mr Hen. Tyson, to provide a gold medal for proficiency in Mathematics and Astronomy.

—— (23 November). Grace to accept £200 from H. H. Takhtsinhji, Maharája of Bhaonagar, to provide an annual medal in connection with the examination for the Indian Civil Service.

1894. Extension of Cavendish Laboratory by a building in Free School Lane.

——. Legacy of £500 from Sam. Sandars, M.A., to buy some English books for Library.

—— (1 February). Grace to accept a gift of £100 from an anonymous donor to augment *The Carus Prize.*

—— (26 April). Grace to accept a fund in memory of Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D.

—— (22 November). Grace to accept a bequest from Sam. Sandars, M.A., to endow a Readership in Bibliography.

1895 (21 November). Grace to accept bequest by Miss Saul of her conchological cabinet and books.

1896 (30 January). An English Lectureship established with funds collected by Professor W. W. Skeat.

—— (31 January). Residue of Robertson Smith memorial fund to be applied to purchase of Oriental MSS. for Library.

—— (11 June). Grace to authorise purchase from Downing College of two acres facing Downing Street.

—— (11 June). Garden ground and adjoining premises belonging to Messrs Mortlock bought.

—— (18 June). A Lectureship in the Hausa language established for three years with funds supplied by the Hausa Association.

—— (18 June). Grace to accept a Lectureship in Agricultural History and Economics established for 21 years by Sir W. Gilbey, Bart.

—— (18 June). Grace to accept an augmentation of the Hort Memorial Fund, to be called Revision Surplus Fund, offered by the Revisers of the Old and New Testament.

—— (18 November). Grace to establish a Professorship in Mental Philosophy and Logic.

1897. Portrait of Geo. Forrest Browne, B.D., given by a body of subscribers.

—— (4 February). Meeting held at the Master's Lodge, Trinity College, to consider the financial condition and requirements of the University.

—— (3 May). Dr Frithjof Nansen contributes £50 towards teaching of Geography.

1897 (17 June). Grace to accept a fund in memory of the late Sir John Robert Seeley, M.A., Professor of Modern History.

—— (28 October). Grace to establish a Professorship in Chinese.

—— (28 October). Grace to accept collection of minerals offered by Rev. Tho. Wiltshire.

—— (25 November). The prize to be called *The Gedge Prize* (see 1869) accepted.

—— (9 December). Grace to authorise purchase from Downing College of an additional strip of ground.

1898. The Cambridge University Association founded.

——. Statues on Divinity School given by Sam. Sandars, M.A.

—— (21 February). The Committee of the Cobden Club reduce their triennial prize of £60 to a prize of £20 and a silver medal.

—— (10 March). Lectureship in Geography converted into a Readership.

—— (10 June). Lord Walsingham, High Steward, announces his intention to give a second medal in cases of exceptional merit.

—— (16 June). Grace to accept *The Allen Scholarship Fund*, and *The Allen Student*, in memory of Joseph Allen, D.D., sometime Lord Bp of Ely.

—— (27 October). Grace to accept Mrs Hopkinson's offer of £5000 to build a Hopkinson Memorial Wing of Engineering Laboratory.

1899. Bust of Geo. Gabriel Stokes, M.A., given by a body of subscribers.

—— (1 February). Meeting at Devonshire House, to advocate the endowment of the University.

—— (16 February). The Senate approve Mr T. G. Jackson's design for Sedgwick Memorial Museum.

—— (25 May). A Lectureship in Russian established for five years with funds supplied by Sir D. L. Salomons, Bart.

—— (14 December). The Lectureship in Hausa continued for three years by Hausa Association.

1900 (15 March). Grace to accept £500 from Rich. Horton-Smith, M.A. (Joh.), to commemorate his son, Raymond John Horton-Smith, M.A. (Joh.), by founding a prize for the encouragement of Medicine and Pathology, to be called the *Raymond Horton-Smith Prize.*

—— (7 June). Grace to accept the offer of Miss Squire's trustees to build a Law Library; and to approve Mr Jackson's design for it and for the new Law School.

—— (14 June). Grace to accept £200 from Rev. Tho. Wiltshire, M.A. (Trin.), to found a prize, afterwards called *The Wiltshire Prize*, for proficiency in Geology and Mineralogy.

EDWARD VII.

1901 (14 March). Tenders accepted for new Botanical School.

—— (23 May). Grace to accept tenders to build Humphry Museum and part of new Medical School.

—— (6 June). Grace to accept offer of the Committee of the Liberal Memorial to Mr Gladstone to give an annual or biennial prize for proficiency in History, Political Science, or Economics.

—— (7 November). Grace to accept a fund to endow a University Lectureship in Moral Science to commemorate Professor Hen. Sidgwick.

1902 (20 February). Seal affixed to deed of trust in relation to the erection and establishment of the Squire Law Library.

—— (22 May). Grace to authorise purchase from Downing College of about six acres and a quarter of the site adjoining the ground previously bought.

—— (3 June). Mr C. G. Montefiore engages to continue his benefaction notwithstanding change of Reader in Talmudic.

—— (5 June). Rev. Hen. Latham, M.A., Master of Trinity Hall, bequeaths fund for assisting members of the University, their wives or children.

1904 (25 February). Grace to accept £500 from Mrs Winbolt to found in memory of her husband, John Steddy Winbolt, an annual prize in the School of Engineering to be called *The John Winbolt Prize.*

—— (4 March). Deed of Trust between University and Trustees of Miss Squire, in virtue of which £5000 is allowed for the endowment of further Law Scholarships.

—— (28 April). Grace to accept from the Reverend Vincent Hen. Stanton, D.D., a sum sufficient to endow a lectureship in the Philosophy of Religion.

XVI.

INDEX

INDEX.

Abbott, John: history of Scholarships founded by, 332; extract from Will, *ib.*; regulations, 334

Adam Smith Prize: *see* Marshall, Alf.

Adams, John Couch: contributes to buy site for Newall telescope, 514; history of prize founded to commemorate, 393; regulations, 394; change in two of these (1853), 395

—— Sir Tho.: account of his foundation, 172; letter of the V. C. and Heads to thank Adams, 173; his deed of foundation, 1666, 174; extract from Will of Rev. John Palmer increasing endowment, 172, 177

Advanced Students: position of with respect to Walsingham Medal, 427; to Gedge prize, 432–434

Agricultural Education: letter from Mr Chaplin to the Chancellor, 254; proceedings in consequence, 255; examination and diploma, 256; a Professor with a department to be appointed, *ib.*; loan of a farm, 257

—— History and Economics: offer of Sir W. Gilbey to give £25 per annum for 21 years to a lecturer on, 277

Airy, G. B.: informs Vice-Chancellor of intentions of Miss Sheepshanks, 131, 132; thanked by Senate, 133

Albert, Prince: offers annual gold medal to encourage legal studies, 398; special intentions in his foundation, 399: connexion of the medal with the Law Tripos, *ib.*; to be given for proficiency in English Law (1884), 400; further history, *ib.*; statue, 586, and note; portrait, 587; surplus of fund collected for statue applied to found a prize, to bear the Prince Consort's name, for promotion of Historical Studies (1883), 420; regulations, 421

Alford, Visc.: gives mineralogical collection formed by Sir A. Hume, 528

Algebra lectures: *see* Sadleir, Lady

Allen, Ashley Wm. Graham: history of his bequest to University, 364; report of General Board of Studies on the bequest, 365; acceptance by Senate, *ib.*

—— Joseph, bp of Ely: commemorated by his grandson, 364

Almanacks: may be printed by University (1623), 41; this right demised by University to Company of Stationers, 47; commuted for a yearly payment of £500 (1781), 48

Almoner, Lord: account of his Reader or Professor of Arabic, 193

Almshouses, University: *see* Stokys, Matth.

Anatomy: history of Professorship, 182; new building for, 516; benefaction of Sir Isaac Pennington, 521: of Flinders Petrie, *ib.*

Ancient History: history of Professorship, 254

Andrews, Tho.: gives spectroscope to Chemical Laboratory, 524: metallurgical microscope to Engineering Laboratory, 526

Anglesey, Arthur, Earl of: gives £1000 to Senate House, 466

Anglo-Saxon: history of Elrington and Bosworth Professorship, 228; deed of trust, *ib.*; explanation of name, *ib. note.*

Animal Morphology: Professorship of, 347

Anne, Queen: issues letters patent approving Plumian statutes (1707), 81; the statutes, 83

Anonymous benefaction, 379

Anthropology: gift to *per* Endowment Fund, 601

Antiquarian Committee: constitution as first appointed, 506
—— Society: minute of Council offering collection and library to the University under certain conditions, 505–508; coins belonging to transferred to Fitzwilliam Museum, 499
Arabic: *see* Adams, Sir Tho.; Almoner, Lord
Archæology, Classical: Museum projected (1879), 501; report of Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate recommending provision of a Museum of Ancient Sculpture (casts) on ground belonging to Peterhouse, behind church of S. Mary the Less, with space for Archæological collections (1882), 502–503; this confirmed, 504; fresh lease for 99 years to be obtained from Peterhouse, and £5000 to be spent on buildings; and certain rooms to be reserved for General and Local Archæology, *ib.*; this confirmed, *ib.*; provision of a library and casts, 505; communication from Antiquarian Society offering collections, and suggesting the appointment of a Curator and an Antiquarian Committee (1883), 505–508; this report confirmed, 508; opening of Museums (1884), *ib.*; gift of Library to Museum of Classical Archæology, *ib.*
—— Disney Professorship of, 222
—— General and Local: *see* Archæology, Classical; name of Museum altered to include Ethnology, 509; bequest of Walt. K. Foster to, *ib.*; extract from his Will, *ib.*; arrival of collections, 510; gift from Mrs Foster, *ib.*; benefaction of H. B. Brady, *ib.*; of W. Wiles Green, *ib.*; gifts to the Museum, 510, 511
—— gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 601
Arms: grant of to University, 32; to five Regius Professors, 33
Arnold, Ja. Wm.: bequeaths portraits by Hogarth to Fitzwilliam Museum, 494
Arnold Gerstenberg, *see* Gerstenberg
Ashburnham, John, Earl of: gives £200 to Library, 455
—— Sir Wm.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Ashton, Wm.: gives £20 to building Senate House, 467
Association, University: formation of, 597
Astronomy: gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 601
Astronomy, *see* Plume
Astronomy and Geometry, *see* Lowndes
Attwood-Mathews, Benj. St John: extract from his Will, 624
Augmentations, Court of: decree confirming King Henry the Seventh's annual grant of £10 out of the revenues of the monastery of S. Peter, Westminster, 8; do. confirming annual stipend of Lady Margaret's Reader, 73; of her Preacher, 75
Ayloffe, Sir John: gives £15 to building Senate House, 467
—— Wm.: gives £40 to same, 467

Babington, Cha. Cardale: his botanical collections and books given by his widow, 523
—— Churchill: supports purchase of Leake coins, 491
Balfour, Fra. Maitland: elected Professor of Animal Morphology, 347; his death, 348; meeting to consider memorial, *ib.*; fund and studentship, with regulations, accepted, 349; principal subscriptions, *ib.*; his library given to the University, 350
Balsham, Cambs.: estate at, bought for Dr Plume's trust, 80; additional fields, 81; the legal estate to be conveyed to the Chancellor, Masters, etc., *ib.*; extent of the whole, 88
Bankes, Ja.: gives £20 to building Senate House, 467
Barnaby Lecturers: origin of name, 262
Barnard, Edw., D.D.: gives £20 to Library, 456
—— Hen., M.B.: gives £10 10*s.* 0*d.* to building Senate House, 467
—— Wm., D.D.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Barnes, John: founds scholarship in memory of his brother, Thomas Barnes, 319; regulations accepted by Grace (1844), 320; deed of trust, 321; report of Council of Senate (1867), 325; Order of Court of Chancery, 326
Barratt, Dr: gives Roman antiquities to University, 510
Barrett-Lennard, Fra.: gives transcripts of works of Handel to Fitzwilliam Museum, 500
Barrow, Isaac: allowed by Charles II to retain his fellowship though Regius Professor of Greek, 162
Barton, Cambs.: estate etc. bought by the University, 24

Bateman, Wm.: founds the chest of the Holy Trinity, 555
Battie, Wm.: has an equality of vote with Bentley for Craven Scholarship, 284; is chosen by Earl Craven, 285; history of schp. endowed by him, 294; his deed of gift, 295; rules for election of a scholar, 298
Beaufort, Lady Margaret: history of her benefactions, 57; deed founding Readership (1502), 58; Preachership (1504), 65; covenant of Abbot and Convent of Westminster to pay salary of Reader (1503), 70; of Preacher, 1505, 72; letters patent of Henry VIII for Reader, 1542, 73; for Preacher, 75; conveyance of a garden for use of Readers by Alice Davers (1625), 77; letter of Charles II dispensing Preacher from certain sermons (1679), 79; her portrait, 587
—— Tho.: founds the Exeter chest, 556
Bedford, Duke of: gives specimens of *Cervus davidianus*, 541
Beethoven: bust of, 498
Belgians, H.M. the King of the: gives cast of skeleton of *Iguanodon*, 541
Bell, Wm.: history of scholarships endowed by, 301; deed of foundation with rules, 302; the seventh regulation, as altered by founder, 306
Bentley, Ri.: has an equality of votes with Battie for Craven Scholarship, 284
Betham, Edw.: *see* Botanic Garden
Bhaonagar Medal: history of, 428
Bibles and Prayer-books: may be printed at Cambridge, 42
Bibliography, Reader in: *see* Sandars, Sam.
Billingford, Ri. de: founds a chest, 556
Blackburn, Lancelot: assigns a stipend out of the Lord High Almoner's Office to a Reader in Arabic, 193
Blackwood, Fra.: gives collection of birds in skin to University, 538
Blore, G. J.: gives bust of Mr Munro, 587
Booth, Penniston, D.D.: gives £21 to Library, 456
Bosworth, Jos: *see* Anglo-Saxon
Botanic Garden: Head Gardener to be paid out of Rev. R. Jackson's estate, 206; his duties as set forth in Mr Jackson's Will, 214; ground for conveyed to University by Dr Rich. Walker (1762), 468; his deed of trust, 469; his bond, 473; benefaction of Charles Visc. Maynard, 475; clause in his Will, 476; benefaction of Rev. Edw. Betham, *ib.*; indenture between him and University, 477; removal of garden to new site, 479; Act of Parliament to effect this, 480; opinion of Counsel on certain points in the above Act, 484; appropriation of Old Garden to University, 485
Botany: history of Professorship, 194; stipend allowed by Crown (1793), 195; the payment of this devolves on the University, 182; new building for erected, 519; benefaction of John Martyn, 521; of Lady Bunbury, 522; of Professor Babington, 523; of Cha. Packe, 524; other gifts, *ib.*; gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 601
Bourchier, Tho.: founds a chest, 556; money paid by his nephew, 557; name subsequently given to, *ib.*
Bourn, Vincent: gives £10. 10*s.* to Library, 467
Bowtell, John: gives £500 to Hobson's workhouse trust, 560
Bradley, Ri.: receives title of Professor of Botany, 194
Bradshaw, Hen.: surplus of his memorial fund to be spent on books for Library, 464; his bust, 587
Brady, H. B.: bequeaths weapons, etc., from South Sea Islands to University, 510
British Westinghouse Electric Co.: give apparatus to Engineering Laboratory, 526
Brooke, Hen. Ja.: gives collection of recent shells to Woodwardian Museum, 525; his collection of minerals offered to University by his son, 528
Browne, Edw. Harold: receives £700 per annum from Prof. Selwyn, 545
—— Geo. Forrest: his portrait received, 588
—— Sir Wm.: account of his benefaction, 96; his Will (1772), 98; codicil (1773), 101; Grace to appoint first scholar (1775), *ib.*; Grace to appoint Syndicate to decide number of electors, etc. (1782), 102; rules for choice of scholar, *ib.*; augmentation of the medals by the Earl of Powis (1866), 104
Buchanan, Claudius: offers in 1804 £210 for four prizes, 379; in 1805 £500 for an essay, 381; in 1806 proposes translation of the Scriptures into Oriental Languages, and suggests the appointment of two preachers on the subject, 382

Buckingham, Geo. Villiers, first Duke of: gives three maces to University, 590
Buckley, Tho. Edw.: note of his bequests to Museum of Zoology, 538
Buller, Sir Walt. L.: thanked for numerous and valuable gifts to Museum of Zoology, 541; gives skeleton of Elephant Seal, *ib.*
Bulwer, Sir Hen.: gives objects dug up in Cyprus to Fitzwilliam Museum, 500
Bunbury, Sir Cha.: his collections given by Lady Bunbury, 522
Burney, Ch.: promotes the Porson fund, 124–130
—— Ri.: history of the essay prize founded by, 390; sketch of his life, *ib. note*; deed of trust, 391; regulations, 392; subsequent history, 393; gives model of Taje Mahal, 496
Burrell, Pet.: gives marble statue, said to represent *Glory*, 583
Burrough, Sir Ja.: bequeaths £150 to face west end of Senate House with stone, 465
Burwell, S. Andrew: purchase of rectory, 10
—— S. Mary: purchase of rectory, 9; deed between University and Sir E. North (1544), 11–15; right of sheepfold, 11; advowson of vicarage, 12; vicar to receive £20 annually, less certain charges, *ib.*; presentation how to be arranged, 13; the King's dues, 14; confirmation of these arrangements by Henry VIII, 15–19; University may appropriate rectory, 16; and must present a suitable clerk to vicarage, 17
Busts:
Beethoven, 498
Bradshaw, Hen., 587
Clarke, Edw. Dan., 586
Cookson, Hen. Wilkinson, 587
Maltby, Edw., 489, 587
Maurice, John Fre. Denison, 587
Napoleon, 490
Simeon, Cha., 586
Smyth, Will., 586
Stokes, Geo. Gabriel, 587
Tooke, John Horne, 498
Butler, Will. John, family of: give two oil-paintings to Fitzwilliam Museum, 500

Cambridgeshire County Council: offers help to agricultural education, 255
Camden, Geo. Ch., second Marquess: offers annual gold medal for Latin Hexameter Verse, 384; history of the gift, with regulations, 385; his medal continued by Earl Powis (1867), 385
Capitation Tax: history, 595
Carleton, Henry, Lord: gives £500 to building Senate House, 466
Carnarvon, Henry, Marquess of: gives £300 to building Senate House, 466
Carter, Ja.: gives collection of fossil crustacea to Woodwardian Museum, 526
Carus, Will.: history of prize founded to commemorate (1852), 397; augmentation by Mr Carus, 398; by an anonymous benefactor, *ib.*
Cator, Pet.: share in founding Sir Peregrine Maitland prize, 387
Cavendish Laboratory: gift to *per* Endowment Fund, 601
—— Professor: *see* Experimental Physics
Cayley, Art.: gives £500 to Library, 463
Cecil, Sir Rob.: his portrait, 587
—— Will.: his portrait, 587
Chancellor of the University, Classical Medals: history of their foundation, 370; case of equality of votes (1724), 371; system of examinations (1762), *ib.*; removal of mathematical restriction, 372; new regulations in consequence of this, 373
—— English Verse Medals: history of their foundation, 382, 383; length limited to 200 lines, 383; further history, 384
—— Legal Medals, 398
Chandos, James, Duke of: gives £500 to building Senate House, 466
Chantrey, Lady: gives her husband's bust of Horne Tooke to Fitzwilliam Museum, 498
Chapman, Benedict: augments stipend of Norrisian Professor, 105, 116; gives £50 to Library, 460
—— Tho., D.D.: gives £21 to Library, 456
Charles, Prince of Wales: his portrait, 587
Charles the Second: letter to University respecting Lady Margaret's Preacher, 58; the letter, 79; allows Regius Professor of Hebrew to hold a fellowship, 154; letters patent for this (1661), 161; confirms statutes for Lucasian Professorship (1664), 170; grants further privileges to same (1675), 171

Chemistry: history of Professorship, 181; salary allowed by Crown, *ib.*; building of laboratory, 516; spectroscope given to, 524
Chenevix, Rich.: gives £50 to Library, 456
Cheshire, Sir John: gives £50 to building of Senate House, 466
Chests, University: account of, 554–558; chest founded by Walt. Neel and John Wythorn, 555; by bp Bateman (Holy Trinity chest), *ib.*; by Tho. Beaufort, d. of Exeter (Exeter chest), 556; by Rich. de Billingford (Billingford chest), *ib.*; by Hugh Fenn, *ib.*; by Tho. Bourchier, *ib.*; names subsequently adopted, 557; summary of the system, *ib.*
Chinese: history of Professorship, 252
Christian Advocate: established by John Hulse, 118
Christ's Hospital, Winchester: scheme for exhibitions at, 442
Clarke, Chr.: gives £100 to building Senate House, 466
—— Edw.: gives £120 to building Senate House, 466
—— Edw. Dan.: elected first Professor of Mineralogy, 218; his collections bought, 527; Greek marbles given by, 583; moved to Fitzwilliam Museum, 498; his bust, 586
—— Sir Tho.: gives £100 to Library, 455
—— Rev. Mr, of Kirk Leathem: gives £5. 5*s.* 0*d.* to Library, 467
Clerk Maxwell, Ja.: history of Scholarship founded to commemorate by his widow, 340
Clothworkers Company: exhibitions in gift of, 443
Cobden Club: offers a prize on some subject connected with Political Economy (1876), 414; acceptance of this, 415; change in value, 416; further changes, 417
Cockerell, Cha. Rob.: building by, for Univ. Library, 456; gives 12 copies of Roman Mosaics to Fitzwilliam Museum, 496; plans and designs by, given by descendants, 585
Cohen, B. L.: gives £3000 to Endowment Fund, 598
Coins: transferred from Library to Fitzwilliam Museum, 498; from Antiquarian Society to same, 499; presented by Will. Geo. Searle, 500
Commemoration: of King Henry VII, 3, 4–7; his Queen, his father and mother, *ib.*; John Mere, 19; Tho. Plume, 81; John Knightbridge, 179
Cookson, Hen. Wilkinson: bust of, 587
Copyright, of books bequeathed or given: to be held for ever, 46
Corbett, John: gives £10. 10*s.* to Library, 467
Cornwallis, Hon. Fre.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Corpus Christi and blessed Mary, College of: grant to University ground sold by them to Abp Parker for University Street, 22; agree to keep the street in repair, 23; and also books given by the Abp to the Library, *ib.*; receives from Abp ground bought by him from King's Coll. and not wanted for the Street, *ib.*; to pay a fine for non-performance, *ib.*
Cotes, Roger: chosen first Plumian Professor (1707), 80
Crane, John: account of his benefaction, 565; bequest for relief of poor sick scholars, 566, 568; leave given by the Charity Commissioners to devote £50 per annum to the training of nurses, 566; his bequest of a house for the use of the Regius Professor of Physic, 567; extract from his Will, 567–570; from a codicil, 570
Craven Fund: establishment of this fund, 286
—— John: history of his endowment of 4 scholarships at Camb. and Oxf., 283; extract from his Will, 286
—— Scholarships: history, 283; deed of trust, 287; rules for Oxford scholars (1649), 284; the rules, 289; residence enforced on Cambridge scholars (1681), 284; letter to Earl Craven and his answer, 290; rules made for Cambridge scholars (1701), *ib.*; text of these rules, 291; the case of equality of votes (in 1724), 284; statement of the facts drawn up by the Vice-Chancellor and two other voters, 292; Grace to give the Vice-Chancellor a casting-vote in future, 285; decree of Court of Chancery to increase the scholarships to ten, *ib.*; the decree, 294; to raise the income to £75, 285; the decree, 294; to raise to twelve, and income to £80, 285; the order, 294; new statutes, 285
—— Studentship: establishment and intention, 286
—— Will. (Earl Craven): his share in John Craven's benefaction, 283; his deed of trust, 287; makes rules for the Oxford scholars (1649), 284; the rules, 289; agrees with the Camb. electors that residence should be en-

forced on the scholars (1681), 284; chooses Wm. Battie scholar against Ri. Bentley (1724), 285 *note*
Cripps, J. Marten: associated with E. D. Clarke in gift of Greek marbles, 583
Croone, Wm.: suggests Lady Sadleir's benefaction, 268
Crosse, John: history of theological scholarships founded by, 314; regulations approved (1832), 315; deed of trust (1833), 316
Crotch, Geo. Rob.: extract from his Will, 536
Cup, for use of Vice-Chancellor: 590
Currie, Art. E.: gives bones of *Megatherium* etc., 541

Daston, Mr: gives £5. 5*s*. to Library, 467
Davers, Alice: her gift to Lady Margaret's Reader, 58; her conveyance of a garden, 77
Davies, Jonathan: history of Scholarship endowed by, 300; extract from his Will, *ib*.
Dawes, Sir Wm.: gives £400 to building Senate House, 466
Devonshire, Duke of, Chancellor (1861–92): offers to build Lab. of Exp. Physics, 247; his letter to the Vice-Chancellor on this, 515; supplies apparatus, 516; his portrait received, 588
Dewar, Ja.: elected Jacksonian Professor (1875), 207
Dickins, Fra.: gives £27. 6*s*. to building Senate House, 467
Disney, John: history of acquisition of marbles from, 220–222; of foundation of his Professorship of Archæology, 222; extract from Will, increasing endowment, 223; deed of trust, *ib*.
Divinity, Lady Margaret's Reader in: general history of her foundations, 57; deed of foundation with statutes (1502), 58; deed by which Abbot and Convent of St Peter's, Westminster, agree to pay the Reader his annual stipend (1503), 70; decree of Court of Augmentations with reference to this (1542), 73: Terrington rectory assigned to by King James I (1605), 38; garden conveyed by Alice Davers (1625), 58; the conveyance, 77; Act of Parliament to confirm assignment of Terrington rectory (1712), 43; part of salary alienated in favour of Norrisian Professorship (1856), 58
—— Regius Professor of: to preach sermon at commemoration of King Henry VII (1572), 1; arms granted to (1590), 34; Somersham rectory assigned to by King James I (1605), 38; confirmed by Act of Parliament (1712), 43; severed from by do., 50; account of foundation, 153; statute of Philip and Mary respecting, 156; benefices annexed to may be sold, 154; quotation from Act permitting this, 162; new statute for, 154; Mr Jeremy's bequest, *ib*.; extract from his Will, 165
—— *see* Norris, John; Beaufort, Margaret; Hulse, John
—— Ely Professor of: history, 249
—— School: benefaction of Will. Selwyn, B.D., 545–548; deed of trust between him and University, 547; bequest of library by Bishop Lightfoot, 548; gift of statues for external niches by Sam. Sandars, M.A., 549
Dixie, Sir Wolstan: notice of his foundation at Emm. Coll., 248
Douglas, Mr (of New York): gives portrait of Tho. Sterry Hunt, 526
Downing Coll.: sells part of site (1896—1902), 25–28; history of the Professors of Laws of England and of Medicine, 217
Drake, Wm. Tho. Tyrwhitt: gives altar brought by his brother from Syria, 498
Drapers Company: are made trustees of the benefaction of Sir Th. Adams, 172; offer £800 yearly for 10 years for agricultural education, 256
Dudley, Rob., Earl of Leicester: his portrait, 587
Duelling: prize for Essay on (1784), 379
Durham, Dean and Chapter of: give £21 to building Senate House, 467
Dyer, Geo.: his portrait received, 588

East India Company: give collection of dried plants, 524
Ecclesiastical History (Dixie): history of Professorship, 248
Economics: gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 601
Eden, Tho.: gives £5. 5*s*. to Library, 467
Eleanor of Castile, Queen: account of her benefaction, 553; fifty marks paid, 554
Elizabeth, Queen: portrait, 587
Elliott, Ann: exhibition founded by, 439
—— Cha.: presents drawings of Taje Mahal, 496
Ellis, Anthony: gives £100 to Library, 455

Ellison, Mrs: gives 30 oil-paintings by English artists to Fitzwilliam Museum, 498
Elphinstone, Howard Warburton: gives Wollaston's collection of instruments to University, 525; H. Warburton's collection of minerals, 529
Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon, *see* Anglo-Saxon
Ely Cathedral: canonries in, annexed to Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek, 154; text of scheme of Ecclesiastical Commissioners sanctioning this (1848), 163
—— Dean and Chapter of: give £20 to building Senate House, 467
Emmanuel Coll.: action in respect of the Dixie foundation, 248; preference shewn to by Lady Sadleir, 268
Endowment Fund: history, with list of subscriptions, 596–608
Engineering Laboratory: centre and south wing built, 517; north wing, 517; gifts to the Laboratory, 526; gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 602
English Literature: history of lectureship, 276
Essex, Rob. Devereux, Earl of: gives cup for use of Vice-Chancellor, 590
Etough, Rich.: gives £10. 10*s.* to Library, 456
Evans, Rob. Wilson: history of prize founded to commemorate (1869), 407
Exhibitions:
Christ's Hospital, Winchester, 442
Clothworkers' Company, 443
Leathersellers' Company, 439
Lumley, Elizabeth, Viscountess, 441
Skinners' Company, 439
Experimental Physics: history of Professorship, 247; of laboratory, 515; benefactions to, 525

Farrand, Will.: gives material for University Seal, 589
Fawcett, Hen.: portrait of received, 588
Fawne, John: chosen first Preacher by Lady Margaret, 66
Fenn, Hugh: founds a chest, 556
Fennell, C. A. M.: edits Stanford Dictionary, 579
Ferrers, Earl: gives skeleton of Chartley Bull, 541
Finch, Edw.: founds Members' Prize, 373; gives £250 to Library, 455
Fine Art: history of Slade Professorship, 240; extract from codicil to Mr Slade's Will, *ib.*; deed of trust, 241
Fisher, John: chosen first Reader in Divinity by Lady Margaret, 59
—— Osmond: gives valuable fossils, 525
FitzGerald, John: gives oil-painting by Spagnaletto, 497
—— Tho.: gives £10. 10*s.* to Library, 467
Fitzwilliam Museum: historical preface, 486; extract from Will of Richard Visc. Fitzwilliam, 487; bequests to, 488–495; Mesman collection, 488; benefaction of Bp Maltby, 489; of Wm. Ward, *ib.*; of G. C. Heath, 490; of Lieut.-Col. Leake, *ib.*; of Rev. R. E. Kerrich, 491; extract from his Will, 492; his codicil, 493; benefaction of Dr Arnold, 494; of C. Lesingham Smith, *ib.*; of S. Sandars, *ib.*; gifts, 495–501; coins in University Library transferred to, with leave to exchange duplicates, 498; nineteen vols. of etchings and engravings transferred from same, with similar leave, 499; coins belonging to Antiquarian Society transferred to, *ib.*; *see* Archæology
Fletcher, Capt. T. G.: his collection of Silurian fossils acquired, 525; the rest of his collection, 526
Ford, Onslow: executes statue of Professor Sedgwick, 519
Forward Engineering Co.: give Gas Engine to Engineering Laboratory, 526
Foster, Mary Hichens: adds 600 vols. to bequest of her husband, W. K. Foster, 510
—— Mich.: lectures on Physiology, 250; is elected Professor, *ib.*
—— Walt. K.: bequeaths his collections to University, 509
Fountayne, John, D.D.: gives £50 to Library, 456

Gaming: prize for Essay on (1783), 379
Gardiner, John Stanley: presents collection of objects from Maldive Island to University, 511
Garnett, John: gives £100 to Library, 455
Gaskarth, John: gives £50 to building Senate House, 466
Gedge, Jos.: his Will, 429; codicil to this, 431; the proposed prize accepted, 432; case of Advanced Students in relation to this, 432–434; order of Court of Chancery thereon, 433; changes in the regulations in consequence, 434

Geography: history of lectureship supported by Royal Geographical Society, 270; the Society offer an Exhibition, 271; donation of Frithjof Nansen, 272, 602; lectureship converted into readership, 272
Geology, Department of: list of gifts to (1840–1901), 525, 526
—— Professor of: *see* Woodward, John
George the First: appoints 12 fellows of colleges to preach at Whitehall (1724), 46; letter to University announcing his intention to found a Professorship of Modern History (1724), 185; issues letters patent founding the same, 188; gives £2000 to the building of the Senate House, 466; his statue, 586
George the Second: issues letters patent continuing stipend of Professor of Modern History (1728), 191; gives £3000 to Library, 455; gives £3000 to Senate House, 466; his statue, 586
George the Third: gives patent to Professor of Botany, with annual stipend of £200 (1713), 195
Gerstenberg, Arnold: bequeaths £2000 to his sister to endow a studentship, 355; history of this, *ib.*; deed of trust, 356–358
Gibbs, Ja.: builds galleries in Great S. Mary's Church, 91 *note*
Gilbey, Sir Walt.: offers £2000 towards expenses of Department of Agriculture, 256; stipend of £25 per annum for 21 years to a Lecturer on Agricultural History and Economics, 277
Gladstone, Will. Ewart: history of prize given to commemorate, 436
Gloucester, Will. Fre., Duke of: gives annual medal for English verse, 382
Godolphin, Francis, Earl: gives £200 to Library, 455
Goodacre, Fra. Burges: gives collection of stuffed mammals, 538
Gordon, Sir Art.: gives ethnological collection made in Fiji Islands to University, 510
Granby, Frances, Marchioness of: gives statue of her father, the Duke of Somerset, 586
—— John, Marquess of: gives £200 to Library, 455
Grant, Edw.: gives portraits of Lady Margaret and Earl of Leicester, 587
Gray, J. E.: gives collection of *Algæ*, 524
Greek, Regius Professor of: arms granted to (1590), 34; account of foundation of Professorship by Henry the Eighth, 153; statute of Philip and Mary for, 156; allowed by Charles the Second to hold a fellowship, 154, 161; canonry in Ely Cathedral annexed to, *ib.*; text of scheme of Ecclesiastical Commissioners sanctioning this, 163; new statute for, 154; severance of canonry at Ely from, 155
Green, John, D.D.: gives £50 to Library, 456
—— W. Wiles: bequeaths a collection of antiquities to University, 510
Grimthorpe, Viscount: gives £2000 to Endowment Fund, 598
Guernsey, Charlotte, Lady: gives statue of her father, the Duke of Somerset, 586
Guest, Edwin: gives £50 to Library, 460

Halford, Tho.: gives £2000 to Library (1841), 457–460; picture by Guido Reni to Fitzwilliam Museum, 498; two other paintings, *ib.*
Hancock, Edw. Grey: account of his benefaction to the University and its application, 460–462
Handel, Geo. Fre.: transcripts of his works given to Fitzwilliam Museum, 500; the collection described by Dr James, *ib.*
Hardwick, Philip, Earl of: gives £300 to Library, 455
Hare, Fra.: gives £50 to building Senate House, 466
—— Julius Ch.: history of prize founded to commemorate, 401; regulations suggested by the committee of subscribers, *ib.*; subsequent history, 402; his collection of oil-paintings offered by his widow, 497; accepted with thanks to Mrs Hare, 498
—— Rob.: account of the MS. collections which he gave to the University, 575
Harkness, Rob.: history of scholarship founded to commemorate, 337; portrait bequeathed to the University, 338; extract from Will of Mrs Pearson, foundress of scholarship, *ib.*
Harness, Wm.: history of prize founded to commemorate, 409
Harris, Sam.: appointed first Regius Professor of Modern History, 183
Hausa Association: history of lectureship in the Hausa Language, founded by, 278

Hawkins, Tho.: gives collection of fossil Saurians, 525
Heath, Geo. Crawfurd: bequeaths marble bust of Napoleon to Fitzwilliam Museum, 490
Heberden, Wm., M.D.: gives £50 to Library, 456
Hebrew, Prize to encourage study of in University: history of foundation, 404; increase of endowment by John Nussey, M.A., *ib.*; further history, *ib.*
—— Biblical: Mason prize for knowledge of accepted, 418
—— Regius Professor of: arms granted to (1590), 34; foundation, 153; Tho. Wakefeld appointed by Henry the Eighth, 156; statute of Philip and Mary for, *ib.*; allowed by Charles the Second to hold a fellowship, 154, 161; canonry in Ely Cathedral annexed to, 154; text of scheme of Ecclesiastical Commissioners sanctioning this, 163; new statute for, 154
—— Tyrwhitt's scholarship: *see* Tyrwhitt
Henry the Eighth: confirms decree of Court of Augmentations in respect of annual stipend of Lady Margaret's Preacher (16 June, 1542), 75; of her Reader (26 June, 1542), 73; of commemoration of Henry VII (1544), 8; allows Sir E. North to alienate to University right of patronage in Burwell S. Mary (1544), 15; allows University to appropriate rectory, and present suitable vicar, 16, 17; grants three stationers or printers to University (1534), 31; founds the five Regius Professorships, 153; letters patent appointing Tho. Wakefeld, M.A., Reader in Hebrew, 156
Henry the Seventh: gives £10 yearly to University (1504), 3, 4–7
Henslow, Joh. Stevens: elected Professor of Botany (1825), 195; of Mineralogy (1822), 218
Hepburn, Ja.: his Natural History collections given by his representatives, 538; account of by J. W. Clark, M.A., *ib.*
Herring, Tho.: gives £200 to Library, 455
Herschel, Joh. Fre. Will.: bequeaths 50 copies of one of his works, 585
Hesse, Grand Duke of: gives skeleton of Wild Boar, 541
Hicks, Hen.: gives fossils from oldest Palæozoic rocks, 525
Hill, Rowland, and Hill, Tho.: give each £100 to building Senate House, 466
Historical Library, *see* Modern History
Hoadley, Benj.: gives £200 to Library, 455
Hobson, Tho.: account of his workhouse trust, 558; benefaction of John Bowtell to, 560; scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 560–565; his share in building conduit in market-place, 611
Holderness, Rob., Earl of: gives £200 to Library, 455
Holland, Tho. Rich., Earl of: gives Yeoman Bedell's mace, 590
Homfray, Dav.: gives fossils from oldest Palæozoic rocks, 525
Hopkinson, John: letter from his widow, offering £5000 for memorial to, 517
Hort, Fenton Joh. Anth.: history of his memorial fund, 358; regulations, 359; accepted by Senate, 361; offer to augment by a fund to be called Revision Surplus Fund, *ib.*; accepted by Senate, 362
Horton-Smith, Raymond John: prize for encouragement of Medicine and Pathology founded to commemorate, 434
Houblon, Jacob: gives £50 to building Senate House, 467
Hulse, John: account of his benefactions, 117; extracts from his Will, 118–121; Christian Advocate, 118; Preacher or Lecturer, 119; Dissertation or Prize, 120; modern changes, 121
Human Anatomy, *see* Anatomy
Humble, Geo.: his exhibition, 439
Hume, Sir Abraham: his mineralogical collection given to the University by Viscount Alford, 528
Humphry, Geo. Murray: appointed Professor of Surgery, 251; commemorated in Humphry Museum of new Medical School, 518
—— Lady: contributes to fittings in Humphry Museum, 518
Hunt, Tho. Sterry: his portrait given to Geological Museum, 526
Hutchinson, Fra.: gives £21 to building Senate House, 467
Hutton, Matth.: gives £100 to Library, 455

Isaac Newton: *see* Newton, Isaac
Islip, John, abbot of S. Peter, Westminster: binds himself and convent

to pay £10 yearly to the University to commemorate King Henry VII (1504), 2, 3

Jackson, Rich.: history of his Professorship, 206; extract from his Will, 208–216; payment of the Professor's salary by the Crown till 1857, 181, 182
—— Tho. Graham: designs Sedgwick Memorial Museum, 519; Squire Library and Law School, 520
James the First: grants two burgesses in Parliament (1604), 35; rectories of Somersham and Terrington to Regius Professor and Lady Margaret's Professor in Theology respectively (1605), 38; this grant confirmed by Act of Parliament (1712), 43; rights of presentation to University when patron is a Popish Recusant (1606), 40; portrait, 587
Jelly, Miss C. E.: gives collection of Polyzoa, 541
Jenyns, Leon.: gives catalogues of his Nat. Hist. collections, 538
—— Soame: gives £50 to Library, 456
Jeremie, Ja. Amiraux: founds two prizes for study of the Septuagint and other Hellenistic literature, 408
Jeremy, Geo.: bequeaths £1000 to augment salary of Regius Professor of Divinity, 154; extract from his Will (1871), 165
Jesus College: are made trustees of Sir R. Rede's benefaction, 263
John's (S.) College: Scholarships founded by John Hulse, 120
Johns, Ch. Alex.: writes to V.C. respecting Winchester Reading Prizes, 406

Kaye, John: history of prize founded to commemorate, 402
Keene, Edm., D.D.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Keet, John: gives £10. 10*s*. 0*d*. to Library, 456
Kelvin, Lord: gives apparatus to Engineering Laboratory, 526
Kerrich, Ric. Edw.: bequeaths collections to Fitzwilliam Museum, 491; extract from his Will, 492; codicil to same, 493
—— Tho.: gives Hospital of S. Mary Magdalene to University, 24
King's Coll.: sells ground to Abp Parker, 22
Kirkpatrick, Joh.: presents casts of ancient statues, 496
Knightbridge, John: account of his benefaction, 178–180; bequest of Rev. Tho. Smoult, 179; extract from Mr Knightbridge's Will (1677), 178

Lady Margaret, *see* Divinity, Preacher
Lancaster, Sir Ja.: exhibitions founded by, 439
Latham, Hen., Master Trin. Hall: gives £2000 out of which fittings for Library in Sedgwick Museum are in part provided, 519; ornamentation of street front of Law Library, 520; bequeaths a fund for assisting members of the University, 570
Latin: history of Professorship, 234; deed of trust, 236; schedule of regulations, 237
Law, Civil: history of foundation of Regius Professorship, 153, 154; arms granted to, 34; stipend of £100 allowed by Crown, 182
—— International: Whewell Professorship and Scholarship, 136
—— School: new building erected, 519; gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 602
—— Squire Library and Scholarships, 140–150; the Library built, 519; deed of trust concerning this, 619
Lawrence, Dr: his anatomical collection given to University, 521
Laws of England: Downing Professor of, 217
Leake, Wm. Martin: bequeaths coins and books to University, 490
Leathersellers' Company: exhibitions in gift of, 439
Le Bas, Ch. Webb: history of prize founded to commemorate, 395; regulations, *ib*.; new statute for, 396; recent changes, *ib*.
Lecturers:
Agricultural History and Economics (Gilbey), 277
Algebra (Lady Sadleir), 268
English Literature, 276
Geography, 270
Hausa, 278
Moral Science (Hen. Sidgwick), 280
Philosophy of Religion, 625
Rede, Sir Rob., 261
Russian (Salomons), 279
Talmudic, 272
Leedys, Edw.: gives Chancellor's Seal, 590
Lemann, Dr: his collection of dried plants given by his executor, 524

Lennard, Fra. Barrett: gives transcripts of Handel's works, 500
Levitt, Marmaduke: Scholarship founded by his Will, 443
Lewis, Edw.: his Exhibition, 439
Library: books given by Abp Parker, 23; a copy of every book published to be delivered to, 48; letters written by the Travelling Bachelors under the Will of Wm. Worts to be deposited in, 92; funds for maintenance under same, *ib.*; fines exacted from Lucasian Professor for not lecturing to be paid to, 167; lectures to be deposited there, *ib.*; fines exacted from Sir T. Adams' Professor of Arabic to buy Oriental books for, 175; gift of Oriental MSS. etc. by Geo. Lewis, Archdeacon of Meath, mentioned, 193 *note*; copies of Dr Woodward's catalogues to be deposited in, 200; also copies of his title-deeds, 202; and observations made by Lowndean Professor, 206; fines levied on him to be paid to, *ib.*; lectures delivered by Jacksonian Professor to be deposited in, 214; Syndicate of, to elect Sandars Reader, 275; his lectures to be deposited in, 276; 100 volumes given to, by Rev. Claudius Buchanan, 380; benefaction of Tobias Rustat, 447; of Rev. John Manistre, 453; to site and buildings, 453–463; gift of Nigel de Thornton, 454; of Sir Rob. and Sir Wm. Thorpe, *ib.*; of Tho. Rotheram, *ib.*; subscriptions for east front, 455; bequests from Sir Nath. Lloyd and Mr Tillotson, 456; subscriptions for Cockerell's building, 457; benefaction of Rev. Tho. Halford, *ib.*; subscriptions applied to Scott's building, 460; history of Hancock building, 460–462; extract from Hancock's Will, 461; £400 given by Ch. Taylor, D.D., 463; £500 by Art. Cayley, M.A., *ib.*; £300 bequeathed by Rev. John Mainwaring, to buy Divinity books, 463; surplus of Bradshaw Memorial fund to be spent on purchase of books, 464; £590 bequeathed by Sam. Sandars, M.A., with notice of his other gifts of books, *ib.*; surplus of Robertson Smith Memorial fund to be paid to Library, 465; designs and plans for, made by Chas. Rob. Cockerell, given by his descendants, 585; funds increased by annual tax of six shillings, 595
Lightfoot, Jos. Barber: history of Scholarship founded by, 329; regulations, 330; bequeaths part of library to Divinity School, 549
Lightfoot, T. B.: gives refrigerating machine to Engineering Laboratory, 526
Lightwine, John: gives £20 to building Senate House, 467
Lillie's Grammar: leave to print at Cambridge, 42
Lincoln, Hen. Earl of: gives £200 to Library, 455
Livings: University to present in certain counties if patron be a Popish Recusant, 40
Lloyd, Sir Nath.: bequeaths £500 to University, 456
London, mayor and corporation: party to covenant for payment of £10 yearly to University for commemoration of King Henry VII, 1, 2
Long, George: history of prize founded to commemorate, 417
—— Roger: gives £21 to Library, 456
Longville, Cha.: gives £20 to building Senate House, 467
Lord Almoner: history of his foundation of an Arabic Reader or Professor, 193
Lorkin, Tho., M.D.: asks for grant of arms to Regius Professors, 33
Lowe, Theoph.: gives £10 to Library, 456
Lowndes, Tho.: history of Professorship founded by, 202–205; mortgage on his estate discharged by Government, 204; statutes made by George, Earl of Macclesfield, *ib.*; copy of these, 205
Luard, Hen. Richards: clock to commemorate, placed on Great S. Mary's Church, 585
Lucas, Hen.: account of his foundation, 165; twice represented University in Parliament, *ib.*; extract from his Will (1663), *ib.*; statutes for his Professorship made by his executors, 166; confirmation of these by Charles II, and leave for the Professor to be fellow of a college, 170; letters patent of the same (1675), excusing the Professor from taking Holy Orders, 171; Lucasian Professor to be an elector to the Plumian Professorship and to assist Plumian Professor in holding classes, 86; to assist in electing Sadlerian Lecturers, 269
Lumley, Elizabeth, Viscountess: her exhibition, 441

M^cAndrew, Rob.: extract from his Will, with codicil, 535; arrival of collection, 536
M^cClean, Frank: *see* Newton, Isaac
Macclesfield, George, Earl of: makes statutes for Lowndean Prof., 204–206
Maces, University: history of, 590
Macfarlane-Grieve, W. A.: lends farm at Impington to Dep. of Agriculture, 257
Mainwaring, John: bequeaths £300 to Library to buy books on Divinity, 463
Maitland, Sir Peregrine: history of prize to commemorate (1844), 387
Malcolm, Sir Pulteney: gives marble sarcophagus to Fitzwilliam Museum, 495
—— Wm. Elphinstone: presents fragment of above, 496
Maltby, Edw.: gives £100 to Library, 460; bequeaths portrait of Dr Parr, and bust of himself to Fitzwilliam Museum, 489, 587
Mangey, Tho., gives £5. 5*s*. 0*d*. to building Senate House, 467
Manistre, John: bequeaths £5,000 for use of Library, 453
Margaret, Lady: *see* Beaufort, Margaret
Marine Biological Association: letter of Prof. Newton to Vice-Chancellor informing him that £500 had been subscribed to make University a Governor of the Association, 579
Marriott, Ja.: advocates use of Mr Titley's gift to build a music-room, 577
Marshall, Alf.: founds a *Political Economy Prize* in connection with Moral Sciences Tripos, 422; *The Adam Smith Prize* (1891), 424
—— Will. Cecil: designs new Botanical School, 519
Martin, Devereux: sells land at Barton to University, 24
Martyn, John: gives *Hortus siccus* and library to University, 521
Mary (S.) the Great: galleries to be built in, under Will of Mr Worts, 91; designed by Ja. Gibbs, *ib. note*; clock placed in, in memory of Dr Luard, 585
Mason, Pet. Hamnett: communicates with Vice-Chancellor in respect of augmentation fund of Tyrwhitt's benefaction, 313; prize for Biblical Hebrew founded to commemorate, 418
Mathematics: gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 605
Mathematics: Professorship endowed by Hen. Lucas, 165; by Lady Sadleir, 268
Mather, W., gives engine and dynamo to Engineering Laboratory, 526
Maudslay, A. P.: gives casts of S. American sculptures to University, 510; ethnological collection from Fiji, *ib.*
Maurice, Fre. Denison: his bust, 587
Mawson, Matthias: gives £200 to Library, 455
Maynard, Viscount: *see* Botanic Garden
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics: history of Professorship, 248; *see* Engineering
Medals, *see* Prizes
Medical School: new building for, 518; gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 605
Medicine: Downing Professorship of, 217
Members in Parliament: history of prizes founded by, 373; mode of examination (1762), 374; all B.A. to be admitted, and undergraduates in third year, 374; Dr Wordsworth's account of this, with Lord Palmerston's letter, 375
Memorial Funds:
Allen, 364
Balfour, 347
Hort, 358
Seeley, 362
Mental Philosophy and Logic: history of Professorship, 252
Mere, John: bequeaths two houses in S. Benedict's parish to University, 19; covenant with his executors for his commemoration, 20
Mesman, Ch.: bequeaths certain pictures to Fitzwilliam Museum, 489
—— Dan.: bequeaths his entire collection of oil-paintings to the same, 488
Meyer, C. J. A.: his collection given to Geological Museum by Miss Meyer, 526
Middleton, Conyers: elected first Professor of Geology, 196
Millington, John: gives £50 to building Senate House, 467
Mills, Walt.: gives £20 to building Senate House, 467
Milner, Isaac: elected first Jacksonian Professor (1783), 207
Mineralogy: history of Professorship, 218; salary paid by Crown, 219; how discontinued, 181; benefaction of Will. Whewell, 527; Hume collection given by Viscount Alford, 528; collection formed by Hen. Ja. Brooke, given

by his son, *ib.*; do. by Hen. Warburton, M.A., given by H. W. Elphinstone, M.A., 529; do. by Rev. Tho. Wiltshire, *ib.*
Modern History, Professorship: foundation by George I, 183; the King's Scholars, 183, 184; letter of George I to Senate, 185; thanks of University, 186; letters patent of George I, 188–191; of George II, 191; stipend allowed by Crown, 182
—— Library: founded by Professor Symonds, 184; the Seeley Library to be added to it, and books bought out of Seeley Memorial fund, 363
Monkswell, Lord: gives landscape to Fitzwilliam Museum, 499
Montagu, John: gives £20 to building Senate House, 467
Montefiore, C. G.: offers £250 per annum to University for teaching of Talmudic, if Dr Schechter's Lectureship were converted into a Readership, 272; continues same notwithstanding appointment of a new Reader, 274
Moon, Rob.: gives £100 to Library, 460
Moore, Mrs E. J.: gives Silurian fossils, 526
Moral Philosophy } : *see* Knightbridge,
—— Theology } John
Moral Science: history of Sidgwick Lectureship in, 280
Mortlock, Messrs: garden bought, 514; additional house, 515
Moseley, Will.: his Exhibition, 439
Moss, Cha.: gives £21 to Library, 456
Muir, John: prize offered by (1846), 388
Mummy: given by Hon. Geo. Townshend, 583; by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 584
Munro, Hugh Andr. Johnstone: his bust, 587
Murray Collection of Irish Antiquities: presented to University by subscription, 511
Museums of Natural Science: acquisition of site, 514; buildings, 515
Music: history of Professorship, 180

Nansen, Frithjof: gift to University to assist study of Geography, 272
Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Professorship of: *see* Jackson, Ric.
Neel, Walt.: founds chest in conjunction with John Wythorn, 555; summary of the provisions of his statute, 557
New River: stream so called brough to Cambridge, 611; land adjoining allotted to University and Town, 612; Act of Parliament authorising this, 612–614
Newall, Rob. Stirling: offers his telescope to University, 511; Syndicate appointed to report on this offer, 512; Financial Board adverse, *ib.*; offer of H. F. Newall, *ib.*; report in favour of acceptance, 513; acquisition of site, construction of building etc., 514
Newcastle, Tho. Holles Pelham, Duke of: founds Chancellor's classical medals, 370; gives £1000 to Library, 455; £300 to building Senate House, 466; gives statue of King George the Second, 586
Newcome, John: gives £200 to Library, 455
Newton, Alf.: writes to Vice-Chancellor on gift of library by Philosophical Society, 542; on gift of £500 to enable the University to become a Governor of the Marine Biological Association, 579; his portrait received, 588
—— Sir Isaac: Studentships to commemorate, endowed by Frank McClean, M.A., 353–355; gives £50 to building Senate House, 467; a collection of his MSS. given by Earl of Portsmouth, 581
Nine Wells, *see* New River
Noble, John: founds Winchester Reading Prizes, 406
Norris, John: account of his benefaction, 104; extract from his Will (1770), 106; explanation of his intentions, 106–116; Professorship, 108; English essay, 112; annual sermon, 113; annual gift of books to prisoners in gaol, 114; extract from Will of Benedict Chapman (1846), and codicil (1852), 116; Grace to thank Lord Wodehouse for his surrender of a year's salary (1853), 117; augmentation of Professor's salary from revenue of Lady Margaret's trust, 58, 105
North, Sir Edw.: procures appropriation of rectory of Burwell S. Mary, 9; deed between him and the University (1544), 11–15
Northey, Sir Edw.: gives £21 to building Senate House, 467
Northumberland, Duke of: gives telescope to Observatory, 511; bronze

copy of Warwick Vase to University, 584
Nussey, Joshua: gives £100 to increase endowment of Hebrew prize (1867), 405

Observatory: constructed over Great Gate of Trin. Coll., 83; gift by representatives of Ri. Sheepshanks to increase usefulness of, 131; declaration of trust (1 Feb. 1859), 133; gift of £2000 by Miss Sheepshanks to, 132; existing Observatory, 511; gift of telescope by Duke of Northumberland, *ib.*; by R. S. Newall, 511–514
Osbaldeston, Rich.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Ovington: estate at, comprising manor and advowson of Rectory, 449; deed of trust regulating division of rents between Cambridge and S. John's Coll. Oxf., 451
Owen, Ri.: delivers first Rede Lecture, 262

Pache, Cha.: his collection of Pyrenean plants given, 524
Paget, Geo. Edm.: promotes purchase of Swainson collection, 538
Palmer, John: bequeaths £1000 to increase salary of Sir Th. Adams' Professor, 172; extract from his Will, 177
Parker, John: gives portrait of Abp Parker, 587
—— Matth., Abp of Canterbury: grants to University ground bought by himself and called University Street, 22; his portrait, 587
Parne, Tho.: gives £30 to building Senate House, 467
Parr, Sam.: his portrait, 587
Pathology: history of Professorship, 251; new building for, 518; gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 607
Peacock, Geo.: gives £100 to Library, 460
Pearce, Zachary: gives £100 to Library, 455
Pendlebury, Ri.: gives collection of Music to Fitzwilliam Museum, 499; account of it by Dr James, *ib.*
Pennington, Sir Isaac: gives anatomical collection of Dr Lawrence to University, 521
Perse Almshouses and School: purchase of, 514
Petrie, Flinders: gives collection of skulls formed at Hierakonpolis to Anatomical Museum, 521
Pettiward, Rich.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Pfungst, H. J.: gives sea-piece by Henrik Dubbels to Fitzwilliam Museum, 501
Pharmacology: new building for, 518
Philipps, Mrs Leonora: founds Studentship to commemorate her brother, Arnold Gerstenberg, 355
Philosophical Library: history of its acquisition, 541–545
—— Society: gives its Nat. Hist. collections to University, 538
Philosophy of Religion: Lectureship in, 625
Philpott, Hen.: his portrait received, 588
Physic: foundation of Regius Professor of, 153; arms given to, 134; house bequeathed by John Crane for use of the Professor, 567
Physics and Chemistry: gifts to *per* Endowment Fund, 608
Physiology: new building for, 516; gift of Dr Sidgwick, *ib.*
—— history of Professorship, 250
Pitt, Will.: history of Scholarship connected with his name, 307; rules for, 308; building of University Press to bear his name, 467; his statue, 586
Plume, Tho.: history of his benefaction, 79; purchase of estate at Balsham, Cambs., 80; extract from Will, 82; erection of Observatory over Great Gate of Trin. Coll., 80; covenant with the College, 83; statutes for his Professorship framed, 80; letters patent of Queen Anne sanctioning these, 83; further history of Professorship, 81; schedule of estate at Balsham, 88; augmentation of Professor's salary by Dr Smith, 93; the Professor to assist Lucasian Professor in electing Sadlerian Lecturers, 269
Political Economy: history of Professorship, 225; Prof. Pryme's library bequeathed for use of future Professors, 226
Porson, Rich., memorial to: general history, 121; engraving from portrait, 122; prize, 124; scholarship, 127
Portraits:
Albert, Prince Consort, 587
Browne, Geo. Forrest, 588
Cecil, Sir Rob., 587
—— Will., Lord Burghley, 587
Charles, Prince, 587
Devonshire, Duke of, 588

Portraits (*continued*)
Dudley, Rob., Earl of Leicester, 587
Dyer, Geo., 588
Elizabeth, Queen, 587
Fawcett, Hen., 588
Harkness, Prof., 338
James I, King, 587
Margaret, The Lady, 587
Newton, Alf., 588
Parker, Matth., D.D., 587
Parr, Sam., 587
—— Dr: bequeathed by Dr Maltby, 489
Philpott, Hen., 588
Porson, Rich., 122
Seeley, John Rob., 363
Westcott, Brooke Foss, 588
Portsmouth, Earl of: gives collection of Sir I. Newton's MSS., 581
Power, Jos.: gives £50 to Library, 460
Powis, Edw. Ja., third Earl: augments Sir W. Browne's prize for epigrams, 104; continues Camden Medal, 385
—— Geo. Ch., fourth Earl: continues medal to be called *Powis Medal* (1892), 386
Preacher, Hulsean: provisions of the founder, 119; subsequent changes, 121
—— Lady Margaret's: history of the foundation, 57; deed of foundation and statutes (1504), 65; deed by which Abbot and Convent of Westminster agree to pay to the Preacher his annual stipend (1505), 72; this confirmed by Court of Augmentations (1542), 75; letter of King Charles II dispensing with sermons out of the University (1679), 79
Prendergast, Guy Lushington: history of Scholarship to commemorate, 352
Price, Rob.: gives £50 to building Senate House, 467
Prince Consort, *see* Albert, Prince
Printers and Printing rights: three printers granted by Henry the Eighth (1534), 31; leave to print Almanacks (1623), 41; this right demised to Company of Stationers, 47; commuted for annual payment of £500 (1781), 48; Bibles, Prayer-books and Lillie's Grammar (1629), 41; may hold in perpetuity copyright of books bequeathed or given, 46; this right not to be disturbed by subsequent legislation, 50
Printing-House: part of, built out of surplus subscribed for Pitt's statue, 467
Prior, E. S.: designs new Medical School, 518
Prizes:
Adams, 393
Anonymous, 379
Bhaonagar Medal, 428
Browne Medal, 100, 102
Buchanan, 379
Burney, 390
Camden Medal, 384
Carus, 397
Chancellor's Medals: Classics, 370
—— English Verse, 382
—— Legal, 398
Cobden, 414
Evans, 407
Gedge, 429
Gladstone, 436
Hare, 401
Harness, 409
Hebrew, 404
—— Mason, 418
Horton-Smith, Raymond, 334
Hulse, 120, 121
Jeremie, 48
Kaye, 402
Le Bas, 395
Long, Geo., 417
Maitland, 386
Marshall (Political Economy), 422
Members', 373
Muir, 388
Norris, 112
Porson, 122, 124
Powis Medal, 384
Prince Consort, 419, 421
Scholefield, 400
Seaton, 369
Sedgwick, 404
Smith, Adam, 422
—— Rob., 93
Thirlwall, 420
Townshend, 375
Tyson Medal, 427
Walsingham Medal, 425
Whewell (Moral Philosophy), 396
Williams, Geo., 418
Wiltshire, 435
Winchester Reading, 406
Yorke, 410
Professorships:
Agriculture, 256
Anatomy, 182
Ancient History, 254
Anglo-Saxon Elrington and Bosworth, 228
Animal Morphology, 347
Arabic, Sir Tho. Adams, 172
—— Lord Almoner, 193
Archæology, Disney, 220
Astronomy and Geometry, 202

Professorships (*continued*)
Botany, 194
Chemistry, 181
Chinese, 252
Divinity, Ely, 249
—— Hulse, 118, 121
—— Lady Margaret, 57
—— Norris, 108
—— Regius, 153, 156
Ecclesiastical History, Dixie, 218
Experimental Physics, 247
Fine Art, Slade, 240
Geology, Woodward, 196
Greek, Regius, 153, 156
Hebrew, Regius, 153, 156
Latin, 234
Law, Civil, Regius, 153, 156
—— International, Whewell, 136, 138
Laws of England, Downing, 217
Mathematics, Lucas, 165
—— Lady Sadleir, 268, 269
Mechanism, 248
Medicine, Downing, 217
Mental Philosophy and Logic, 252
Mineralogy, 218
Modern History, 183
Moral Philosophy, Knightbridge, 178
Music, 180
Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Jackson, 206
Pathology, 251
Physic, Regius, 153, 156
Physiology, 250
Political Economy, 225
Sanskrit, 227
Surgery, 250
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, 226
Prussia, Prince Henry of: gives skeleton of Wild Boar, 541
Pryme, Geo.: elected first Professor of Political Economy, 225; bequeaths library for use of future Professors, 226
Public Health, *see* State Medicine

Quick, Fre. Ja.: extracts from his Will, 614
Quota of University and Colleges under Improvement Acts, 247

Raymond, Sir Rob.: gives £100 to building Senate House, 466
Raynes, Hen.: gives £50 to building Senate House, 467
Readers:
Bibliography (Sandars), 275
Geography, 270
Talmudic, 272
Redcliffe, Viscount Stratford de: gives casts of Halicarnassus Marbles, 497
Rede, Sir Rob.: history of his benefaction, 261; declaration of trust, 262–268
Regius Professors, *see* Divinity; Greek; Hebrew; Law; Physic
Revision Surplus Fund, *see* Hort, F. J. A.
Richardson, Sir J.: mode of election to Professorship of Mineralogy referred to, 218; his determination, 219
Robinson, Sir Tho.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Rockingham, Charles, Marquess of: gives £100 to Library, 455
Rogers, Rob.: his exhibition, 439
Rolfe, Geo.: receives title of Professor of Anatomy (1707), 182
Rolle, John: gives £100 to building Senate House, 466
Rotheram, Tho.: builds east side of Schools quadrangle, 454
Royston, Viscount: gives £200 to Library, 455
Rundell and Bridge, Messrs: give bronze copy of Flaxman's Shield of Achilles, 584
Ruskin, John: gives drawings by Turner to Fitzwilliam Museum, 498
Russell, Cecil Hen. and Lady C.: give Wilmot collection of eggs of birds, 540
Russian, *see* Salomons, Sir D. L.
Rustat, Tobias: his benefaction to University Library, 447–453; his *Order and Directions*, 447–449; purchase of estate at Ovington with manor and advowson of rectory, 449; deed of trust, 451; Syndicate appointed to examine the use made of Rustat's money, 450; their report, *ib.*; new statute, 451
Ryder, John: gives £100 to Library, 455

Sadleir, Lady: founds Algebra lecturers in certain colleges, 268; these changed into a Professorship, 269
Salomons, Sir D. L.: offers £50 for 5 years to provide a stipend for a lecturer in Russian, 279; designation altered, *ib. note*
Salusbury, Sir Tho.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Sandars, Sam.: his endowment of a reader in Bibliography, 275; bequeaths £500 to Library, 464; gifts of books by him, *ib.*; places six stone urns on Senate House, 466;

bequeaths paintings to Fitzwilliam Museum, 494; extract from codicil, 495; gives statues for external niches of Divinity School, 549; list of these, 550
Sanskrit: history of Professorship, 228; deed of trust, *ib.*
Saul, Jane: extract from her Will, 537
Savile, Sir Geo.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Schechter, Solomon: appointed to a lectureship in Talmudic, 272; this changed to a readership, 273
Scholarships:
Abbott, 332
Barnes, 319
Battie, 294
Bell, 301
Browne, 99
Clerk Maxwell, 340
Craven, 283
Crosse, 314
Davies, 300
Harkness, 337
Lightfoot, 329
Pitt, 307
Porson, 122, 127
Squire, 141, 143
Stewart, John, of Rannoch, 335
Tyrwhitt, 309
Waddington, 326
Whewell, 136, 138
Scholarship, University: when term was first used, 293 *note*, 300
Scholefield, Ja.: history of prize to commemorate, 400; regulations, 401
Science or Law: gift to *per* Endowment Fund, 608
Scientific Departments: gift to *per* Endowment Fund, 608
Seal, of the University, 588; of the Chancellor, 589
Searle, Will. Geo.: gives coins to Fitzwilliam Museum, 500
Seaton, Tho.: bequeaths estate to University for a prize for an English poem on a sacred subject, 369; extract from his Will, *ib.*
Sedgwick, Adam: history of the prize founded in honour of, by Aug. Art. VanSittart, M.A., 404; memorial Museum, 518; statue, 519; gift to Museum *per* Endowment Fund, 608
Seeley, John Rob. (Sir): account of his memorial, 362; annual medal, 363; regulations for this, *ib.*; grant to Historical Library, *ib.*; copy of portrait to be given to University, *ib.*
Selwyn, Wm.: action in respect of salary of Norrisian and Lady Margaret's Professor, 58, 105; gives £500 for statue of Prof. Sedgwick, 519; gives £700 per annum to augment salary of Norrisian Professor, 545; diverts it to building a Divinity School, 546; deed of trust between him and University, 547; total amount of his benefaction, 546
Senate House: history of, 465–467
Sermon: to commemorate King Henry VII, 3; by Lady Margaret's Preacher, 65–70; to commemorate John Mere, 19; at Whitehall, 46; founded by John Norris, 113; by John Hulse, 119
Sharp, Tho.: gives £5. 5*s.* to building Senate House, 467
Sheepfold: right of at Burwell granted to University by Sir E. North, 11
Sheepshanks, Anne: gives £10,000 in trust to University on certain conditions, 133–136; gives £2000 for benefit of Observatory, 132; Grace to accept and thank, 133
—— Rich.: his representatives give £10,000 to University, 131; the deed of trust, 133; a Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition founded at Trin. Coll., 134
Sherlock, Tho., D.D.: gives £200 to Library, 455
Shield of Achilles, by Flaxman: *see* Rundell and Bridge
Sidgwick, Hen.: *see* Moral Science; offers £200 yearly to Professor of Mental Philosophy, 252; a lectureship in Moral Science to commemorate, 280; gives £1500 towards building Physiological Laboratory, 516
Siemens Bros.: give Dynamos to Engineering Laboratory, 526
Simeon, Cha.: his bust, 586
Skeat, W. W.: collects funds for English Lectureship, 276
—— (jun.): gives collection of Malay objects to University, 510; a second do., 511
Skinner, Vincent: gives portrait of Queen Elizabeth, 587
Skinners' Company: exhibitions in gift of, 439
Slade, Felix: *see* Fine Art
Smith, Adam: *see* Marshall, Alf.
—— Ch. Lesingham: bequeaths miniature by Cooper, etc., to Fitzwilliam Museum, 494
—— Rob.: account of his benefactions, 93; extract from his Will, 95
—— Robertson: balance of his Memorial Fund given to Library, 465

Smoult, Tho.: bequest to increase stipend of Knightbridge Professor, 179
Smyth, Will.: his bust, 586
Somerset, Charles, Duke of: gives £500 to building Senate House, 466; his statue, 586
Somersham (Hunts.): rectory assigned to Regius Professor of Divinity by James I, 38; confirmed by Act of Parliament, 43; severed from said Professor by Act of Parliament, 50; vested in University, 52; vicarage with cure of souls to be constituted, 53; patronage and division of income, *ib.*; duties and liabilities of vicar, 54
Spinning House: new arrangement respecting as sanctioned by Charity Commissioners, 560
Squire, Rebecca Flower: account of her benefaction, 140; Squire Law Library accepted, 141; to be built on Downing site, 519, 520; scholarships, 141; declaration of trust, *ib.*; scheme for the management of the scholarships, 146; augmentation of the endowment for the scholarships in law, 617; the Squire Law Library, 619; declaration of trust, 620
Staggins, Nich.: made Mus.D. (1681), 180 *note*; Professor of Music (1684), *ib.*
Stamp Duty, on matriculations and degrees, remitted, 181
Stanford, John Fre.: extract from his Will, bequeathing £5000 to complete and publish his Dictionary, 577; proposal to decline bequest, 578; this rejected, *ib.*; new Syndicate appointed, *ib.*; dictionary completed, 579
Stanley, Will.: gives £100 to building Senate House, 466
Stanton, Vincent Hen.: benefaction, 625
Starr, Professor, of Chicago: gives collection illustrating folk-lore of Mexico to University, 510
State Medicine: the Syndicate contributes £2000 to new Medical School, 518; new building for, *ib.*
Stationers, *see* Printers
Statues:
  Albert, Prince Consort, 586
  Ceres, given by E. D. Clarke, and P. M. Cripps, 583, 584
  George I, 586
  George II, 586
  Glory, given by Pet. Burrell, 583
  Pitt, Will., 586
  Somerset, Duke of, 586
Steinbückel, Count Anthony: presents casts of medals to Fitzwilliam Museum, 495
Stewart, John, of Rannoch: history of scholarships founded by, 335; extract from his Will, 336
Stipends of Professors: allowed by the Crown to certain named Professors, 181, 182; paid from the Chest after 1857, *ib.*; of Chemistry, how obtained, 181; of Anatomy, 182; of Modern History, 183; of Botany (1793), 195
Stirling, Archib.: gives MS. to Fitzwilliam Museum, 500
Stokes, Geo. Gabriel: his bust, 587
Stokys, Matth.: bequeaths almshouses to University, 558; subsequent history of the benefaction, *ib.*; designs University Seal, 588; Chancellor's do., 589, 590
Strachey, R.: delivers lectures on Geography, 271
Strickland, Hugh Edwin: his ornithological collections offered to University by his widow, 530; cabinets provided by subscription, 531; endowment of curatorship of the collection by his sister, 532; regulations for the curatorship, 534
Studentships:
  Allen, 364
  Balfour, 347
  Craven, 286
  Gerstenberg, Arnold, 355
  Newton, Isaac, 353
  Prendergast, 352
  Walker, John Lucas, 350
Sturbridge: Hospital of S. Mary Magdalene at given to University, 24
Suicide: prize for Essay on (1785), 379
Sumner, John: gives £21 to Library, 456
Surgery: history of Professorship, 250; new building for, 518
Swainson, Wm.: his collections bought for University, 538
Symonds, John: founds library attached to School of Modern History, 184
—— Pet.: founds charity at Winchester called Christ's Hospital, 442

Table of board, for display of a document, 267
Talbot, Cha. Hen.: gives instruments to University, 525
—— Wm. Hen. Fox: instruments used by, 525

Talmudic: history of readership in, 272
Tankerville, Earl of: gives skeleton of Chillingham Bull, 541
Taylor, Ch.: gives £400 to Library, 463
—— John: gives £40 to Library, 456
—— Rob., M.D.: gives £50 to Library, 456
Terrington Rectory (Norf.): assigned to Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity by James I, 38
Thane, John: gives £5. 5*s*. to Senate House, 467
Thirlwall, Connop: history of prize founded to commemorate, 420; regulations for, 421
Thomas, Hugh, D.D.: gives £21 to Library, 456
—— John, D.D.: gives £100 to Library, 456
Thomson, Jos. John: assigns, out of fees, £2000 to new building of Cavendish Laboratory, 516
Thornton, Nigel de: gives part of site of Schools, before 1278, 454
Thorpe, Sir Rob. / —— Sir Wm.: their share in building north side of Schools' quadrangle, 454
Tillotson, Rob.: bequeaths £30 to University, 456
Titley, Walt.: account of his benefaction, 576
Townshend, Cha., Visct.: proposes to found a prize on Theory of Trade (1754), 375; his letters to the Vice-Chancellor, *ib.*; first award of prize, 378; quarrel between the donor and the Vice-Chancellor, *ib.*; gives £300 to building Senate House, 466; gives statue of George the First, 586
—— Hon. Geo.: gives an Egyptian mummy, 583
—— Hon. Tho.: part founder of Members' Prize, 373; gives £250 to Library, 455
Travelling Bachelors: founded by Wm. Worts, 89: their duties as defined in his Will, 92
Trinity College: grants to Plumian Professor use of Great Gate for an Observatory, 83; made trustee of the Sheepshanks Fund, 133; a Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibition founded at, 134; two Scholarships at, founded by Dr Whewell, 137; is directed by statutes of Queen Mary to pay the stipends of the Readers in Divinity, Greek, and Hebrew, 153, 156; approves a new statute for the Regius Professorships of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, 154 *note*; passes Resolution in favour of severing canonry at Ely from Regius Professorship of Greek, 155; result of this action, 249; made trustee of estate of Rev. R. Jackson, 206; see also the Will, *passim*, 208–216; copy of lectures delivered by Jacksonian Prof. to be deposited in library of, 214; is made trustee of Prendergast studentship, 352, 353
Turner, J. M. W.: drawings by given to University by John Ruskin, 498
Tyrwhitt, Rob.: history of Scholarships founded by, 309; extract from his Will, *ib.*; augmentation fund, 311
Tyson, Hen.: bequeaths £300 to provide a gold medal for distinction in Mathematics and Astronomy, 427; money paid to University, 428; report of Council of Senate, *ib.*

University: to have three printers (1534), 31; arms granted to (1573), 32; two burgesses (1604), 35; to present to livings where patron is a popish Recusant (1606), 40
—— Scholarships, *see* Scholarships, University

VanSittart, Aug. Art.: founds prize in honour of Prof. Sedgwick, 404; gives oil-paintings to Fitzwilliam Museum, 499; collection of fossils formed by Dr King, 526
Venn, Hen.: writes to Professor Corrie, 386, 387; regulations for Maitland prize probably written by him, 388
Vice-Chancellor: a second vote in a case of equality assigned to (1724), 285; the same in 1760 for Chancellor's Classical Medal, 371
Vigani, John Fra.: receives title of Prof. of Chemistry, 181

Waddington Scholarship: history of foundation, 326; deed of foundation, 327; regulations, 328
Wade, Sir Tho. Fra.: gives his library of Chinese books, 252; is elected first Professor of Chinese, 253
Wakefeld, Tho.: appointed Reader in Hebrew by King Henry the Eighth, 153, 156
Walcott, Miss: gives her father's cabinet of Hymenoptera, 540
Wales, H.R.H. Prince of: gives Egyptian mummy, 584

Walker, John Lucas: bequeaths £10,000 for a scientific purpose, 351; this sum offered to the University by Sir R. E. Webster, *ib.*; accepted by Grace, *ib.*
—— Rich., *see* Botanic Garden
Walpole, Sir Rob.: gives £300 to building Senate House, 466
Waltham Holy Cross, abbey: agrees to pay annuity of 20 marks to Jesus Coll., 261
Walsingham, Lord, High Steward: history of the gold medal given by him for an original monograph or essay on a scientific subject, 425; offers a second medal, 427; gives collection of fossils to Geological Museum, 525; sixteen mammalian skeletons to Museum of Zoology, 540
Walton, Wm. (of Bath): gives fossils from Jurassic rocks of S.W. of England, 525
Warburton, Hen.: his collection of minerals given by H. W. Elphinstone, 529
Ward, Wm.: bequeaths prints by Woollett to Fitzwilliam Museum, 489
Warwick Vase: copy given by Duke of Northumberland, 584
Watson, Rich.: obtains stipend for Professor of Chemistry from Parliament, 181
Westcott, Brooke Foss: his portrait received, 588
Westminster, Abbot and Convent of S. Peter: to pay yearly £10 to University for commemoration of King Henry VII, 3, 4–7; annual stipend of £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* to Lady Margaret's Reader, 70; of £10 to her Preacher, 72; £40 a year to be paid to Hebrew Reader, 133, 156
Weymouth, Tho., Visct.: gives £100 to Library, 455
Whaley, Archdeacon: executors of give £50 to building Senate House, 467
Wheelocke, Abr.: urges Sir Tho. Adams to defray the charge of an Arabic lecture, 172; is made the first lecturer, *ib.*
Wheler, Sir Geo.: gives £100 to building Senate House, 466
Whewell, Wm.: account of his benefaction, 136; extract from his Will, 136; opinion of Counsel, 139; offers an annual prize in connection with the Moral Sciences Tripos, 396; a second do., 397; opposes purchase of Leake coins, 491: offers his mineralogical collection and books and £100 to University, 527; offers Hume collection by desire of Viscount Alford, 528
Whitehall: preachers at appointed by George I (1724), 46
Wilkins, Dav.: appointed first Reader in Arabic by Lord High Almoner, 193
Williams, Geo.: history of the prize founded to commemorate him (1882), 418
—— Rowland: writes essay which obtains Muir Prize, 389, 390
Willoughby, Tho.: gives £100 to building Senate House, 466
Wilmot, Sir Edw.: gives £50 to Library, 456
—— J. P.: collection of eggs of birds formed by, given by Mr Russell, 540
Wilson, Chr., D.D.: gives £21 to Library, 456
Wiltshire, Tho.: gives £200 to found a prize for the encouragement of Geology and Mineralogy, 435; Cretaceous fossils, 526; library of scientific books, *ib.*; collection of minerals, 529
Winbolt, John Steddy: history of prize founded by his widow, 624
Winchester Reading Prizes: history of foundation, 406
Wodehouse, Lord: augments salary of Norrisian Professor, 117
Wollaston, Wm. Hyde: instruments belonging to, given by H. W. Elphinstone, 525
Woodward, John: history of his benefaction, 196; extract from his Will, 196–202
Worts, Wm.: history of his benefaction, 89; extract from his Will, 90–93; annual gift of £30 to Charity Schools, 90, 91; galleries to be built in Great S. Mary's Church, 91; £40 per ann. reserved for their repair, 92; causeway to be made to Gogmagog Hills, *ib.*; two Travelling Bachelors to be appointed annually, *ib.*; residue to be applied to Library, *ib.*; how and when new trustees are to be appointed, 93
Wright, Wm.: presents drawings of Taje Mahal, 496
Wythorn, John: founds chest in conjunction with Walt. Neel, 555

Yonge, Phil., D.D.: gives £100 to Library, 456
Yorke, Hon. Cha.: gives £100 to Library, 456
—— Edm.: codicil to Will, 410;

report of Council of Senate, 411; scheme to carry out his design, 412; regulations, 413; further history, 414

Young, Cha. Geo. (Sir) } : give collection of fossils, 525
—— Hen. }
—— Ja. Forbes: his collection of fossils given, 525

Zoology and Comp. Anatomy: history of Professorship, 226; of Museum, 530–541; letter of Mrs Strickland offering her husband's collection of birds in skin, 530; cabinets for it and others provided by subscription, 531; endowment of a curatorship of above collection by Miss Strickland, 532; deed of trust respecting this curatorship, *ib.*; collection of shells and library bequeathed by Rob. McAndrew, 535; extract from Will of Geo. Rob. Crotch, 536; collection of shells bequeathed by Miss Saul, 537; do. of books, eggs, and bird-skins bequeathed by Tho. Edw. Buckley, 538; gifts to the Museum, 538–541

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